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PREFACE.

The object of the Handbook to the Eastern Alps is to describe all that is best worth seeing, to assist the traveller in planning his tour and disposing of his time to the best advantage, to render him as independent as possible of the services of interested parties, and thus to enable him the more thoroughly to enjoy the magnificent scenery of one of the most attractive regions in Europe.

The districts described in this Handbook were formerly embraced in the Handbook for Southern Germany and Austria, which is now for the fourth time published in two separate volumes. The information in the present volume, which corresponds with the twenty-sixth German edition, is, however, much fuller than that contained in the corresponding part of the older Handbook. The Eastern Alps have been repeatedly visited by the Editor within the last few years for the purpose of obtaining the most recent and trustworthy information; but, as many of the data in the Handbook relate to matters which are constantly undergoing alteration, he will highly appreciate any corrections or suggestions with which travellers may favour him. Those already received, which in many instances have proved most useful, he gratefully acknowledges.

The contents of the Handbook are divided into EIGHT SECTIONS (I. S. Bavaria; II. Salzburg and Salzkammergut; III. Gisela Railway and Hohe Tauern; IV. N.E. Tyrol and Zillerthal; V. N.W. Tyrol, the Brenner Railway, and the Oetzthal; VI. S.W. Tyrol; VII. S.E. Tyrol, Pusterthal, and the Dolomites; VIII. Alps of Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola), each of which may be separately removed from the book by the mountaineer or pedestrian who desires to minimise the bulk of his luggage. To each section is prefixed a list of the routes it contains, so that each forms an approximately complete volume apart from the general table of contents.

The MAPS and PLANS, on which the utmost care has been bestowed, will, it is hoped, render the traveller hardly less material service than the letter-press. New maps of the environs of Hohenschwangau and Partenkirchen, of the Stubai

Alps, and of the Dolomite Alps (three plates) have been added to the present volume.

The TIME TABLES contained in '*Hendschel's Telegraph*', published at Frankfort on the Main, and issued monthly in summer, and in the '*Reichs-Kursbuch*', published at Berlin, and issued eight times a year, will be found satisfactory. The best Austrian publication of the kind is '*Waldheim's Conducteur*', which appears at Vienna monthly (price 50 kr.).

DISTANCES by railway and road are given approximately in English miles, and in the case of mountain-excursions they are expressed by the time in which they are usually walked. HEIGHTS are given in accordance with the new Austrian Ordnance Survey, or from other recent authorities (reduced to Engl. feet; 1 Engl. ft. = 0.3048 mètre). The POPULATIONS are those ascertained by the latest census.

HOTELS. The Editor has endeavoured to enumerate, not only the first-class hotels, but others of a less pretending kind, which may be safely selected by the 'voyageur en garçon', with little sacrifice of comfort, and great saving of expenditure. The asterisks indicate hotels which the Editor has reason to believe good houses of their class. At the same time he does not doubt that equally comfortable accommodation may often be obtained at hotels which he has not starred or even mentioned. Hotel-charges, as well as carriage-fares and fees to guides, are stated in the Handbook, either in accordance with the personal experience of the Editor, or from information furnished by numerous travellers. They are of course liable to frequent variation, and generally have an upward tendency; but those mentioned in the following pages will at least afford the traveller an idea of his probable expenditure.

To hotel-keepers, tradesmen, and others, the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing towards travellers forms the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks. Hotel-keepers are also warned against persons representing themselves as agents for Baedeker's Handbooks.

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INTRODUCTION.

I. Language. Money.

LANGUAGE. For travellers purposing to explore the remoter parts of the Eastern Alps, a slight acquaintance with German is very desirable; but those who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find that English or French is spoken at the principal hotels and the usual public resorts.

MONEY. The new Austrian monetary unit is the *Crown (Krone)* = 100 *Heller*. These new coins, however, are still comparatively rare, and reckonings are still universally made in the old *Florins (Gulden)* and *Kreuzers* (1 florin = 100 kreuzer = 2 crowns; 1 kreuzer = 2 heller). The silver and paper florins are of the same value (about 1*s.* 9*d.* or 43 cents), but the latter are being gradually withdrawn. Large sums are paid in government notes (5 and 50 fl.) or bank-notes (10, 100, and 1000 fl.). The average rate of exchange for a sovereign (or a German gold piece of 20 marks) is 12 fl., and for a Napoleon $9^3/_4$ fl. Those who desire to convert considerable sums into Austrian notes should be careful to employ respectable bankers or money-changers; and they will effect the exchange to better advantage in the principal towns of Austria itself than at Munich or other towns in Southern Germany. Those who travel with large sums should be provided with circular notes (of 10*l.* each, issued by the London and other bankers), in preference to bank-notes or gold, the value of the former being recoverable in case of loss.

The cost of a tour among the Alps of Bavaria and Tyrol depends of course on a great variety of circumstances; but, as a rule, travelling in S. Germany and among the Austrian mountains is less expensive than in most other parts of Europe. The pedestrian of moderate requirements, and tolerably proficient in the language, may, by avoiding the beaten track as much as possible, succeed in limiting his expenditure to 6-8*s.* per diem; but the traveller who prefers driving to walking, frequents hotels of the highest class, and requires the services of guides and commissionnaires, must be prepared to expend at least 25-30*s.* daily.

II. Passports and Custom Houses.

PASSPORTS are not absolutely necessary in Austria or in Germany; but they are sometimes called for in order to prove the identity of the traveller, they are not unfrequently serviceable in procuring admission to collections, and they must be presented at the post-office before the traveller can obtain delivery of registered

letters. Travellers who expect to enter Germany from France through Alsace should have their passports visé'd by the German ambassador in London or Paris (fee 10*s.*). The following are the principal passport-agents in London: Lee and Carter, 440 West Strand; C. Smith and Son, 63 Charing Cross; E. Stanford, 26 Cockspur Street, Charing Cross; W. J. Adams, 59 Fleet Street (charge 2*s.*; agent's fee 1*s.* 6*d.*).

Custom-House formalities are now almost everywhere lenient. As a rule, however, articles purchased during the journey, which are not destined for personal use, should be declared at the frontier. At the Austrian frontier playing-cards, almanacks, and sealed letters are liable to confiscation. Tobacco and cigars, the sale of which in Austria is a monopoly of government, are liable to a duty of about 6 fl. per pound. According to the strict rule, one ounce of tobacco and 10 cigars only are exempt from duty. The keys should be sent along with all luggage forwarded in advance.

III. Plan of Tour.

Season of the Year. Companions. Scenery. Headquarters.

Plan. The traveller will effect a considerable saving of time and money by carefully preparing his plan for a tour before starting. The following pages will enable him to ascertain how each day and even hour may be most advantageously employed, provided of course the weather be favourable.

Season. The best season for a visit to the mountains of S. Germany and Austria is from the middle of July to the middle of September; for excursions among the higher Alps, the month of August. In these lofty regions snow occasionally falls in the height of summer, rendering the paths impassable, but such an occurrence is exceptional. The lower Alps and the lakes may, however, be visited as early as the end of May, when the waterfalls, moreover, are seen in perfection.

Companions. A party of two travellers can always be accommodated in a light conveyance, or in the same room at an inn, while a third would often be found 'de trop'. The larger the party, the greater, as a rule, is the inconvenience, as well as the certainty that many of the true objects of travel will be sacrificed. The single traveller, on the other hand, who has attained some proficiency in the language of the country, will of course more speedily become acquainted with the people and their characteristics, and more readily derive instruction from his tour.

Scenery. The following places in S. Bavaria and the Austrian Alps are recommended to lovers of the picturesque: —

In the Bavarian Oberland: The Starnberger See (p. 26), the Hohe Peissenberg (p. 28), the Walchensee (p. 43), the Herzogstand (p. 43), Tegernsee (p. 50), Schliersee (p. 56), the Wendelstein (p. 57), the Chiemsee (p. 60), Niederaschau (p. 61), Hochfelln (p. 61), Berchtesgaden (p. 72), the Königs-See (p. 76), Partenkirchen (p. 30), Hohenschwangau (p. 17), Linderhof (p. 37), and Oberstdorf (p. 8).

SALZBURG AND THE SALZKAMMERGUT: Salzburg (p. 83), the Gaisberg (p. 90), Golling (Schwarzbach Fall, p. 94; Salzachöfen, p. 95; the Liechtenstein-Klamm (p. 122), the Kitzloch-Klamm (p. 124), Gastein (p. 131), Fuscher-Thal (p. 139), Zell am See (p. 125), the Schmittenhöhe (p. 126), Kaprun (Mooserboden, p. 144), Krimml (p. 148), the Seisenberg-Klamm (p. 82), the Vorderkaser-Klamm (p. 191), the Schwarzberg-Klamm (p. 191), Gmunden (p. 104) and the Traunsee (p. 106), Ischl (p. 108), the Schafberg (102), Hallstatt (p. 114), Gosau Lakes (p. 116), and the Zwiesel-Alp (p. 117).

NORTH TYROL AND THE VORARLBERG: Kufstein (p. 169; Thierberg, Kaiser-Thal, Hintersteiner-See), the Hohe Salve (p. 186), the Kitzbühler Horn (p. 188), the Ziller-Thal (Kellerjoch, p. 193, Ahornspitze, p. 196, Berliner Hütte, p. 201), the Achensee (p. 53, Unnütz), Innsbruck (p. 176), the Stubai-Thal (Bildstöckljoch, p. 252), the Oetzthal (Gurgl, p. 266; Ramoljoch, p. 267, Niederjoch, p. 264), Mittelberg in the Pitzthal (p. 268), the Fern Pass (p. 21), Landeck (p. 256), St. Anton (p. 219), Schruns (p. 230), the Lünersee and Scesaplana (p. 218), Bregenz (p. 211), and the Pfänder (p. 212).

CENTRAL AND SOUTH TYROL: The Brenner (p. 240), Botzen (p. 280) and its environs (Klobenstein, p. 284; Val Gardena, p. 288; Schlern, p. 292; Mendel, p. 339), Meran (p. 296), the Stelvio Pass (Trafoi, p. 304; Piz Umbrail, p. 307; Sulden (Schöntaufspitze, p. 316; Cevedale, p. 318; Ortler p. 318), Martell-Thal, (p. 312), Riva (p. 325), the Lago di Garda (p. 327), the Val di Genova (p. 335), Campiglio (p. 333), the Val Fassa (Sella Pass, p. 291; Fedaja Pass, p. 355), S. Martino di Castrozza (p. 357), Agordo (p. 392), Caprile (p. 390); Bruneck (p. 361), Taufers (p. 370), the valley of Prags (p. 363), Schluderbach (p. 377), Cortina (p. 381), Pieve di Cadore (p. 384); Sexten (Fischeleinboden, p. 366); Lienz (p. 367), Windisch-Matrei (Gschlöss, p. 152; Venediger, p. 152), the Kalser-Thörl (p. 157), and Kals (Gross-Glockner, p. 158).

LOWER AND UPPER AUSTRIA AND STYRIA: The Semmering Railway (p. 398), the Höllenthal (p. 399), the Schneeberg (p. 399), the Raxalpe (p. 400), Mürzzuschlag (p. 402), Mariazell (p. 407), Weichselboden (p. 411), Wildalpen (p. 412), the Hochschwab (p. 409), the Oetscher (p. 416), Lunz (p. 416), Waidhofen an der Ybbs (p. 417), Steyr (p. 419), Eisenerz (p. 421), the Gesäuse (Gstatterboden, p. 433; Johnsbach-Thal, p. 423), Admont (p. 424), Windisch-Garsten (p. 428), Stoder (p. 428), Aussee (Grnndlsee, Toplitzsee, p. 112), Schladming (Ramsau, p. 432), and Gratz (p. 438).

CARINTHIA AND CARNIOLA: Villach (Dobratsch, p. 460), the Wörther See (p. 458), Eisenkappel (p. 455), Sulzbach (p. 445), Adelsberg (p. 449), St. Canzian (p. 451), Veldes (p. 474), Wochein (p. 474), Tarvis (p. 478), Raibl (p. 483), the Pontebba Railway (p. 451), Millstatt (p. 462), the Malta-Thal (p. 437), and Heiligenblut (p. 162).

In sketching the plan of a tour, the traveller will find it convenient to mark with red pencil, on the map before the title-page of this volume, all the places he wishes to visit, and then consider the best means of reaching and connecting them. A few short tours are subjoined as examples; the places for spending the night are indicated by italics.

1. TEN OR TWELVE DAYS FROM MUNICH (S. BAVARIA, N. TYROL). Munich, *Tegernsee* (Neureut, Hirschberg), *Achensee* (Unnütz), Jenbach, *Innsbruck* (Amras, Lanserköpfe, Patscherkofel), Seefeld (Reitherspitze), *Mittenwald* (Leutaschklamm, Kranzberg), *Partenkirchen* (Partnachklamm, Reinthal, Schachen, Eibsee), Linderhof, Plansee, Reutte, *Hohenschwangau*, Füssen, (or Linderhof, Schützensteig, Neu-Schwanstein), Munich.

Or: Munich, *Schliersee*, Wendelstein, Landl (or Tatzlwurm), *Kufstein* (Thierberg, Kaiser-Thal, Vorderkaiserfelden, Hintersteiner-See), Wörgl (Hohe Salve), Jenbach, and then as above.

2. A FORTNIGHT IN SALZBURG AND THE SALZKAMMERGUT. *Salzburg*, Mondsee, Schafberg, *Ischl* (Gmunden, Aussee), Hallstatt, Gosau (Gosau Lakes), Zwiesel-Alp, Abtenau (Aubach Fall). *Golling* (Schwarzbach Fall, Salzachöfen), St. Johann (Liechtenstein-Klamm, Hochgründeck), *Zell am See* (Schmittenhöhe, Mooserboden), Saalfelden, Hirschbichl, Ramsau, *Berch-*

tesgaden (Königssee), Reichenhall (or Saalfelden, Ramseider-Scharte, Königssee, Berchtesgaden, Ramsau, Schwarzbachwacht, Reichenhall), Chiemsee, Munich.

3. SIXTEEN OR EIGHTEEN DAYS IN S. BAVARIA, THE OETZTHAL, AND THE SULDEN-THAL. — Munich, Starnberger See, Walchensee, Barmsee, *Partenkirchen*, Lermoos, Fern Pass, Nassereit, Telfs, *Innsbruck*, Stubai-Thal, Bildstöckljoch, Sölden, *Vent*, Hochjoch or Niederjoch, Naturns (or Hochjoch, Kurzras, Taschljoch, Schlanders), Martell, Madritsch-Joch (Hintere Schöntaufspitze), *Sulden*, Finstermünz, Landeck.

4. THREE WEEKS IN S. BAVARIA, THE OETZTHAL, AND S.W. TYROL. — Mnnich, Füssen, Hohenschwangau, Reutte, Imst, the Oetzthal, Gurgl, Ramoljoch, *Vent*, Hochjoch or Niederjoch, Naturns, *Meran*, *Botzen*, *Mendel* (Penegal), Malè, *Campiglio* (Spinale), Val di Genova, Mandron-Hütte (Adamello), Presena Pass, Ponte di Legno, Gavia Pass, S. Caterina, *Bormio*, Stelvio Pass (Piz Umbrail), Trafoi (or S. Caterina, Cevedale Pass, Sulden), Mals, Landeck.

5. THREE WEEKS IN S. BAVARIA, THE OETZTHAL, AND THE ORTLER AND BRENTA DISTRICTS (for experienced mountaineers). — Munich, *Oberstdorf* (Nebelhorn, Mädelegabel), Hornbach-Joch, Elmen, Hahntenn, Imst, the Oetzthal [or Oberstdorf, Mädelejoch, Lend, Memminger-Hütte, Augsburger-Hütte (Gatschkopf, Parseierspitze), Landeck, the Oetzthal], *Vent*, Taufkar-Joch, Mittelberg, Ölgruben-Joch, Gepatschhaus (or Vent, Wildspitze, Gepatschhaus), Weisssee-Joch, Langtaufers, Mals, Trafoi, Ortler, *Sulden*, Cevedale, Pejo, Dimaro, *Campiglio*, Bocca di Brenta (Cima Tosa), Molveno, Monte Gazza, Trent; or Campiglio, Pinzolo, Lares-Hütte, Mandron-Hütte (Adamello), Pinzolo, Tione (Durone Pass), Riva, Mori, Trent.

6. FORTNIGHT IN THE ZILLERTHAL AND TAUERN DISTRICT (for experts). — Jenbach, Fügen (Kellerjoch, or Schwaz, Kellerjoch, Fügen), *Mairhofen* (Ahornspitze), Breitlahner, Berliner-Hütte, Schwarzenstein, Ahrnthal, Lenkjöchl-Hütte, Umbalthörl (Röthspitze or Dreiherrenspitze), *Prägraten*, Gross-Venediger, Gschlöss, *Windisch-Matrei*, Matreier-Thörl, *Kals*, Gross-Glockner (or Berger-Thörl), Glocknerhaus, Pfandel-Scharte, *Ferleiten* (or Heiligenblut, Sonnblick, Gastein), Salzburg.

7. THREE WEEKS IN EAST TYROL, THE TAUERN DISTRICT, AND THE DOLOMITES. — Wörgl, Hopfgarten (Hohe Salve), Kitzbühel (Kitzbühlerhorn), *Zell am See* (Schmittenhöhe), Ferleiten, Pfandel-Scharte, Glocknerhaus (Franz-Josefs-Höhe, Gross-Glockner), Heiligenblut, Dölsach, Toblach, *Schluderbach* (Monte Pian, Misurina, Dürrenstein), *Cortina* (Nuvolau, Pfalzgau-Hütte), Falzarego (or Giau or Nuvolau), Caprile (Lago d'Alleghe), Fedaja Pass, Campitello, *Vigo*, Karersee Pass, *Botzen*; or Campitello, Tierser-Alpl (or Seiser-Alp), Schlern, Botzen.

8. THREE WEEKS IN EAST TYROL, ZILLERTHAL, PUSTERTHAL, THE DOLOMITES, AND THE TAUERN DISTRICT. — Munich, Rosenheim, *Kufstein* (or Schliersee, Kufstein), *Jenbach*, Zillerthal, Breitlahner (Berliner-Hütte), Pfitscher-Joch, *Sterzing*, Franzensfeste, *Bruneck* (Kronplatz), *Taufers* (Speikboden, Reinthal), *Niederdorf*, Pragser-Thal, Plätzwiesen (Dürrenstein), Schluderbach, *Cortina*, Misurina, Toblach, Innichen (Sexten-Thal), *Lienz*, Spital (Millstätter See, Malta-Thal), *Villach* (Dobratsch), Wörther See, Klagenfurt, Vienna; or Lienz, Windisch-Matrei, Gschlöss, Venediger, Kürsinger-Hütte, Warnsdorfer-Hütte, Krimml, *Zell am See*, Bischofshofen (or Salzburg), Vienna.

9. THREE WEEKS IN THE PUSTERTHAL, THE TAUERN DISTRICT, AND THE DOLOMITES. — Vienna, Villach, Dölsach, Winklern, *Heiligenblut* (or Sachsenburg, Mallnitz, Sonnblick, Heiligenblut), Glocknerhaus (Franz-Josefs-Höhe), Berger-Thörl (or Gross-Glockner), Kals, Windisch-Matrei, Prägraten, Umbalthörl (Röthspitze), Lenkjöchl-Hütte, Kasern, *Taufers*, *Bruneck*, Kronplatz, St. Vigil, Fodara Vedla (Seekofel), *Cortina* (or Bruneck, Niederdorf, Pragser-Thal, Plätzwiesen, *Schluderbach*, Misurina, Cortina), Giau (or Nuvolau), Caprile, Agordo, Cereda Pass, Primiero, *S. Martino di Castrozza*, Predazzo, Botzen.

10. THREE OR FOUR WEEKS IN THE SALZKAMMERGUT, SALZBURG, TAUERN, AND THE DOLOMITES. — Vienna, Selzthal, *Aussee* (Alt-Anssee, Grundlsee), *Hallstatt* (Gosau Lakes, Zwiesel-Alp), *Ischl*, St. Wolfgang, Schafberg, Mondsee, *Salzburg*, *Berchtesgaden*, Königssee, Ramsau, Hirschbichl, Saalfelden

(or Königssee, Funtensee, Ramseider-Scharte, Saalfelden), *Zell am See*, Kaprun, Kapruner-Thörl, Rudolfs-Hütte, Kalser-Tanern, *Kals*, Berger-Thörl (or Gross-Glockner), *Heiligenblut*, Winklern, Dölsach, Toblach, *Cortina*, Falzarego, Tre Sassi, St. Cassian, Colfosco (or Falzarego, Buchenstein, Valparola, Colfosco), Crespeïna, *St. Ulrich* in the Val Gardena, Schlern, Ratzes, *Botzen* (or Schlern, Tierser-Alpl, Grasleiten-Hütte, Vajolet-Thal, Vigo, Karersee Pass, Botzen).

HEADQUARTERS. The selection of convenient and comfortable headquarters, from which excursions and rambles may be made, is a matter of considerable importance to those who desire to make more than a merely superficial acquaintance with the country. Among the spots adapted for this purpose, the following may be specially mentioned: —

IN SOUTH BAVARIA: Tegernsee (2400′; p. 50); Schliersee (2575′; p. 56); Partenkirchen and Garmisch (2300′; p. 30); Barmsee (3070′; p. 39); Mittenwald (3020′; p. 39); Hohenschwangau (2735′; p. 17); Immenstadt (2360′; p. 5); Oberstdorf (2665′; p. 8); Oberstaufen (2600′; p. 6); Hinterstein (2825′; p. 23); Brannenburg (1660′; p. 162); Prien (1745′; p. 59); Niederaschau (2020′; p. 61); Traunstein (1935′; p. 62); Marquartstein (1775′; p. 63); Reit im Winkel (2240′; p. 64); Siegsdorf (1950′; p. 65); Berchtesgaden (1885′; p. 72).

SALZBURG AND THE SALZKAMMERGUT: Gmunden (1395′; p. 104); Ischl (1535′; p. 108); Goisern (1640′; p. 111); Hallstatt (1620′; p. 114); St. Wolfgang (1800′; p. 102); Mondsee (1570′; p. 100); Kammer, Attersee, Weissenbach, Unterach on the Attersee (1525′; p. 98); Golling (1530′; p. 94); St. Johann im Pongau (1845′; p. 122); Zell am See (2460′; p. 125); Saalfelden (2380′; p. 127); Lofer (2095′; p. 190); Unken (1810′; p. 191); Bad Fusch (4040′; p. 139).

VORARLBERG AND NORTH TYROL: Bregenz (1260′; p. 211); Dornbirn (1435′; p. 213); Schwarzenberg (2275′; p. 223); Mellau (2365′; p. 224); Bludenz (1905′; p. 217); Brand (3360′; p. 217); Schruns (2260′; p. 230); Gaschurn (3120′; p. 232); St. Anton (4270′; p. 219); Ischgl (4515′; p. 235); Kitzbühel (2420′; p. 187); Waidring (2560′; p. 190); Kufstein (1600′; p. 169); Walchsee (2190′; p. 66); Kössen (1930′; p. 65); Brixlegg (1720′; p. 171); Jenbach (1735′; p. 172); Achensee-Pertisan (3050′; p. 53); Fügen (1785′), Zell (1885′), and Mairhofen in the Zillerthal (2095′; p. 196); Igls (2900′; p. 184); Seefeld (3860′; p. 41); Telfs (2045′; p. 254); Ober-Mieming (2840′; p. 22); Imst (2715′; p. 255); Oetz (2690′; p. 258); Umhausen (3400′; p. 258); Sölden (4515′; p. 260); Wenns (3195′; p. 268); Landeck (2670′; p. 256); Ried (2375′; p. 271).

CENTRAL AND SOUTH TYROL: Matrei (3240′; p. 238), Steinach (3445′; p. 238), Gries (4115′; p. 239), Brenner-Posthaus (4490′; p. 240), Brennerbad (4390′; p. 240), Gossensass (3440′; p. 241), Sterzing (3110′; p. 242), Brixen (1870′; p. 245), on the Brenner Railway; Mühlbach (2540′; p. 360), St. Lorenzen (2665′; p. 361), Bruneck (2670′; p. 361), Tanfers (2830′; p. 370), St. Vigil (3940′; p. 373), Prags (4535′; p. 363), Niederdorf (3800′; p. 363), Toblach (3965′; p. 364), Landro (4605′; p. 377), Schluderbach (4730′; p. 377), Cortina (4025′; p. 381), Innichen (3855′; p. 365), Innicher Wildbad (4315′; p. 365), Sexten St. Veit (4300′; p. 365), Lienz (2210′; p. 367), in the Pusterthal; Mendel (4475′; p. 339); Sarnthein (3170′; p. 285); Klobenstein on the Ritten (3770′; p. 284); St. Ulrich in Gröden (4055′; p. 289); Bad Ratzes (3950′; p. 292); Trafoi (5080′; p. 304); Sulden (6050′; p. 315); Bormio Bad (4380′; p. 308); S. Caterina (5700′; p. 308); Campiglio (4970′; p. 333); Radein (5120′; p. 352); Paneveggio (5055′; p. 357); S. Martino di Castrozza (4740′; p. 357); Riva (230′; p. 325).

LOWER AND UPPER AUSTRIA, STYRIA, etc.: Reichenau (1600′; p. 399); Prein (2260′; p. 400); Semmering Hotel (3250′; p. 401), Mürzzuschlag (2200′; p. 402), Krieglach (2280′; p. 402), on the Semmering Railway; Waidhofen an der Ybbs (1170′; p. 417); Steyr (990′; p. 419); Gaming (1410′; p. 416); Lunz (1950′; p. 416); Göstling (1745′; p. 417); Weichselboden (2220′; p. 411); Wildalpen (2000′; p. 412); St. Ilgen (2400′; p. 410); Admont (2105′; p. 424); Trofajach (2160′; p. 422); Windisch-Garsten (1970′; p. 428); Spital am Pyhrn (2120′; p. 429); Stoder (1920′; p. 428); Aussee (2145′; p. 112), Alt-Aussee (2325′; p. 112), and

Grundlsee (2295′; p. 113); Schladming (2400′; p. 432); Gmünd (2400′; p. 436); Millstatt (1900′; p. 462); Pörtschach, Velden, etc., on the Wörther-See (1440′; p. 459); Neumarkt (2750′; p. 470); Friesach (2090′; p. 470); Fladnitz (4560′; p. 471); Eisenkappel (1830′; p. 455); Cilli (790′; p. 445); Veldes (1640′; p. 474); Tarvis (2410′; p. 478); and Raibl (2925′; p. 483).

IV. Walking Tours. Guides.

The Pedestrian, the most independent of travellers, is generally in the most favourable position for the enjoyment of beautiful scenery.

Equipment. The greatest drawback to the pleasure of travelling is a superabundance of baggage. To be provided with an actual sufficiency and no more, may be regarded as one of the golden rules for travellers. Who has not experienced a sense of freedom in shouldering his knapsack or wielding his own carpet-bag on quitting a steamboat or railway-station? And who at other times has not felt the misery of being snrrounded by his 'impedimenta', and almost distracted by the importunities of porters, touters, and commissionnaires? A light 'gibecière' or 'Reisetasche', snch as may be procured in every town, amply snffices to contain all that is necessary for a fortnight's excursion. A change of flannel shirts and worsted stockings, a few pocket-handkerchiefs, a pair of slippers, and a small dressing-case may, after the first few days, be carried with hardly a perceptible increase of fatigne. The weight of baggage carried free by the guides is generally limited to 15-20 lbs. A piece of brown gauze or coloured spectacles to protect the eyes from the glare of the snow, a pair of stout leathern or doeskin gloves, and a leathern drinking-cup will be fonnd useful. Ladies should also try to limit their wardrobe as much as possible, and see that everything is of a plain and serviceable nature. For the pedestrian a light Scottish plaid is better than a waterproof. Special attention should be paid to the boots, which must be strong, well-tried, and thoroughly comfortable, as the slightest tendency to rub or blister may seriously mar the enjoyment of the walk. For glacier-tonrs and mountain-ascents the soles must be supplied with nails, which, however, may be added on reaching the mountainous district. The traveller shonld of course have a more extensive reserve of clothing, especially if he purposes visiting towns of importance; bnt it shonld be contained in a valise of moderate size, which he can easily wield when necessary, and forward from town to town bypost. In Austria each parcel has to be accompanied by a separate stamped 'Postbegleit-Adresse', obtained at the post-office (6 kr.). In Italy the maximum weight of postal packages is 3 kilogrammes ($6^3/_5$ lbs.).

The traveller who intends to ascend any of the loftier peaks should be provided with a well-tried *Alpenstock*, consisting of a pole of seasoned ash, 5-6 ft. long, shod with a steel point, and strong enough, when placed horizontally, with the ends supported, to bear the whole weight of the body. For the more difficult ascents

an *Ice-Axe* and *Rope* are also necessary. These articles can generally be obtained from the guides, but in that case their quality is not so trustworthy as when the climber has selected them for himself. The best rope, light and at the same time strong, is made of silk or Manilla hemp. In crossing a glacier the precaution of nsing the rope should never be neglected. It should be securely tied round the waist of each member of the party, leaving a length of abont 10′ between each one and his follower. Ice-axes are made in various forms, and are nsnally furnished with a spike at the end of the handle, so that they can in some measure be used like an Alpenstock. — Requisites for Alpine travelling may be obtained in London from *Carter*, 295 Oxford Street, or from *Adams & Sons*, 59 Fleet Street.

Rules. The enthusiastic traveller should curb his ardour at the outset of his excursion, and begin by moderate performances, as the overtaxing of his strength on a single occasion will sometimes incapacitate him altogether for several days. It often requires discrimination to determine what degree of fatigue can be borne with impunity, and when walking should be abandoned for the ease of a carriage; bnt all these experiences will be acquired without the aid of a guide-book. The first golden rule for the pedestrian is to start on his way betimes in the morning. If strength permits, and a snitable halting-place is to be met with, a two honrs' walk may be accomplished before breakfast. At noon a moderate luncheon is preferable to a regular table-d'hôte dinner. Repose should be taken during the hottest hours, and the journey then continued till 5 or 6 p.m., when a substantial meal (evening table-d'hôte at the principal hotels) may be partaken of. When a mountain has to be breasted, the prndent pedestrian will pnrsue the 'even tenor of his way' with regnlar and steady steps (*'chi va piano va sano; chi va sano va lontano'*); the novice alone indulges in 'spurts'. If the traveller desires a further maxim for his guidance, it may be, 'When fatigue begins, enjoyment ceases'.

To prevent the feet from blistering dnring a protracted walking tour, they may be rnbbed morning and evening with brandy and tallow. A warm foot-bath with bran will be found soothing after a long day's march. Soaping the inside of the stocking is another well-known safeguard against abrasion of the skin.

Excursions among the higher Alps should not be undertaken before July, nor at any period after a long continuance of rain or snow. Glaciers should, if possible, be traversed before 10 a. m., after which honr the rays of the sun soften the crust of ice formed over the fissures and crevasses during the night. It is hardly necessary to state that *experienced guides* are absolutely indispensable for such excursions.

The cold glacier-water of the higher regions should not be drunk except in small quantities, mixed with wine, cognac, or

Kirschwasser. Cold milk is also prejudicial. Experienced mountaineers recommend cold tea as a safe remedy for thirst. Good old wine in small quantities is preferred by others.

Over all the movements of the pedestrian the *Weather* holds despotic sway. Those who claim acquaintance with the elements and their signs will tell him of numberless indications by which either foul or favourable weather may be predicted, and their advice will often be found valuable. The barometer, too, should be consulted when an opportunity offers. Mountain views are generally clearest in the morning or towards evening.

Guides. Within the last few years the guides among the S. German and Austrian Alps have greatly improved, chiefly owing to the exertions of the German and Austrian Alpine Club, and a tariff of fixed charges has been introduced at most of their headquarters. Competent guides can now be obtained in almost every part of Tyrol; and some of the Tyrolese guides rank with the best in Switzerland, having occasionally been employed by the most eminent English and German mountaineers for extensive tours beyond the limits of their native districts. The best centres for procuring guides are Partenkirchen, Berchtesgaden, Ferleiten, Kaprun, Neustift (Stubai-Thal), Vent and Gurgl in the Oetzthal, Sulden, Kals, Prägraten, Heiligenblut, Campitello, and Cortina. The names of the best-known guides at each place are given in the Handbook, and the charges fixed by tariff for the principal excursions are also mentioned. Comp. the 'Verzeichnis der autorisierten Führer in den deutschen und œsterreichischen Alpen', published yearly by the Berlin Section of the German Alpine Club (50 pf.). Each guide is usually bound to carry 15 lbs. weight of luggage. Glacier-expeditions should never be attempted without a guide, except perhaps by a party of adepts. When a glacier is entirely free from snow ('aper') it may generally be traversed in safety by a party of two persons; otherwise the party should consist of three persons at least, all securely roped together. It need hardly be added that the relations between the traveller and his guide should always be pleasant and cordial. For longer tours it is often advisable to engage a guide by time. Thus, for an engagement of five days or more the usual charges are 4 fl. 20 kr. per day (1 fl. extra for the more difficult work), 3 fl. 20 kr. for a half-day tour, and 2 fl. 20 kr. for a day of rest. If the guide is dismissed at a distance from his home, he is paid for the time necessary to reach it.

Club Huts. The numerous *Club Huts ('Unterkunfts-Hütten')* erected within the last few years by the German-Austrian Alpine Club and the Austrian Tourist Club have done much to increase the pleasures and decrease the discomforts of the higher ascents. These huts are generally well fitted up, and contain mattresses or hay-beds, woollen coverlets, a small cooking-stove, cooking utensils, plates, and glasses. A small sum, fixed by tariff, is charged

for the accommodation afforded, which members of Alpine clubs generally obtain at about half the price paid by ordinary tourists. When the traveller purposes spending the night in one of these huts and starting thence for the ascent, he should take a good supply of portable provisions with him (tinned meats, 'Erbswurst', beef-extract, condensed milk, tea and coffee, etc.); but many of them are now regular inns in summer. The public-spirited *German-Austrian Alpine Club*, by which most of these huts have been erected, now numbers upwards of 30,000 members, who belong to 211 different Sections, about two-thirds of these being German and the other third Austrian. The usual annual subscription is 10 *M*, which entitles the subscriber to 24 numbers of the 'Mittheilungen' and to one volume of the 'Zeitschrift', with maps and illustrations. The *Austrian Tourist Club* (founded in 1869; 15,000 members) and the *Austrian Alpine Club* (founded in 1878; 600 members) have also done good work in building refuge-huts, improving paths, etc.

The accommodation afforded by the *chalets* of the Alpine herdsmen is generally very inferior to that of the club-huts. Whatever poetry there may be theoretically in a bed of hay, the traveller will find that the cold night-air piercing abundant apertures, the jangling of the cow-bells, and the grunting of the pigs are little conducive to refreshing slumber.

Health. Tincture of arnica is a good remedy for *bruises*, and moreover has a bracing and invigorating effect if rubbed on the limbs after much fatigue; but it should never be applied to broken skin, as it is apt to produce erysipelas. Saturnine ointment or oxide of zinc ointment is beneficial in cases of inflammation of the skin, an inconvenience frequently caused by exposure to the glare of the sun on the snow. Cold cream, and, for the lips especially, vaseline or glycerine, are also recommended.

For *diarrhoea* 15 drops of a mixture of equal parts of tincture of opium and aromatic tincture may be safely taken every two hours until relief is afforded. The homœopathic tincture of camphor (5 drops on a lump of sugar every half-hour or so) is also a good remedy. The homœopathic camphor-globules are convenient, but are more apt to lose their strength.

V. Conveyances.

Railway Travelling in Germany is less expensive than in most other parts of Europe, and the carriages are generally clean and comfortably fitted up; but in Austria the fares are somewhat higher, and the carriages inferior. The second-class carriages, provided with spring-seats, are often better than those of the first class in England. The first-class carriages, lined with velvet, are comparatively little used, but are recommended to the lover of scenery and of fresh air, as he will be more likely to secure a seat next the window. The third-class travelling community are generally quiet and

respectable, and the carriages tolerably clean. On a few railways there is even a fourth class, unprovided with seats. Smoking is allowed in all the carriages, except those 'Für Nichtraucher' and the coupés for ladies. The average fares for the different classes in S. Germany are $1^3/_5 d.$, $1^1/_5 d.$ and $^4/_5 d.$ per Engl. M. respectively, and in Austria they are even lower since the introduction of the new 'Zonentarif' in 1890. The speed seldom exceeds 25 M. per hour, and as the railways are generally well organised and under the supervision of government, accidents are happily rare. The *Circular Tour Tickets* issued by the Austrian and German railways are freely used in the district covered by this Handbook. Where the 'Zonentarif' is in operation (Austrian State Railways), they, however, rather increase than diminish the expense of the journey. On some lines 20-50 lbs. of luggage are free, in addition to smaller articles carried in the hand. Over-weight is charged for at moderate rates. In all cases the heavier luggage must be booked, and a ticket procured for it; and this being done, the traveller need be under no apprehension, as it will be kept in safe custody at its destination until he presents his ticket. When a frontier has to be crossed the traveller is strongly recommended to keep his luggage with him, and to superintend the custom-house examination in person. — English money is occasionally refused at the Austrian ticket-offices, and the traveller should therefore always be provided with a sufficient store of Austrian or German money.

Diligences, called '*Eilwagen*' or '*Mallepostes*' in Austria, generally carry three passengers only, two in the inside, and one in the *coupé*. The latter alone affords a tolerable survey of the scenery, and should if possible be secured. In much-frequented districts it is frequently engaged several days beforehand. The guards, who are often retired non-commissioned officers, are generally well-informed and obliging. The usual quantity of luggage allowed to each passenger by the Eilwagen does not exceed 20 lbs., over-weight being charged for by tariff. Passengers are sometimes required to book their luggage two hours before the time of starting, or even on the previous evening. — The old '*Stellwagen*', formerly the chief means of transit in Tyrol, has now been superseded by the more comfortable Omnibus. On nearly all the chief routes *Post-Omnibuses* now run, with relays of horses at the different stages. The best places are the cabriolet and the coupé; and travellers should secure their seats in good time.

Extra-Post. The usual tariff in Austria for a carriage and pair for four persons with moderate luggage is about 5 fl. per stage of 15 kilomètres ($9^3/_8$ Engl. M.). For a party of four persons posting is cheaper than travelling by diligence, and of course pleasanter. — In engaging Private Carriages, the stipulation should always be made that the fare includes all tolls.

VI. Maps.

The maps contained in the Handbook will meet the requirements of all ordinary travellers, but the mountaineer and the pedestrian may occasionally desire to consult others on a larger scale. The best of these are enumerated below.

Bavaria. *Topographischer Atlas von Bayern* (1 : 50,000; 1½ *M* per sheet, copper-plate 3 *M*). The mountain-sheets already published are: 83. Wolfratshausen, 84. Rosenheim, 85. Traunstein, 87. Lindau, 91. Tölz. — *Positionskarte von Bayern* (1 : 25,000; 1 *M* 5 pf. per sheet). About 50 sheets of the Alpine districts have been issued.

Austria. The *Specialkarte der österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie*, published by the Imperial Military-Geographical Institute of Vienna (1 : 75,000; 50 kr. or 1 *M* per sheet), embraces not only the Austrian Alps but also the adjoining parts of Bavaria and Italy, and is indispensable for the tourist. The earlier sheets are being replaced by new ones, embodying the results of the most recent surveys. A number of sheets have been published with the *Marked Paths* in colours (60 kr. or 1 *M* 20 pf.).

Italy. The *Carta d'Italia* (1 : 100,000; 1½ fr. per sheet), published by the Reale Instituto Geografico Militare, resembles the Austrian map just mentioned, but does not go beyond the Italian frontier. The original surveys for this map ('Tavolette'; 50 c. per sheet) may also be obtained.

Other first-class special maps are the following, published by the German-Austrian Alpine Club (scale 1 : 50,000): *Zillerthaler Alpen* (2 sheets, 2 *M* each), *Venediger-Gruppe* (2 *M*), *Rieserferner* (1 *M*), *Kaisergebirge* (1 *M*), *Berchtesgadener Land* (4 sheets, 2 *M* each, in one sheet 5 *M*), *Karwendelgruppe* (2 *M*), *Grossglocknergruppe* (2 *M*), *Ortlergruppe* (2 *M*), *Sonnblick und Umgebung* (1 *M*), *Oetzthaler Alpen* (Sheet IV, 2 *M*). The prices given are those for members of Alpine Clubs; the booksellers charge double. — *Freytag's Speciat Touristenkarten* (*Schneeberg-Raxatpe*, *Schneealpe-Veitsch*, *Hochschwab*, *Gesäuse*, *Dachstein*, *Oetscher und Dürrenstein*, *Hochalpenspitze und Ankogtgebiet*; 1 : 50,000; Vienna, Artaria, each 3 *M*, mounted 4 *M*). — The Imperial Military Geographical Institute has also begun to prepare a series of *Topographicat Detait Maps* (1 : 40,000; with the marked paths in colours), of which Sheets I-III (Gesäuse, Hochschwab, Mariazell) have so far appeared (1 fl. 70, mounted 2 fl. 50 kr.).

Among maps on a small scale are: *Maschek's Touristenkarte der Oesterreichischen Alpen* (1 : 129,600; 11 sheets, 2 *M* each); *Maschek's Touristenkarte von Kärnten* (1 : 150,000; three sheets at 3 *M* 60 pf.); *Ravenstein's Karte der Ostalpen* (1 : 250,000; 9 sheets, 5 *M* each, mounted 6 *M*); *Uebersichtskarte der Ostatpen*, issued by the German-Austrian Alpine Club (1 : 500,000; two sheets, at 1 *M* for club-members); *Leuzinger's Karte von Mittel- und Südbayern*

(1 : 500,000; 3 *M*); *Leuzinger's Karte von Tirol* (1 : 500,000; 3 *M*, physical-geographical edition 6 *M*.).

VII. Hotels.

Little variation occurs in the accommodation and charges of first-class hotels in the principal towns and watering-places throughout Germany and Austria; but it frequently happens that in old-fashioned hotels of unassuming exterior the traveller finds as much real comfort as in the modern establishments, while the charges are much lower. The best houses of both descriptions are therefore enumerated in the Handbook.

Where the traveller remains for a week or more at an hotel, it is advisable to pay, or at least call for his account every two or three days, in order to obviate the risk of erroneous insertions. Verbal reckonings are objectionable. A waiter's mental arithmetic is apt to be faulty, and his mistakes are seldom in favour of the traveller. A habit too often prevails of presenting the bill at the last moment, when no time is left for the detection of errors or wilful impositions. Those who purpose starting early in the morning will do well to ask for their bills on the previous evening.

A peculiarity of many of the Austrian inns is that they have a '*Gastzimmer*' for the humbler classes on the ground-floor, while the '*Salle à Manger*' for more distinguished visitors is on the first floor. The viands and liquors supplied in these apartments are generally the same, while the charges differ considerably. Pedestrians and travellers of moderate requirements will find the country inns in S. Germany and the German parts of Tyrol very reasonable, 5-6*s*. a day being generally sufficient to include every item. In the Italian districts, however, the charges are higher by about one-half, and larger gratuities are expected by the attendants. Travellers about to explore very remote districts are recommended to take a supply of tea, coffee, or chocolate with them. Where there are no inns, accommodation may generally be obtained at the curé's on reasonable terms.

The *Post Inns* are generally good. Those patronised by the 'Stellwagen' are very inferior, although convenient for persons travelling by these vehicles, especially when encumbered with luggage.

English travellers often impose considerable trouble by ordering things almost unknown in German usage, and are apt to become involved in disputes owing to their ignorance of the language. They should therefore endeavour to learn enough of the language to render them intelligible to the servants, and as far as possible to conform to the habits of the country. For this purpose *Baedeker's* 'Traveller's Manual of Conversation' (3 *M*) and *Baedeker's* 'Conversation Dictionary' (in four languages; 3 *M*) will be found useful.

Valets-de-place generally charge 1 florin for half a day, and 2 fl. for a whole day.

VIII. Vocabulary of Alpine Terms.

Ach (Ger.), brook, torrent.

Alp, or *Alpe* (Ger.), a mountain-pasture, usually with a 'Senn-hütte' or chalet.

Alpenglühen (Ger.), sunset glow on the mountains.

Arête (Fr.; Ger. *Grat*), a sharp and precipitous ridge, especially that which generally forms the final approach to the summit of a mountain.

Bauer (Ger.), peasant; often applied to a small mountain-farm, as well as to its owner.

Bergschrund (Ger.), a chasm or gulf between the névé, or snow at the head of a glacier, and the snow that remains attached to the rock itself.

Boden (Ger.), the floor or level part of a valley.

Chaise-à-porteurs (Fr.; Ger. *Tragsessel*, Ital. *portantina*), an arm-chair resting on two poles, and carried like a sedan-chair.

Cheminée (Fr.; Ger. *Kamin*), a narrow and precipitous gully.

Cima (Ital.), summit, peak.

Col (Fr.), a depression in a mountain-ridge, the culminating point of a pass.

Couloir (Fr.), a gully filled with snow.

Crampons (Fr.; Ger. *Steigeisen*), climbing-irons, attached to the feet to facilitate an ascent over hardened snow.

Crevasse (Fr.), a rift or fissure in a glacier.

Ferner (Ger.), glacier, snow-mountain.

Firn (Ger.; Fr. *névé*), the frozen snow on the upper part of a glacier.

Forcella (Ital., 'little fork'; Fr. *col*), the highest part of a mountain-pass.

Glacier Tables, slabs of rock on a glacier, which protect the ice below them from the influence of the sun, while the surrounding ice dissolves.

Gletscher (Ger.), glacier.

Gletscherschliff (Ger.), glacier-action, striation; also applied to rock striated, polished, or furrowed by glacier-action.

Grat, see *Arête*.

Hof (Ger.), farm-house, hamlet.

Horn (Ger.), peak, sharp summit.

Hütte (Ger.), hut, chalet.

Ice-fall, the extensive fracture in a glacier occasioned by a sudden change of level in its bed.

Joch (Ger., 'yoke'), see *Col*, *Forcella*.

Kamin, see *Cheminée*.

Kees (Ger.), glacier.

Kessel (Ger., 'kettle', 'cauldron'), a mountain-basin.

Klamm (Ger.), a cleft, a gorge.

Klause (Ger.), a defile.

Kofel, *Kogel*, *Kopf* (Ger.), mountain-summit.

Lawine (Ger.), avalanche. The *Staub-Lawine* ('dust-avalanche') is formed of loose, fresh-fallen snow; the *Grund-Lawine*, which occurs in spring, is more compact and consequently more destructive.

Loch (Ger., 'hole'), a cavern, a gorge.

Malga (Ital.), see *Alp*.

Massif (Fr.), a mountain-mass, the solid rock or foundation of a mountain.

Moraine (Fr.), heaps of rock and rubble or detritus at the margin of a glacier. *Lateral Moraines*,

those on each side of the ice-stream. *Medial Moraines*, those in the middle of large glaciers formed by the junction of two smaller ones. *Terminal Moraines*, the deposits of rubbish at the foot of a glacier.

Moulin (Fr.), a vertical opening in a glacier, with a stream, formed by the melting of the ice on the surface, falling into it.

Mulde (Ger., 'trough'), a hollow or basin in the side of a mountain.

Névé, see *Firn*.

Sasso (Ital.), rock, rocky mountain.

Sattel (Ger.), saddle, depression in a ridge (comp. *Col* and *Joch*).

Scharte (Ger.), gap, pass.

Schrund (Ger.), same as *Crevasse*.

Senner (Ger.), Alpine herdsman.

Sennhütte (Ger.), chalet.

Sérac (Fr.), a mass of snow or ice, particularly a huge square block in a glacier, formed by transverse crevasses.

Spitze (Ger.), a peak, pointed summit.

Stock, *Gebirgsstock* (Ger.), same as *Massif*.

Tauern (Ger.), the name of the principal chain of the E. Alps, also applied in Tyrol and Styria to the passes over it.

Thor, *Thörl* (Ger.), the culminating point of a pass; similar to *Joch*.

Tobel (Ger.), a gorge.

Tragsessel (Ger.), see *Chaise-à-porteurs*.

Vedretta (Ital.), a glacier.

Wand (Ger., 'wall'), mountain-slope, precipice.

Abbreviations.

R. = Room.
B. = Breakfast.
D. = Dinner.
A. = Attendance.
L. = Light.
M. = English mile.

N. = North, northern, etc.
S. = South, etc.
E. = East, etc.
W. = West, etc.
M = Mark.
fl. = Gulden (florin).

HEIGHT in feet is indicated by ' after the figures (2050' = 2050 feet).

DISTANCES. The number placed before the name of a place on a high road, when at the *beginning of a paragraph*, indicates its distance in English miles from the starting-point of the route or sub-route. The distances within the body of the text are reckoned from place to place. In railway-routes the distances invariably refer to the starting-point.

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Comp. Map, p. 210.

138 M. Railway in 5¼-8 hrs. Views to the left.

Munich, see *Baedeker's S. Germany*. Soon after leaving the station we observe on the right the park and château of *Nymphenburg*. 4½ M. *Pasing* is the junction for the lines to Augsburg and Starnberg (R. 5). After crossing the *Würm* (p. 25) and passing (7 M.) *Aubing*, the train enters the boggy *Dachauer Moos*. 15 M. **Bruck** (1730′; *Marthabräu; Post; Ludwigshöhe*), or *Fürstenfeldbruck*, pleasantly situated in the *Amperthal*, is frequented for its river-baths. To the right, close to the railway, is the suppressed Cistercian abbey of *Fürstenfeld*, now a barrack, with a fine church. The train traverses the *Schöngeisinger Wald*, crosses the Amper, and reaches (20 M.) *Grafrath* (1865′; restaurant near the station), with its pilgrimage-church. To the left a glimpse of the Ammersee, with the Wetterstein and Zugspitze in the background (steamboat on the Amper to *Stegen*, see p. 29). 24 M. *Türkenfeld*; 28½ M. *Schwabhausen*; 32 M. *Epfenhausen*. The train crosses the *Lech*. — 35 M. *Kaufering* (1935′).

From Kaufering to Schongau, branch-railway in 1¾ hr. — 3 M. **Landsberg** (**Goggl*; **Zederbräu*), an ancient town on the Lech, with 5300 inhabitants. The late-Gothic *Liebfrauenkirche* was fonnded in 1498. The *Rathhaus*, which has been recently restored, is embellished with frescoes by Piloty and Schwoiser and contains a *Painting (Magistrates of Landsberg) by Hubert Herkomer, who was born at Waal, 6 M. from Landsberg. The *Mutterthurm*, in the English castellated style, wss built by Herkomer beside the house where his mother died in Landsberg; it commands charming views of the town and of the valley of the Lech, which descends a weir, 10 ft. high, near the town. On the hill is the *Bayerthor*, a picturesque Gothic gate-tower, with wood-carvings. The treasury of the

Church of the Maltese Order is interesting. — Beyond Landsberg we traverse an uninteresting district, passing several unimportant stations, to (21 M.) Schongau (2230′; **Post; Stern*), a small and ancient town, picturesquely situated on a hill rising above the Lech. It possesses a well-equipped bathing-establishment, the *Johannisbad* (Restaurant). — An omnibus runs daily from Schongau to *Füssen* (*Hohenschwangau;* see p. 15).

Near (38 M.) *Igling* the château of that name rises on the left. — 42¼ M. **Buchloe** *(Hôtel Ensslin*, near the station; *Rail. Restaurant)*, the junction of the lines to Augsburg and Memmingen.

From Augsburg to Buchloe (25 M.), railway in 50-70 min. (from Augsburg to Lindau in 4¾-8 hrs.). The line traverses the *Lechfeld*, the plain between the Wertach and Lech, where Otho I. defeated the Hungarians in 955. Near the station of *Inningen*, to the right, beyond the Wertach, rises the *Wellenburg*, a château of Prince Fugger. Stations *Bobingen* (branch-line to Kaufering and Landsberg, see above), *Grossaitingen*, *Schwabmünchen*, *Westerringen*. The line then crosses the *Gennach*, and reaches *Buchloe*.

The train now enters the broad valley of the *Wertach*. 46½ M. *Beckstetten;* 50 M. *Pforzen*. Beyond the river is the monastery of *Irrsee*, now a lunatic asylum. The background of the landscape is formed by imposing mountains, among which the Zugspitze (9725′), the Hochplatte (6835′), and the Säuling (6680′) are conspicuous. — At (54½ M.) **Kaufbeuren** (2240′; *Sonne; Hirsch*), an ancient town, the line crosses the river, and threads its way between densely wooded hills. 58 M. *Biessenhofen* (2295′; Post; branch-line to Füssen, see p. 16); 61 M. *Ruderatshofen;* 63½ M. *Aitrang*. — 69½ M. *Günzach* (2630′; Rail. Restaurant), the highest place on the line, lies on the watershed between the Wertach and the Iller. In the Günzthal, to the N., lies *Obergünzburg*.

The line descends, at first through wood, and then through a broad grassy valley with peat-cuttings. 76 M. *Wildpoldsried;* 77½ M. *Betzigau*. The *Iller* is crossed.

81½ M. **Kempten** (2285′; **Algäuer Hof*, *Kronprinz*, at the station; **Krone*, **Post*, in the new town; *Deutscher Kaiser*, **Hase*, in the old town; *Frommlet's Old German Wine-Room*, near the station; *Railway Restaurant*), the capital of the *Algäu*, prettily situated on the Iller, which here becomes navigable for rafts, was a free town of the empire down to 1803. It contains 15,739 inhab., and consists of the *Neustadt*, on the higher ground, and the *Altstadt*, on the Iller. In the Residenz-Platz in the Neustadt, which is adorned with a tasteful fountain (statue of Empress Hildegard), stands the old *Palace* of the once powerful Prince-Abbots of Kempten, built in the 18th cent.; the 'Fürstensaal' contains portraits of the abbots. Adjoining is the handsome *Abbey Church*, with a dome in the Italian style (1652). In the Altstadt are the *Rathhaus*, lately restored, and the *Protestant Church* (in the St. Mang-Platz). In front of the Realschule rises a monument in memory of the war of 1870-71.

To the S. of the town, ½ M. from the station, rises the **Burghalde*, on the site of the old castle of Hilarmont (restaurant and grounds). Fine view hence of the town and of the Alps: the Mädelegabel, Grünten, Hochvogel, Wertachhorn, Sorgschroffen, Einstein, Aggenstein, Zugspitze, Säuling, etc. — A more extensive view is obtained from the **Marienberg**

(*Hochegg;* 3035'), 1 hr. to the W. (a pleasant walk viâ *Feilberg* and *Eggen*, or still better by the *Reichelsberg*, with view of the Mädelegabel). About 20 min. from the top are a chapel and *Inn. The summit commands a charming view of the Illerthal, with Oberstdorf, closed by the imposing Mädelegabel group.

From Kempten to Ulm, railway viâ *Memmingen* in 3 hrs., being the direct route from Stuttgart to the Algäu, Hohenschwangau, etc. — From Kempten to *Füssen* and *Reutte*, see R. 3.

Beyond Kempten (from which the train backs out in the opposite direction; finest views now to the left) the line follows the left bank of the Iller. The valley gradually contracts. To the right, beyond (85 M.) *Waltenhofen* (2360'), at the foot of the *Stoffelsberg* (3900'), lies the *Nieder-Sonthofer See* (2240'). 88 M. *Oberdorf;* 90½ M. *Seifen.* The line approaches the Iller. On the left rises the green and sharp-edged Grünten (p. 8), adjoined by the Daumen (p. 23).

95 M. **Immenstadt** (2360'; **Kreuz* or *Post*, D. 1 ℳ 70 pf.; **Hirsch; Engel; Drei Könige; Traube*, with beer-garden; **Friedrichsbad*, pens. and hydropathic establishment, pens. 5½ ℳ; *Rail. Restaurant*), a busy little town of 3200 inhab., lies picturesquely on both banks of the *Steigbach*, at the foot of the *Immenstädter Horn* (4720') and the *Mittag* (4690'), near the junction of the *Konstanzer Ach* with the Iller. To the E. rises the isolated and picturesque Grünten (p. 8); the background is formed by the Daumen, the Geishorn, and other Hinterstein Mts. (p. 23). — Baths in the *Kleinsee* (¼ hr.).

Environs. Fine views from the *Calvarienberg* (¼ hr.) and the *Rifle-range* (¼ hr.; Restaurant). Opposite, at the foot of the *Horn* (¼ hr.), are shady pleasure-grounds (turn to the right at the entrance to the Steigbach-Thal; finger-post). — Pleasant walk to (1½ M.) *Rothenfels.* We follow the road on the right bank of the Ach and after ½ M. cross to the *Königsgut*, on the left bank. Here we ascend by the path to the right (way-post) to the two farms on the crest of the hill, and then follow the path to the left. The ruin of Rothenfels (2755') commands a charming view of the Alpsee and the mountains. We may descend through the gate between the farms, and in 20 min. reach *Bühl* (Inn; pretty view from the garden), at the S.E. end of the Alpsee (p. 6). Thence back to (1½ M.) Immenstadt by the road.

The Immenstädter Horn (4720'; *View) is ascended in 2 hrs. by an easy route, mostly through wood, viâ the *Hornköpfl.* At the top is the open *Ingolstädter Hütte.*

The ascent of the *Stuiben (5790'; 3-3½ hrs.; guide unnecessary) is recommended. The route crosses the railway just above the 'Post', and follows the left bank of the *Steigbach*, past the twine-factory, into the *Steigbach-Thal*, a picturesque ravine between the Mittag and the Immenstädter Horn, through which the brook dashes over its rocky bed (observe the skilfully-constructed bulwarks and artificial channel). As far as the (40 min.) wooden *Chapel*, the path is rather steep (the path to the left here ascends the *Mittag*, see above). Beyond the (10 min.) finger-post, where we turn to the left, the path is almost level; 10 min., we cross the brook; ¼ hr., we turn to the right (the path to the left ascends the *Steineberg*, p. 6), and again follow the left bank to the (½ hr.) *Almagmach Inn* (3835'). Hence we may ascend either by the cart-track to the right, or by a shady path to the left to the *Ehrenschwang Alp* (*Mittelberg*), and thence past the *Krätzenstein* to the (1½ hr.) **Inn* (5245') and (½ hr. farther on) the summit (pavilion and a mountain-indicator). The view is very striking, and is more picturesque and more extensive than that from the Grünten. To the S.

is the chief group of the Algäu Alps, culminating in the Krottenkopf and the Mädelegabel; to the left of these are the mountains of Hinterstein and Tannheim, terminated by the Grünten on the E.; to the right (S. W.), beyond the long Gottesackerwände, rise the heights of the Bregenzer Wald, and more to the right are the Rhætikon Chain with the Scesaplana, the monntains of the Grisons and Glarus, and the Sentis; in the immediate foregrond is the Rindalphorn with its conglomerate strata; to the W. stretches the Lake of Constance, on which Friedrichshafen may be descried in clear weather. — From the Almagmach Inn (p. 5) a path ascends to (1 hr.) the top of the **Steineberg** (5510′), the view from which is not much inferior to that from the Stuiben.

From Immenstadt to *Sonthofen* and *Oberstdorf*, see R. 2; to the *Grünten*, see p. 8. — To *Reutte* viâ *Hindelang* and *Tannheim*, see R. 4.

The train now turns to the W., by the base of the Immenstädter Horn, into the valley of the Ach (to the right the *Kleinsee*), reaches the village of *Bühl*, on the *Alpsee* (2355′; 2 M. long), and skirts the N. bank of the lake. We next traverse the *Konstanzer-Thal*, flanked with green hills, to (103 M.) *Thalkirchdorf*, and ascend to (105½ M.) **Oberstaufen** (2600′; **Büttner; Restaurant Keck*, at the station, with rooms; *Adler; Ochs*), a market-town, frequented as a summer-resort, on the watershed between the Danube and the Rhine. At the eud of a short tunnel, just before Oberstaufen is reached, and at several points beyond it, we obtain striking views of the profound Weissach-Thal, the mountains of Vorarlberg, and the snow-clad peaks of Appenzell.

From Oberstaufen through the *Weissach-Thal* to *Hittisau* in the Bregenzer Wald (diligence daily in 3 hrs. 20 min.), see p. 223. — Pleasant excursions may be made viâ *Oberreute* to (6 M.) *Weiler* (see below); viâ the *Gschwendmühle* to (9 M.) *Sulzberg* (3300′; Schnetzer; Bränhaus), a village in a commanding situation; or viâ *Steibis* in 4 hrs. (comp. p. 223) to the top of the *Hochgrat* (6170′; refuge-hut) and thence to the *Rindalphorn* (6070′) in 1 hr.; etc.

Beyond (110 M.) *Harbatzhofen* is the *Rentershofer Damm*, a viaduct 574 yds. long and 174′ high. — 113½ M. *Röthenbach* (2320′; Eisenbahn Inn).

A picturesque route for pedestrians leads hence to (18½ M.) BREGENZ viâ WEILER. We follow the carriage-road past the small church of the 'Drei Heiligen' to (4½ M.) **Weiler** (1970′; **Post; Lamm*, etc.), a pleasant village in the *Rothach-Thal*, frequented as a summer-resort (diligence from Röthenbach thrice daily in 1 hr.). Beyond Weiler we ascend the right side of the Rothach-Thal to (4½ M.) the customs-station of *Neuhaus*, then skirt the slope of the *Hirschberg* (p. 212) to (3 M.) *Langen* (Adler; Hirsch), and proceed past pretty waterfalls of the *Wirta-Tobel* to (3½ M.) *Fluh* (ascent of the Pfänder hence in ¾ hr.; see p. 212) and (3 M.) *Bregenz* (p. 211). — Another highly interesting route leads from Röthenbach direct to the PFÄNDER (6 hrs.). The road (diligence to Scheidegg thrice daily in 1½ hr.) leads past the church of the 'Drei Heiligen' (see above) to (4½ M.) *Gossholz* (Inn), with its neat mountain-houses, and reaches (1½ M.) the thriving market-town of *Lindenberg* (Krone), with large manufactories of straw-hats. At (3 M.) **Scheidegg** (2495′; *Post; Krone*), a large and picturesquely situated village, a good path diverges from the road to the left, and ascends to (1 hr.) *Möggers* (3280′; Adler). Thence it proceeds along the hills, passing *Trögen* and commanding fine views of the Lake of Constance and the Bregenzer Wald, to (2 hrs.) the *Pfänder Hotel* (p. 212).

123 M. *Hergatz* (1820′; branch-line to *Kisslegg*, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*); 127 M. *Hergensweiler*; 129 M. *Schlachters*;

132 M. *Oberreitnau.* The line skirts the *Hoierberg* (see below), and then turns towards the S.E. A beautiful view of the Lake of Constance is now obtained: on the left Bregenz, in the foreground Lindau, and beyond it the green mountains of St. Gallen and Appenzell, and in the background the Kamor, Hohe Kasten, Altmann, and Sentis. A long embankment then carries the train across an arm of the lake to an island on which lies —

138 M. **Lindau.** — *Bayrischer Hof, on the lake, near the station, R., L., & A. 3-4 *M*, B. 1 *M* 20 pf., D. 3 *M*; — *Krone, R. 1½-2 *M*; *Hotel Reutemann; *Lindauer Hof; *Helvetia, unpretending; all these are on the quay. Sonne. Pension Gärtchen auf der Mauer, on the mainland. — *Garden-Restaurant* near the Bayrischer Hof; *Schützengarten*, with view; *Rupflin's* wine-house; *Rail. Restaurant.* — *Lake Baths* on the N.W. side of the town.

Lindau (1305′), once a free imperial town and fortress, and in the middle ages an important commercial place, lies on an island in the Lake of Constance, 350 yds. from the mainland, with which it is connected by the railway-embankment and a wooden bridge. It has recently come into notice as a summer-resort and bathing-place. Pop. 5400. On the quay is a bronze *Statue of King Max II.* (d. 1864), erected in 1856. At the end of the S. pier is a large lion in marble; on that opposite rises a *Lighthouse*. Adjoining the S. pier is the *Alte Schanz*, with a mountain-indicator for the view of the Alps from the Scesaplana to the Sentis. In the adjacent Reichs-Platz rises the handsome **Reichsbrunnen*, with a statue of 'Lindauia' and other allegorical figures, cast in bronze in 1884 after designs by Thiersch and Rümann. The handsome *Rathhaus*, built in 1422-36 and restored in 1885-87, has a painted façade and rear, and contains a collection of antiquities (adm. 11-12, Sun. 2-5). Beside the 'Landthor' are pleasure-grounds and a monument in memory of the war of 1870-71.

Excursions. Pleasant walk on the bank of the lake to the W. (crossing the railway-embankment and turning to the left), passing the villas of *Lotzbeck* (with a fine park), *Giebelbach*, and *Lingg* (*Frescoes by Naue), to the (1½ M.) **Schachenbad** (*Pension Freihof*, 22-30 *M* per week), with mineral and lake-baths, and the (¼ M.) **Lindenhof** (*Villa Gruber*), with a beautiful park, hothouses, etc. (admission on Frid. gratis, on other days 1 *M*; closed on Sun.). Farther along the bank of the lake, beyond *Tegelstein* (to the right *Schloss Alwind*) and *Mitten*, lies (2½ M.) **Wasserburg** (**Hôtel-Pension Springer*, with terrace and fine view), a small village with a château and church, on a peninsula in the lake. We may return by steamboat. — Admirable view from the (1 hr.) *Hoierberg (1495′), reached either by the path parallel with the railway, or by the road from the Landthor through *Aeschach* (Zeiss, etc.) to the hamlet of *Hoiren*, at the foot of the vine-clad hill, and then by a path ascending at the back. On the summit are two inns and a belvedere with a good mountain-indicator. We may return by *Enzisweiler* (*Restaurant Schmid) and *Schachen* (Zum Schlössle).

From Lindau to Bregenz. Steamboat 6-7 times daily in 25 minutes. Railway in ¼-½ hr. (fares 54, 40, 27 kr.; view to the right). Intermediate station, *Lochau.* — *Bregenz*, see p. 211.

2. From Immenstadt to Oberstdorf. The Algäu Alps.

Comp. Map, p. 210.

13 M. Railway in 1 hr. 7 min.-1 hr. 22 min.

Immenstadt, see p. 5. The Sonthofen line skirts the left bank of the Iller, passes (3 M.) *Blaichach* (Reichs-Adler), a village on the *Aubach*, with a large manufactory, and crosses the Iller and then the *Ostrach*. — 5½ M. **Sonthofen** (2440′; **Deutsches Haus*, at the station; **Engel; Adler; Ochs; Hirsch*), a thriving market-town (2000 inhab.), pleasantly situated in the broad green Illerthal. Fine view from the *Calvarienberg* (with a gigantic lime-tree), 5 min. from the 'Engel', embracing the Mädelegabel, which rises above the dark Himmelschroffen, the Kratzer (on the left), Biberkopf and Widderstein (on the right), Schlappolt and Fellhorn (in the foreground). — Route to *Hindelang* and *Tannheim*, see p. 23.

The **Grünten* (5710′) is frequently ascended from Sonthofen. Carriage-road to (2½ M.) *Burgberg* (2460′; Löwe, Kreuz), at the S.W. base of the mountain, 1½ M. (footpath) from Blaichach (see above). The path from Burgberg to the summit of the Grünten (2½-3 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 4 *M*; mule 8 *M*) is easy and easily found. We follow the road through the village (shortest route past the church) to (8 min.) the chapel above it. About 8 min. farther on (finger-post), we diverge to the left and ascend a ravine descending from the Grünten and enclosed by huge precipices. In 2 hrs. we reach the *Gund-Alp*, a large basin, in which **Hirnbein's Inn* is situated (5165′; R. 1½-2 *M*). From the (20 min.) *Hochwart* (5570′), on which a pavilion has been erected, a narrow arête leads in 10 min. to the *Uebelhorn* (5710′), the central and highest of the peaks. **View of the mountains from the Zugspitze to the Sentis; in the foreground the Illerthal with Sonthofen and Oberstdorf; above them the Algäu Alps; to the extreme right, part of the Lake of Constance; to the N. the hills of Upper Swabia and the Bavarian plain as far as Peissenberg.

Sonthofen is the terminus in this direction, and the train now backs out, skirts the village in a wide curve, crosses the Immenstadt line, and hugs the mountains on the E. side of the broad valley of the Iller. Beyond (7½ M.) *Altstätten* (2440′) we cross the Iller, passing the Schöllanger Burg (see below), to the left, at the base of the Rubihorn. 9 M. **Fischen** (2490′; **Löwe; Kreuz*), a large village, whence a road leads to the right to *Ober-Maiselstein* and (4½ M.) *Tiefenbach* (see p. 9). The train then runs through wood to (12 M.) *Langenwang*, crosses the *Breitach* and the *Stillach*, and reaches (13½ M.) *Oberstdorf*.

The Old Road from Sonthofen to Oberstdorf leads viâ *Altstätten* to (3¾ M.) **Schöllang** (2715′; *Inn*), prettily situated on a height above the Iller; view from the (¼ hr.) cemetery (*Schöllanger Burg*; 2950′). Below, on the Iller, are the small sulphur baths of *Au*. The road then proceeds by *Reichenbach* and *Rubi*, crossing the *Trettach*, to (4½ M.) *Oberstdorf*.

Oberstdorf. — **Hotels:** *Mohr, R. 2 *M*, L. 20, B. 80 pf., D. 2 *M*; *Hirsch, D. 1 *M* 60 pf.; *Sonne, R. 1, D. 1 *M* 50 pf.; *Löwe; Stern, near the station; Traube; Adler; *Pension Rubihaus or Thürlings, 5½-6½ *M*; *Pens. Villa Schmidt, 7-8 *M*. — Apartments at *Dr. Reh's*, the *Parsonage*, *Schwarzkopff's*, the *Schrofenhaus*, the *Walserhaus*, *Frl. Gschwender's*, *Gschwender Sen.'s*, *L. Geissler's*, etc. (enquire at the Rathhaus). — **Cafe-*

Bregenz
Feldkirch
1: 250.000
Kilometer
Kennelbach
Wolfurth
Bildstein
Schwarzachthal
Schwarzach
Alberschwende
Bruggele
Krumbach
Unter-Langenegg
Ober-
Hochhädrich
Bolgenach
Hittisau
Hittisberg
Lingenau
Haselstauden
Kehlen
Dornbirn
Geiskopf bg.
Andelsbuch
Schwarzenberg
Hochälple K.
Winterstaude
Bezau
Ellenbogen
Bayenberg
Trenegg
Schönebach
Bizau
Hirschberg
Staufenspitz
Bocksberg
Guntenhang
Mellau
Gopfberg
Schnepfau
Didamsbg.
Mörzelspitze
Sattelspitz
Mittagsfluh
Hoch Häderich
Canisfluh
Au
Hohe Koien
Alpkopf
Klippern
Schoppernau
Hohe Freschen
Mittagspitze
Sünser Joch
Tobler mann
Wannenerck
Damüls
Kresshorn
Klapfen
Pfrondhorn
Damülser H.
Löffelspitz
Fontanella
Walser
Buchboden
Kuhspitze
Madonna
Blons
Ragall
Breithorn
Thüringen
Ludesch
Ludescher-berg
Hohe Frassen
Rothwand Sp.
Formarin-A.
Gamsfreiheit
Pitschuköpfe
Nenzing
Nüziders
Tschalengenbg.
BLUDENZ
Formarin-S.

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Restaurant Stempfle, with garden; *Gesellschaftshaus*, behind the church, on the Loretto road, with a restaurant, veranda, and garden.

Oberstdorf (2665′), a thriving village and favourite summer-resort, with 1700 inhab., is beautifully situated in a broad valley in the midst of the Algäu Alps. In front of the handsome church is a war-monument, consisting of a lion couchant in bronze. The church and the chapel of St. Nicholas (at the N. end of the village, near the rail. station) contain altar-pieces by Johann Schraudolph (1808-79), a native of Oberstdorf. About 1½ M. below the village the *Trettach*, *Stillach*, and *Breitach* unite to form the *Iller*. The ramifications of the valleys from which they descend afford a great variety of excursions.

Walks (contribution to the 'Verschönerungs-Verein' for a stay of 3 days, 1 pers. 2 *M*, a family 5 *M*). On the banks of the Trettach, at the upper end of the village, are the shady promenades of the 'Verein'. Before the *Mühlen-Brücke* over the Trettach (10 min. from the church) we ascend to the right, turn to the left at the sign-post, and proceed through wood to (5 min.) the *Stern*, a space provided with benches. Here we may either take the path to the left, leading down to the 'Stoltingsruhe' and (¼ hr.) the *Trettachsteg* (path to Spielmannsau, see p. 10); or ascend a little and turn either to the right to the *Hofmann's Ruhe* (see below), or to the left to the (¼ hr.) *Rauhenbad* (2885′; open-air swimming-bath and separate baths, moderate; pleasant moor-water). We may return viâ the *Alpenrose Inn* (see below) and *Loretto* to (½ hr.) Oberstdorf. — On the right bank of the Trettach, below the Mühlen-Brücke, we may follow the *Vormittags-Weg* to the (1½ M.) *Dumelsmooser Bridge*, returning by the promenades (*Untere* and *Obere Insel-Anlagen*) on the left bank.

Fallbach, or **Falterbach Waterfall**, in the gorge between the Rubihorn and Schattenberg (25 min.). Beyond the Mühlen-Brücke (see above) we pass some lime-kilns on the left, cross the brook at the end of the ravine, and ascend the right bank to a platform above the foaming cascade. The return may be made viâ the *Kühberg* (Rfmts.), with attractive views.

Hofmannsruhe (2885′; ½ hr.). Pilgrimage-road from the church to (¾ M.) the three chapels of *St. Loretto* (altar-pieces by Schrandolph in the third), with fine old lime-trees; then to the left up the hill, on the (¼ hr.) top of which are two benches, shaded by trees and commanding a fine panorama. On the S. summit, 10 min. from **Loretto**, is the rustic **Alpenrose Inn* (footpath thence to the *Rauhenbad*, ¼ M., see above). The descent may be made on the N. side to the (20 min.) Mühlen-Brücke (see above).

***Wasach**, a beautiful walk (1 hr.). We follow the Fischen road, cross the bridge over the Breitach, and ascend to the left, soon gaining a fine view of the Walser-Thal, to the *Wasach Inn* (3020′), commanding a beautiful view (best by evening-light), which is still more extensive from the (10 min.) ***Kapf**, 230′ higher. The following are the most conspicuous mountains from left to right: the Rubihorn, Schattenberg, Höfats (7415′), Rauheck (7885′), Kreuzeck (7855′), Krottenkopf (8710′), Kratzer, Himmelschroffen (5625′), Mädelegabel (8670′), Wilde Mannle (8485′), Linkerskopf (7970′), Rappenköpfe (8220′), Schlapolt (6485′), Widderstein (8300′), and the sharp crest of the Hohe Ifen (7300′), all except the Himmelschroffen upwards of 6000′ in height. Below lies Oberstdorf. — From the Kapf in 10 min. (turning to the left beyond the house) to the *Judenkirche*, a natural archway in the rock, through which we obtain a fine view of the Rubihorn, etc. From Wasach to Oberstdorf, returning by *Tiefenbach*, 1¼ hr.

Tiefenbach (1 hr.). At (25 min.) the inn *Zur Gebirgsaussicht* (p. 10) a path, diverging to the right from the carriage-road, descends through meadows and wood to the *Breitach-Thal*. Crossing the Breitach, it ascends to the right through wood to the sulphur-baths of *Tiefenbach* (2740′; Inn), situated in a narrow valley on the right bank of the *Lochbach*. We

now follow the carriage-road, which ascends among the scattered houses of the village of *Tiefenbach*. From the point (5 min.) where the road divides, the branch to the right ascends past the church to (¼ hr.) *Wasach* (p. 9); that to the left leads past the precipitous *Nase* (*Naeswand*; fine view, ascent by the direction-post to the left, ¾ hr.) to the (1 M.) *Hirschsprung* (2900′), a cutting in the rock which affords a striking view of the lower Illerthal and the Grünten (the road goes on to Ober-Maiselstein and Fischen, p. 8).

***Freiberg-See** (3085′; 1¼ hr.). To (¼ hr.) *St. Loretto*, see above; 4 min. farther on, by the direction-post, the path leads to the right, traversing the meadows and crossing the *Stillach*, and ascends to the saddle of the Freiberg, beyond which the dark-green lake lies in a beautiful wooded basin at the foot of the Schlapolt (**Restaurant*, with veranda; bathing-house on the lake; rowing-boats). — From the Freiberg-See to (1½ hr.) *Birgsau*, viâ *Schwand*, *Ringang*, and *Faistenoy*, see p. 12.

***Zwingsteg** and **Walser Schänzle** (1½ hr.). Carriage-road from the N.W. end of Oberstdorf (one-horse carr. 6, two horse 10 *M*; for the whole day, 9 and 18 *M*). Pedestrians take the path leading due W. from the church to the *Schlechten-Brücke* over the Stillach, and then ascend and join the carriage-road at the (25 min.) hamlet of *Reute* (2950′). The Inn 'Zur Gebirgsaussicht' here commands an extensive view (footpath to the right to Tiefenbach, see above). Hence the road ascends to the S.W. over the ridge (pretty views), leaving the hamlet of *Kornau* to the right, and finally descends through wood into the *Kleine Walser-Thal*, watered by the Breitach. On the Austrian frontier is the *Walser Schänzle* (3260′; *Inn, good wine). About 8 min. before it is reached, a path descends through meadows and wood to the right to the **Zwingsteg* (3065′), a bridge over a deep and narrow gorge, through which the Breitach dashes, 230 ft. below. Beyond the bridge the path ascends in zigzags to (10 min.) a direction-post, and then descends, crossing the *Starzlach*, which flows out of the *Rohrmooser Thal* (p. 14), and leads through the *Oib* to (1 hr.) Tiefenbach (see above), or to (1½ hr.) Oberstdorf. — The next places in the **Kleine Walser-Thal**, or **Mittelberger Thal**, are (3 M.) *Riezlern* (Engel; ascent of the *Hohe Ifen*, see p. 13), then (2¼ M.) *Hirschegg* (3695′; Hirsch; Kreuz; gnide, Engelb. Schwarzmann), and (1½ M.) *Mittelberg* (3980′; *Traube; Löwe; guides, J. J. Fritz, L. E. Schuster, G. Winkel), the chief place of the valley, situated on a green hill. (From Mittelberg to Krummbach over the *Gentschel-Joch*, 3½-4 hrs., see p. 226.) The road ends 3 M. farther on, at *Baad* (3925′; Inn), whence an easy path leads to the S., through the *Bergunter-Thal* and across the saddle (6260′) between the Widderstein and Hoferspitz, to (3½ hrs.) *Hochkrummbach* (p. 226). Another, but fatiguing and uninteresting pass crosses the *Starzel-Joch* (6130′) to (4 hrs.) *Schoppernau* (p. 226).

***Spielmannsau** (*Trettach-Thal*; carriage-road, 2 hrs.), recommended for a morning-excursion. Road viâ (¾ M.) St. Loretto, see p. 9; ¾ M. farther on is a finger-post, where the road leads to the left across the *Burgstall* (the N. spur of the *Himmelschroffen*, see p. 9) to a (1 M.) finger-post, showing the way to the left over the *Zwing-Brücke* to Gerstruben (see p. 11), and to the right to Spielmannsau. [Pedestrians are recommended to turn to the right (guide-post) above the *Mühlen-Brücke* (p. 9), and to follow the generally shady footpath which skirts the right bank of the Trettach (path also on the left bank) viâ *Gruben* (p. 11) to (1 hr.) the Zwing-Brücke.] From the Zwing-Brücke we may proceed either straight on, on the right bank, by meadow and woodland paths viâ the *Becherholz* to Spielmannsau, or we may follow the carriage-road on the left side of the finely-wooded Trettach-Thal, passing the small blue *Christles-See* (3015′; to the left), and crossing the Trettach and the *Traufbach* to (3 M.) *Spielmannsau* (3510′; *Inn, also pens.), a small hamlet amid grand scenery. Fine view of the huge Trettachspitze to the S.; on the left the Kratzer. To the E. opens the *Traufthal* (pleasant excursion to the *Traufthal-Alp*, ½ hr.), from which a toilsome route crosses the *Märzle* (ca. 2200′; between the Kreuzeck and the Krottenspitze) to the Hornbach-Thal (p. 14). — A path leads from

Spielmannsau through the wild ravine, at length high on its right side, to the (1 hr.) *Sperrbachsteg* (4060'), in the midst of a grand rocky wilderness. Thence to the *Mädele-Joch*, see p. 13.

***Hölltobel** and **Gerstruhen** (2 hrs.), highly attractive. Either by the shady promenade on the right bank of the Trettach (see p. 10) viâ *Gruben* (Rfmts. at X. Kappeler's), or by the road to Spielmannsau as far as (2½ M.) a direction-post indicating the road to Gerstruben, which descends to the left and crosses the Trettach by the *Zwing-Brücke*. At (12 min.) a finger-post our path diverges to the right, and after ¼ hr. more we ascend to the left along the *Dietersbach* to the deep rocky cleft of the *Hölltobel*, in which the brook forms three waterfalls. The path first leads to a bridge over the lowest fall, then to a platform above the middle fall, and lastly to the (10 min.) *Upper Fall, which takes a clear leap into a funnel-like basin. We ascend hence to (20 min.) **Gerstruben** (3770'; *Zur Höfatsspitze*), a hamlet in the upper part of the valley, at the hase of the precipitous *Höfats* (7415'; p. 12). About 1 hr. farther up the valley is the *Dietersbach-Alpe*, in the midst of imposing scenery (Höfats, Rauheck, Kreuzeck). A steep path (guide, 5 *M*) leads from this point across the *Aelpele* (3825'), hetween the Höfats and Rauheck, to the (3 hrs.) *Käser-Alpe* in the *Oythal* (see below). — An easy road, with picturesque views, has been constructed from Gerstruben, descending the slopes to the right in windings to (½ hr.) the Zwing-Brücke (see ahove; hence to Oherstdorf 1 hr.).

Geisalpsee (2¾ hrs.; guide advisable, 5 *M*). Road to Schöllang (see p. 8) as far as (2½ M.) *Rubi;* then up to the right to the (¾ hr.) *Geisalp* (3640'; Rfmts.), and past a fine waterfall formed by the Reichenhach to the (1 hr.) *Lower Geisalpsee* (4880'), picturesquely situated in a hasin between the *Rubihorn (Geisalphorn)* on the right, and the *Entschenkopf* on the left. The small *Upper Geisalpsee* (5540') lies ½ hr. farther up; thence to the *Nebelhornhaus* (p. 12) across the *Geisfuss* (6510') in 2½ hrs., somewhat fatiguing.

Oythal (to the Stuiben 2¾ hrs.), between the Schattenberg and Riffenkopf, carriage-road one-third of the way. By the lime-kilns beyond the *Mühlen-Brücke* (p. 9), the road ascends to the right, rounding the base of the *Schattenberg*, viâ the *Kühberg* (p. 9). [A footpath (to Spielmannsau, see p. 10) along the right bank of the Trettach to (25 min.) the bridge over the *Oybach*, and then uphill to the left, offers an alternative route.] The valley is at first monotonons and affords no view. After 1 hr. the road crosses the *Oybach* and enters an open grassy dale; on the left are the *Adlerwand* and the *Seewände*, with waterfalls, on the right the wooded *Riffenkopf*. After 20 min. a second hridge. The valley suddenly turns to the S., and a fine survey of the head of the valley, with the *Grosse Wilde* (7980'), *Höllenhörner* (7095'), and *Höfats* (7415'), is disclosed. At the (40 min.) *Guten-Alpe* (3720') the path returns to the left bank and ascends steeply to the (½ hr.) **Stuiben Fall*, the beautiful fall of the copious Oybach, with picturesque surroundings. [The *Oybach* disappears wholly in the rubble-strewn valley and does not come to light again before the end of it.] Ahout ¼ hr. farther np is the solitary *Käser-Alpe* (4500'); thence across the *Aelpele* to *Gerstruben*, see above; over the *Hornbach-Joch* to the *Hornbach-Thal*, see p. 14. — From the Stuiben Fall through the *Geisbachtobel* and over the **Himmeleck** (6560') to (8 hrs.) *Hinterstein*, see p. 24. From the *Kühbach-Alp* in the *Berggündele* (p. 24), a path runs to the right, skirting the precipitons slopes of the *Wilde* and *Wiedemer*, direct to (7½ hrs. from Oberstdorf) the *Prinz Luitpold-Haus* on the *Hochvogel* (p. 24).

***Birgsau** *(Stillach-Thal)*, by road 6 M. (one-horse carr. in 1 hr., there and back 6 *M*; two-horse carr. 10 *M*). The route is viâ Loretto; by a (½ hr.) direction-post the road leads to the right on the right bank of the Stillach, between the Himmelschroffen on the left, and the Freiherg and Schlapolt, and farther on, the Griesgundkopf and Warmatsgundkopf on the right. 6 M. *Birgsau* (3180'; Adler), a solitary hamlet commanding a heautiful view to the S. of (from left to right) the Trettachspitze, Hochfrotspitze, Bockkar, Wilde Mannle, Linkerskopf, and Rappenköpfe.

A good path now leads at the same level for 10 min., and then ascends (to the left at the guide-post) the right side of the wild ravine of the Stillach; 20 min., a platform on the right, with a good view of the gorge (the *Bachergwänd*); 5 min. **Einödsbach** (3745'; *Schraudolf's Inn*, unpretending), a hamlet near the head of the valley (called beyond this the *Rappenalpen-Thal*). The *Bacher Loch*, a huge gully, ascends hence to the Mädelegabel. After 10 min., by a finger-post, the path turns to the left, leads round a stable, and ascends a little. It then follows the right side of the gorge. In 20 min. we reach a waterfall at the foot of the Mädelegabel, a little below which we pass the finest point in the valley. From a projecting point beyond the brook a second fall is observed in the gorge higher up. The beautiful 'Edelweiss' may be found (by good climbers) on the slopes above. — Pedestrians should return by the (1½ hr.) *Freiberg-See* (see p. 10); the route crosses the Stillach, 20 min. below Birgsau, and leads chiefly through wood, passing the mouth of the *Warmatsgund-Thal* (with interesting structures for intercepting the water) and the houses of *Faistenoy*, *Ringang*, and *Schwand* (comp. p. 10).

Mountain Ascents (guides: *Karl Brutscher*, *Franz Braxmair*, *Ignaz* and *Luitp. Zobel*, *Moritz Math*, *D. Vogler*, all at Oberstdorf; *J. B. Schraudolf* at Einödsbach).

***Nebelhorn** (7385'), an easy ascent of 4-4½ hrs. (guide, unnecessary, 7 *M*). We either follow a new shady path through the gorge from the Fallbach Fall (p. 9); or ascend to the left in zigzags, from the bridge below the fall, across meadows and through wood, to (1¼ hr.) the *Vordere Seealp* (4225'). In 20 min. more we reach the end of the valley and ascend an improved bridle-path to the left for 50 min., then turn to the right over pastures to the (½ hr.) **Nebelhorn-Haus** (6230'; **Inn* in summer), situated below the *Zeiger* (p. 24) and commanding a fine view. Thence to the left to (¾-1 hr.) the summit, a narrow ridge, descending almost perpendicularly towards the Retterschwang-Thal (p. 23). Magnificent view. The descent from the Nebelhorn by the *Geisfuss* to the *Geisalp Lakes* (p. 11) is somewhat laborious (guide advisable). — An interesting pass leads from the Nebelhorn-Haus across the *Zeiger* (6520') and the *Wengen-Alp* to *Hinterstein* (p. 23; 6-7 hrs. from Oberstdorf, guide 10 *M*). The *Daumen* (7480'; p. 23) may be ascended in 2½-3 hrs. from the Nebelhorn-Haus viâ the Zeiger and the *Koblat* (guide 10 *M*, with descent to Hindelang 12, to Hinterstein 13 *M*).

Söllereck (5255'), 2½-3 hrs., with guide (6 *M*). From the Inn 'Znr Gebirgsaussicht' (p. 10) we ascend the ridge to the left (fine views) viâ the *Schrattenwang-Alp* and *Söller-Alp* to the (2-2½ hrs.) summit (admirable view). An interesting excursion over the arête may be taken hence by experts, passing the *Schlapolt* (6485') on the S., to the top of the *Fellhorn* (see below). — **Fellhorn** (6660'), interesting and not difficult, 5 hrs. (guide not indispensable, 6 *M*). A cart-track leads viâ *Schwand*, *Ringang*, and *Leiter* to the *Warmatsgund-Alp*, whence we may either proceed to the *Birwang-Hütte*, and up steep grassy slopes; or (preferable) go on to the last alp *Im Wang*, and follow the path to the arête and thence to the N. to the top. Easy descent to *Riezlern* in the Walser-Thal (p. 10; 2½ hrs.). — **Rauheck** (7885') and **Kreuzeck** (7855'), not difficult for mountaineers, in 4½ hrs. from Gerstruben (p. 11; guide 10 *M*). The route leads viâ the *Dietersbach-Alpe* and the *Aelpele* (see p. 11) to the *Rauheck*, and thence to the S. along the arête to the *Kreuzeck*. Descent if desired into the *Traufthal* (p. 10). — **Höfats** (7415'), in 4-5 hrs. from Gerstruben (guide 15 *M*), difficult and not free from danger owing to the extremely steep grass-slopes (60-70°), to be attempted only by those quite free from dizziness (climbing-irons necessary). — **Grosse Krottenkopf** (*Petersspitze*; 8710'), from the *Kemptner-Hütte* (p. 13) in 3-3½ hrs. (guide 12 *M*), toilsome. Superb view. — **Hochvogel** (8495'), ascended in 9-10 hrs. viâ the *Himmeleck* (new path from the Nebelhorn-Haus to the *Prinz Luitpold-Haus*, 4½ hrs.), see p. 24 (guide 14 *M*, returning by Hinterstein 18 *M*).

***Mädelegabel** (8670'), laborious, but for practised mountaineers unattended with danger (guide 10 *M*, returning viâ the Kemptner-Hütte

and Spielmannsau 12 *M*). The path (lately improved) from *Einödsbach* ascends the steep Bacher-Thal to the (2½ hrs.) **Waltenberger-Haus** (6530'), a well-fitted club-hut in the *Bockkar;* it then crosses rocks and debris to the (1½ hr.) *Bockkar-Scharte* (ca. 7970'), a gap between the *Hochfrotspitze* and the *Bockkarkopf*, and traverses the small *Schneeferner* to the (1½ hr.) E. peak. Magnificent panorama. — The ascent from the N. side is longer and more fatiguing (better in descending). The route is through the Spielmannsau to the (5 hrs.) *Kemptner-Hütte* (see below), and thence round the *Kratzer* and viâ the *Schwarze Milz* and the *Kratzer-Joch* to the (3 hrs.) summit (guide 10 *M*, with descent to Einödshach 12 *M*). — The *Hochfrotspitze*, or W. peak of the Mädelegabel (8678'), difficult, may also be ascended from the N.E. The *Trettachspitze* (8490') is very difficult, and should be attempted by none but experts (guide 20 *M*).

***Hohe Licht** (*Hochalpenspitze*, 8815'), the highest summit of the Algäu Alps, not difficult (guide 10 *M*). From (2½ hrs.) *Einödsbach* (p. 12) we proceed either viâ the *Linkers-Alp* in 2¾ hrs., or viâ the *Körbertobel*, which diverges to the left from the Rappenalpen-Thal farther up, in 3¼ hrs. to the **Rappensee-Hütte** (6920'), in grand scenery. Thence the route leads viâ the *Grosse Steinscharte* (p. 14) to the (1½-2 hrs.) summit (fine view). The descent may be made to the Tyrolese *Hochalpen-Thal*, and to *Lechleiten* or *Steg*, in the Lechthal (p. 229). A fine but difficult path leads from the Hohe Licht through the E. Bockkar to the Waltenberger-Haus (or direct to the Mädelegahel in 3 hrs.). — The **Biberkopf** (*Hundskopf*, 8535'), a laborious ascent, should be attempted only by experts (guide 14 *M*). The route leads from the Rappensee Hut over the W. shoulder to the (3½-4 hrs.) top. — **Linkerskopf** (7970'), an easy and attractive ascent of 1½ hr. from the Rappensee Hut (guide, 7 *M*). — Three other easy ascents from the Rappensee Hut are those of the *Rothgundspitze* (8170'; 1½ hr.), *Hochgundspitze* (8680'; 2 hrs.), and *Rappenseekopf* (8220'; 1½ hr.).

Hohe Ifen (7300'), an interesting ascent (guide 10 *M*, from Riezlern 4½ fl., to Rohrmoos 6½ fl.), facilitated by the recent improvement of the path. The route leads from *Riezlern* (see p. 11; guide, Karl Wüstner) across the *Breitach* to *Egg* and through the *Schwarzwasser-Thal* to (1¼ hr.) *Auen* (4400'; night-quarters). Hence we continue to the right to the *Upper Auer-Alp*, and ascend the *Ifenwand* by a new path to (3½ hrs.) the summit, which affords a splendid view. A toilsome descent (only for experts with guide) leads across the fissured and undulating *Ifen Plateau*, from which rise the gigantic cliffs of the *Gottesackerwände*, past the (2½ hrs.) *Gottesacker-Alpe*, to the *Scharte* (6575'), whence we descend viâ the *Hochalpe* and *Kesseleralpe* to (3 hrs.) the *Schrine* and (1½ hr.) *Rohrmoos* (p. 14).

Passes. FROM OBERSTDORF TO HOLZGAU on the Lech, over the *Mädele-Joch* (8½ hrs.; guide, not necessary for experts, 10 *M*, to the Kemptner Hut 5 *M*), an interesting route. Through the *Spielmannsau* (Trettach-Thal) as far as (3 hrs.) the *Sperrbachsteg*, see p. 11. Thence a good and safe path zigzags up steep grassy slopes, crossing the Sperrbach at the *Obere Knie* (4500; on the right bank the *Sperrbach-Alpe*), and then leads high above the *Sperrbachtobel*, next over grassy slopes to (2 hrs.) the **Kemptner Club-Hut** on the *Obermädele-Alp* (6295') and the (½ hr.) **Mädele-Joch** (6470'), between the Kratzer and Krottenköpfe; fine view, to the S., of the Lechthal mountains and to the E. of the Grosse Krottenkopf. (The *Ober-Mädele-Joch*, 6560', lies a little farther to the E.) We now descend abruptly (blue marks) to the *Rossgumpen-Alpe* in the *Höhenbach-Thal*, passing a waterfall, and follow the 'Gesprengte Weg' through the striking ravine to (2 hrs.) *Holzgau* (p. 229). Or we may follow the path from the Obermädele-Joch along the flanks of the *Grosse Krottenkopf* and the *Karjochspitze*, and farther on those of the *Ramstallspitze* and *Rothhornspitze*, to the (1½ hr.) *Jöchelspitze*, which commands an excellent view of the Lechthal Mts.; then down either to the right to (1 hr.) Holzgau, or to the left to (1¼ hr.) *Bach-Lend* (p. 228). A third route leads to the left from the Karjochspitze, over the *Karjoch*, to (3 hrs.) *Elbigenalp* (p. 228), viâ the *Bernhards-Thal*.

FROM OBERSTDORF TO ELMEN in the Lechthal over the *Hornbach-Joch* (10 hrs.), fatiguing, but on the whole repaying (guide to Hinter-Hornbach

10 *M*). The route (shady in the early morning) first leads through the *Oythal* (p. 11), past the *Stuiben Fall*, to the (2½-3 hrs.) *Käser-Alpe* (p. 11); it then ascends steeply (the path soon becoming indistinct) to the highest pastures, and mounts fatiguing stony slopes to the (2 hrs.) **Hornbach-Joch** (6700'), between the *Höllenhörner* and the *Jochspitze*. Splendid survey of the Lechthal Mts.; view towards the W. limited. We now descend rapidly (with the huge *Hochvogel* facing us) into the *Jochbach-Thal* to the (1¼ hr.) highest *Joch-Alpe*, and then by a tolerable path to (1 hr.) *Hinter-Hornbach* (3600'; Adler, by the church, rustic, good wine), a village charmingly situated at the opening of the Jochthal into the *Hornbach-Thal*. The ascent hence of the **Hochvogel** (8495'), in 5½ hrs. (with guide), viâ the *Schwabeck-Alpe* (5555'), is laborious; a better route leads over the *Fuchsen-Sattel* (6780') to the *Kaltenwinkel-Scharte* in the *Fuchskar* and thence to the left to the *Schnur* and the summit (comp. p. 24). — The **Urbeleskarspitze** (8650'), the highest summit of the Hornbach chain, ascended viâ the *Urbeleskar* in 5-6 hrs., is also arduous. — A good path now leads, chiefly through wood, to (½ hr.) *Vorder-Hornbach* (3130'; poor inn) in the broad *Lechthal*. Below the village we turn to the right and cross the Hornbach to the hamlet of *Mortenau*, then traverse the floor of the valley to the left, and cross the Lech to the road which leads to (1 hr.) *Elmen* (p. 227).

To the Upper Lechthal over the Schrofen Pass, 7 hrs. to Lechleiten (guide not indispensable), the shortest way to the Arlberg. The route crosses the Stillach at (2½ hrs.) *Birgsau* (see p. 11), and ascends the left bank to the (¾ hr.) *Buchrainer Alp*, commanding a splendid view of the Bacher-Thal (Einödsbach remaining on the left); to the right, on the flank of the Griesgundkopf, is a shooting-box of Prince-Regent Luitpold. The upper Stillach-Thal *(Rappenalpen-Thal)* is monotonous and enclosed by wooded mountains; towards the E. towers the Trettachspitze; farther up, on the left, the Biberkopf, on the right, the Rossgundkopf and Liechlkopf. The path crosses the Stillach thrice before reaching (1¾ hr.) the *Biberalp*, on a hill formed by stony deposits. Beyond it (25 min.) we again cross the brook and ascend the abrupt slope by a rough, stony path to (1 hr.) the **Schrofen Pass** (5570'), which commands a fine survey of the Geishorn, Licchlkopf, Schafalpenköpfe, and (S.) Biberkopf. A good path now descends to (½ hr.) the Austrian custom-house at *Lechleiten* (p. 229), a few minutes above which, to the left, stands the Hirsch Inn (rustic). (The village lies on the hill to the left, 10 min. farther on.) From the custom-house we descend to the right into the *Krumbach-Thal*, cross the stream at the mill, and then re-ascend to (35 min.) *Warth* (4905'; Rössle, poor); thence to (1½ hr.) *Lech* and across the *Flexen-Sattel* to (2½ hrs.) *Stuben*, on the Arlberg, see p. 219. — Over the Grosse Steinscharte to Lechleiten, 8 hrs. with guide, interesting. From the *Rappensee Club-Hut* to the (1 hr.) **Grosse Steinscharte** (7540'), between the Rothgundspitze and the Hochgundspitze. Thence we descend into the wooded *Hochalpen-Thal* and follow the right bank of the brook to the *Lechthal* (p. 229), where a bridle-path ascends to the right to (2 hrs.) Lechleiten.

From Oberstdorf to the Schröcken, through the *Kleine Walser-Thal* and over the *Gentschel-Joch* (8½ hrs. to the Schröcken; guide, 12 *M*, from Mittelberg 4 fl., unnecessary; comp. p. 226). — Over the Haldenwangereck to Hochkrummbach, 7½ hrs. (guide to the Schröcken, not indispensable, 12 *M*). Through the *Rappenalpen-Thal* to the (5 hrs.) *Biberalp*, see above; then on the left bank of the Stillach (the bridge and route to the Schrofen Pass remaining on the left) to the *Haldenwanger Alp* at the head of the Rappenalpen-Thal, and to the (1½ hr.) **Haldenwangereck** (6235'; fine view). The descent is by the *Hirschgehren-Alp* to (1 hr.) *Hochkrummbach* (p. 226).

From Oberstdorf to Hittisau viâ Rohrmoos, 8 hrs., a route somewhat deficient in interest. Cart-road from Tiefenbach on the left bank of the *Starzlach* to (2 hrs.) **Rohrmoos** (3525'), a large dairy-farm belonging to Prince Waldburg (inn kept by the manager). On the S. are the *Gottesackerwände* (p. 13). Then by a bad and often marshy path to the (1½ hr.)

Schrine (on the left the fine cascade of the *Kesselbach*), and down the *Hirschgunder Thal* (Inn), crossing the small gorge of the *Fugenbach* (Austrian frontier), to (3½ hrs.) *Sibratsgfäll* (3040'; Inn), whence a road leads to (2½ hrs.) *Hittisau* (p. 223). — A much more interesting route leads from Tiefenbach through the *Lochbach-Thal*, viâ the *Freiburger Alp*, the *Gauchenwände*, and *Baldereschwang*, to (9 hrs.) *Hittisau*.

3. From Augsburg to Füssen (Hohenschwangau) and to Imst viâ Lermoos.

108 M. Railway to Biessenhofen, 41 M., in 1¾-2¾ hrs.; from Biessenhofen to Füssen, 23 M., local railway in 1¾ hr. Diligence from Füssen to Reutte (9½ M.) twice daily in 2 hrs. (fare 1 *M* 50 pf.); from Reutte viâ Lermoos to Imst (35 M.) twice daily in 9¾ hrs. An Omnibus also plies from Reutte to Imst daily in 10 hrs. — Carriage from Füssen to Hohenschwangau, with one horse 3, with two horses 5 *M*; to Neu-Schwanstein 7 or 10 *M*; to Reutte 6 or 10 *M*; to Lermoos 18 or 28, to Linderhof 18 or 30, to Oberau 36 or 50 *M*; to the station at Imst, 50 or 70 *M*. Return-journey in each case one-half more; but an arrangement must be made as to the length of the halt. Driver's fee 10 per cent of the fare.

From Kempten (p. 4) to Füssen (25 M.), carriage-road (railway to Pfronten under construction); carr. to Hohenschwangau, with one horse 20, with two horses 36 *M*. We cross the railway-bridge (fine view) and in 12 min. reach the road to (3 M.) *Durach* (3 M. to the S. of which, near *Sulzberg*, lie the small but well-equipped iodine baths of *Sulzbrunn*). Thence we ascend through wood, pass *Zollhaus*, and reach (7½ M.) *Oy*, a lofty village with a fine view, beyond which we descend to cross the *Wertach*, remounting again to (3¾ M.) **Nesselwang** (2845'; **Post*; **Krone*; **Bär*), with 1200 inhab., 7½ M. from stat. *Weizern-Hopferau* (diligence twice daily in 2 hrs., viâ Weissbach; see p. 16). The ascent of the **Edelsberg** (5330'), which commands a splendid view extending to the Sentis and the Lake of Constance, may be made hence by an easy marked path in 2 hrs. (10 min. from the top the open *Edelsberg Pavilion;* at the top an 'orientation' table). Descent to Pfronten (see below). — The road now leads through *Kappel* and (3¾ M.) *Weissbach* (**Haf*) and past the *Weissensee* to (7½ M.) *Füssen*. — To Reutte, a direct road diverges to the right at *Weissbach* (see above), which with the following villages of *Kirchdorf* and *Steinach* belongs to the parish of **Pfronten** (*Frons Raetiae*), consisting of thirteen villages. From *Pfronten-Halden* (1½ M. from Weissbach) we may ascend the *Edelsberg* (see above) in 3 hrs. *Pfronten-Steinach*, 2¼ M. from Weissbach, is a good starting-point for the attractive ascent of the **Aggenstein** (6505'; 4 hrs.). About ¾ hr. below the top is the *Aggenstein Club-Hut* (5985'). The descent may be made to (2 hrs.) *Grähn* (see p. 25). — From *Pfronten-Meitlingen*, 1½ M. from Weissbach, a road, constructed by King Lewis II. along with an aqueduct 450 yds. long, ascends the **Falkenstein** (4190'), at the top of which, commanding a splendid view, is a ruined castle (restaurant). The descent may be made to (1 hr.) *Schönbichl* (see below). — A pleasant path leads on the right bank of the Ach from *Pfronten-Dorf* to the (1 hr.) *Fallmühle* (3260'; Inn, with pretty grounds), whence we may go on to the *Kothbach-Fall*. — Beyond (2 M.) *Steinach* the road follows the broad valley of the *Vils*, crosses the Austrian frontier to the (2 M.) **Schönbichl Tavern*, and leads viâ (3 M.) the small town of *Vils* (2735'; Huter) to the (1½ M.) *Ulrichs-Brücke* (p. 19).

From Peissenberg (p. 28) to Füssen (34½ M.), carriage-road (carr. and pair to Hohenschwangau, 1-2 pers. 20 *M*, 3-4 pers. 40 *M*), viâ *Hälten*, *Peiting* (2375'; Post; ¾ M. to the N. the *Maierberg*, with a charming view), *Steingaden* (18 M.; 2495'; Post), once a monastery with a Romanesque church, *Trauchgau*, *Buching* (*Löwe), and the *Bannwald-See*. A little on this side of *Schwangau*, and 3¾ M. from Füssen, a bye-road to the left leads to (3 M.) *Hohenschwangau* (p. 17).

From Schongau (p. 4) to Füssen (18 M.) omnibus every afternoon

in 7 hrs.; carr. and pair to Hohenschwangau 40 *M*. The road descends to the Lech and then ascends its right bank to (2 M.) *Peiting*, on the road from Peissenberg to (16 M.) Füssen (p. 15).

Augsburg *(*Drei Mohren; *Kaiserhof; Goldene Traube; Weisses Lamm; Drei Kronen)*, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

Railway from Augsburg to (41 M.) *Biessenhofen*, see p. 4. The BRANCH-LINE TO FÜSSEN diverges here to the left. — 1½ M. *Ebenhofen*; 4 M. **Oberdorf** (2395′; *Alte Post; Neue Post*), a market-town with a loftily situated church and an old château. — 7 M. *Leuterschach* (village to the right). We cross the *Lobach* and the *Kippach*. — 9 M. *Balteratsried*; 11 M. *Lengenwang*; 14¼ M. *Seeg*, a well-built village on the hill to the right. — Beyond (16 M.) *Enzenstetten* the ruin of Falkenstein appears to the right, with the Aggenstein behind it (p. 15). — 17½ M. *Weizern-Hopferau*, the station for *Pfronten* and *Nesselwang* (p. 15). To the right lies *Hopferau*, with an old castle; in the distance, to the left, the château of Neu-Schwanstein. 20 M. *Reinertshof*, on the E. bank of the *Hopfensee*.

23 M. **Füssen.** — The **Railway Station** (omn. of the Hohenschwangau Inns, see p. 17; carr. see p. 15) lies a short distance from the town, at the entrance to which we turn to the right and follow the main street, reaching the bridge over the Lech in 6-8 minutes. — **Hotels.** POST, MOHREN, both in the main street, R. 1½ *M*; NEUE POST; KRONE; LÖWE; SONNE, etc. — **Guides,** *Anselm Kiechle; Karl Left*.

Füssen (2615′), a small town (3000 inhab.) on the *Lech*, with a castle erected by the bishops of Augsburg in 1322, restored by King Max II., and the remains of its old walls, presents an attractive picture of a mediæval fortified town. Below the castle are the suppressed Benedictine abbey of *St. Mang*, founded in 629 (present building, 18th cent.), and the *Church of St. Magnus*, erected in 1701 on older foundations. The gate in the town-wall between the castle and the church commands a fine view.

About ½ M. to the W. is the small sulphur bath of *Faulenbach* and 2¼ M. farther on lies the pretty *Alat-See* (2735′).

On the right bank of the Lech, a few hundred paces above the bridge, a path (guide-post) with pilgrimage-stations ascends from the church to the **Calvarienberg** (¾ hr.), surmounted by three crosses, and commanding a beautiful view: N. the valley of the Lech and Füssen, S.W. the Schwansee, Hohenschwangau, and Neuschwanstein. A footpath leads hence, skirting the *Schwansee*, direct to (1 hr.) Hohenschwangau.

The ROAD FROM FÜSSEN TO HOHENSCHWANGAU (3 M.) crosses the Lech, turns to the left, and ascends the right bank of the Lech passing the Alterschroffen Inn. It then turns to the right (to the left the road to Schwangau, p. 15), skirts the Schlossberg, and leads through the park to Hohenschwangau. — Pedestrians follow the road to Reutte (p. 19), to the right beyond the bridge, for 5 min., then ascend the path to the left on the slope of the Calvarienberg, which leads past the (7 min.) view-point known as the 'Kanzel', crosses a cart-track, and passes through wood to (25 min.) the saddle between the Calvarienberg and the Schwarzenberg. Here we reach the so-called *Königliche Reitweg*, which begins at the Schwarzbrücke

FÜSSEN
Pfronten
Reutte
Weissensee
Forchach
Weissenbach
Ehrenberg
Ehrenberger Klause
Lech
Grahn
Halden See
Wenger
Höfen
Gais Sp.
Gaicht Sp.
Rauchb.
Thaneller B.
Rothspitz
Rosshaar
Sulzeiner Sp.
Schwarzhorn
Neualp
Elmen
Kreuz Sp.
Ht. Kreuz Sp.
Rudeger Sp.
Bschlabs
Hochmoor B.
Torrenten B.
Hochgehren K.
Heiterwand
Kienbg.
Spitz K.
Seitekopf Sp.
Parstel K.
Mutekopf
Platteln
Tarrenz
Nauders
Schiferspitz
Schiferk.
Gurgl
Wildener Sp.
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Walchen See
Ammergau
Eschenlohe
Oberau
Farchant
Wallgau
Krün
Garmisch
Partenkirchen
Grainau
Eib See
Plan See
Auf den Thörlen
Mittenwald
WETTERSTEIN GEB.
Ehrwald
Lermoos
Biberwier
Unter Leutasch
Ober Leutasch
Scharnitz
Seefeld
Mieminger B.
Grünstein
Nassereit
Telfs
Oberhofen
Pfaffenhofen
Zirl
Inzing
Hatting
Flaurling
Polling
Stams
Silz
Mötz
Simmering
Martinswand
Innsbruck
Wilten
Mühlau
Arzl
Reith
Obsteig
Barwies
Wildermieming
Dormitz
Wanneck
Hohe Munde
Isar
Karwendel Geb.
Kilometer. 1:260.000.
Engl. Miles
Östl. v. Paris

(p. 19). We descend this path, with a view of Neu-Schwanstein and (farther on) of Hohenschwangau (to the right), and before reaching the *Schwansee* take the footpath to the right across the ridge, where the 'Alpenrosen-Weg' (see below) joins our route, to (1 hr.) the village of Hohenschwangau. — A longer route (2 hrs.) is offered by the *Alpenrosen-Weg*, which begins at the Weisshaus (p. 19) and winds along the slope of the *Schwarzenberg*, commanding beautiful views. This route may be joined from the Schwarzbrücke or from the saddle between the Calvarienberg and the Schwarzenberg (see above).

Hohenschwangau. — Hotels. SCHWEGERLE ZUR ALPENROSE, beautifully situated on the Alp-See, R. from 3, B. 1 *M* 20, pens. from 6 *M*; *SCHWANSEE, 1/4 M. from the Alp-See, quieter, R., L., & B. 1½-3, D. 3, pens. 6-8 *M* (in May and June 5 *M*); *LIESL INN, plainer. — All these have omnibuses at the station of Füssen (1 *M*). — Small bathing-house on the Alp-See.

The castles of Hohenschwangau and Neu-Schwanstein are open from May 1st to Oct. 15th, week-days 9-12 and 2-5, Sun. 10-12 and 2-5; closed on June 13th, the anniversay of King Lewis II's death.

Hohenschwangau (2735'), a small village at the foot of a hill crowned by the castle of the same name, is a pleasant summer-resort with numerous attractive walks in the vicinity. It lies near the beautiful blue **Alpsee*, which is girdled with fine woods, while the steep crags of the Pilgerschroffen rise above its S. end. Opposite the Alpenrose Hotel begins the 'Fürsten-Strasse' (open to pedestrians only), from which (3 min.) a road to the right to Schloss Hohenschwangau and (8 min.) the above-mentioned footpath to Füssen diverge. About 40 paces farther a footpath leads to the left to the 'Pindar-Platz', a rocky projection with a fine view of the lake (p. 19). Well-made paths make the entire circuit of the lake (1¼ hr.). — The footpath to the old Schloss ascends opposite the Liesl Inn (tickets, 50 pf., to the right of the vestibule).

***Schloss Hohenschwangau** (2930'), formerly called *Schwanstein*, originally belonged to the house of Guelph, but in 1191 came into the possession of the Hohenstaufen dukes of Swabia and in 1567 passed to the dukes of Bavaria. In the 17th and 18th cent. it was several times besieged and captured. It was destroyed by the Tyrolese in 1809, sold for a trifling sum in 1820, and in 1832 purchased by King Max II. of Bavaria (d. 1864), then crown-prince, who caused the ruin to be entirely re-constructed by *Quaglio*, *Ohlmüller*, and *Ziebland*, and decorated with frescoes from German legend and history by *Schwind*, *Lindenschmit*, *Ruben*, *Monten*, and other Munich artists. The castle commands charming views of the plain, the Alpsee, and Neu-Schwanstein. It was the favourite residence of Kings Max II. and Lewis II., the latter of whom spent his later years almost exclusively here. The little garden, to the left of the entrance to the castle, contains a *Marble Bath*, cut out of the rock, with two nymphs, by Schwanthaler, and an imitation of the *Lion Fountain* of the Alhambra, by the same artist.

Opposite the ascent to Hohenschwangau, near the Liesl Inn,

begins the road to (35 min.) Neu-Schwanstein, from which (5 min.) the road to the Blöckenau (p. 19) diverges to the right; 6 min. farther (opposite the footpath from the Hôtel Schwansee) a steep footpath ascends on the right to the Jugend; and 12 min. farther on a bridle-path diverges to the right, near a workmen's barrack on the left side of the road, to the Marienbrücke and the Jugend. The road next passes a restaurant (open in summer only) and in 8 min. reaches the castle of —

***Neu-Schwanstein** (3300′), begun by King Lewis II. in 1869 on the site of the old castle of *Vorder-Hohenschwangau*, and beautifully situated on a precipitous rock above the profound ravine of the *Pöllat*. The castle, built in the Romanesque style by *Von Dollmann*, *Riedel*, and *Hofmann*, is planned somewhat after the style and arrangement of the Wartburg, but on a much larger scale. Through the *Thorbau* or *Gatehouse* on the N.E. (where tickets are obtained; 3 *M*; adm., see p. 17), we enter the first court, in which to the right (N.W.) is the *Palas* or main building, to the left (S.E.) the *Kemenate*, or women's apartments, and in the middle the *Ritterbau*. The visit takes $^3/_4$-1 hr. The castle is splendidly fitted up, and its windows command beautiful views, especially of Hohenschwangau and the Alp-See to the S., and of the profound gorge of the Pöllat and its waterfall, spanned by the Marienbrücke, to the E.

The imposing PALAS has four stories: the ground-floor contains the offices, the first floor is occupied by the attendants, the second is unfinished, and the royal apartments are on the third. Visitors ascend to the third floor by a staircase of 96 steps in the massive N. tower, 195′ high. The landing at the top of the staircase is adorned with frescoes by Hauschild, illustrating the legend of Sigurd. To the left we pass through the *Adjutants' Room* to the *King's Study*, with scenes from the story of Tannhäuser by Aigner; and thence through the *Stalactite Grotto* to the former *Winter Garden*, a balcony commanding a fine view of the plain. Next follow the *Sitting Room*, with pictures from the Lohengrin legend by Hauschild; the *Dressing Room*, with scenes from the lives of Walter von der Vogelweide and Hans Sachs by Ille; the Gothic *Bedchamber*, with illustrations of the story of Tristan and Isolde by Spiess; the *Oratory*, with scenes from the life of Lewis IX. by Hauschild (fine view of the valley of the Pöllat from the balcony). The *Dining-Hall* is embellished with scenes from the Wartburg under the Landgrave Hermann, by F. Piloty. The ante-chamber leads back to the landing, whence we enter the (unfinished) *Throne Room*, fitted up in the Byzantine taste, with pictures by Hauschild, representing the relations of monarchy to religion. It has a mosaic floor and an open loggia. — Aigner has also adorned the landing at the top of the staircase on the fourth floor with a series of 12 pictures from the story of Gudrun. On this floor is the **Festsaal* or *Sängersaal* (Minstrels' Hall), 90′ long, with pictures from Wolfram von Eschenbach's 'Parzival' by Spiess, Munsch, and Piloty.

A footpath, leaving the road at the N. angle of the castle and running under the N.W. façade, brings us to the S.W. side, near which the above-mentioned bridle-path ascends. [Before the latter is reached, a poor footpath descends to the left to the *Gorge of the Pöllat*, where we have a view of the castle and of the Pöllat Waterfall from below.] We ascend by the bridle-path and in 5 min. reach a point whence two footpaths diverge: one, to the right, leading down to the *Jugend, a clearing in the wood commanding a view of Hohenschwangau and the Alpsee, like that from Neu-Schwanstein (the path descends still farther to the road,

Nach Aufnahmen des Kgl. Bayr. Topogr. Bureaus frei bearb.
Kaufbeuren
Schwangau
Schongau
Kempten
Reutte
Lindenhof
FÜSSEN
Bhf.
Horn
Faulenbach
Magnustritt
Mittersee
Lechfall
Mariahilf
Kienenberg
Kgl. Reitweg
Lech
Weisshaus
Alpenrosenweg
Schwanseee
Schwan-See
Hohenschwangau
Kgl. Park
Neuschwanstein
Jug.
Marienbr.
Rothe Wand
Schwarzenberg
Fürstenstrasse
Alp-See
Pindarplatz
Hinterer
Vorderer
Winterzug
Gassenthomas-K.
Alpeleskopf
Cordonistenhaus
Schluss
Marienruh
Beim kalten Wasser
Marienbuche
Kitzberg
Judenbühel
Ob.-Pinswang
Kriegsfelsen
Kniepass
Luss
Lechschanzen
Pilgerschrofen
Säuling
Eisenberg
Jochberg
Zundernkopf
Vorgesäss-Alpe
Schlagstein
Schnittenberg
Königshaus
Blöckenau
Bennaköpfe
Hoher
Strauss-B.
Hornburg
Rohrkopf
Pechkopf
Thorkopf
Ober Wandschrofen
Tegelberg-K.
Tegelberg-Königshaus
Branderschrofen
Spitzigschrofen
Kessel-Th.
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.
Kilometer
1 : 60000
Engl. Mile.
Gez. H. Seyfart, Srgt. Topogr. Bureau, München.

see below); the other, to the left, ascends to the ***Marienbrücke**, a handsome iron bridge 138′ long, which boldly spans the rocky gorge of the Pöllat at a height of 295 ft. above the waterfall and affords the best view of the castle of Neu-Schwanstein. — Returning from the bridge, we take the path to the left, which brings us in 4 min. to the Blöckenau road, at which also the bridle-path ends (to Hohenschwangau by this road ½ hr.).

From Neu-Schwanstein a direct and interesting footpath leads to Linderhof (p. 37) in 6 hrs. (to the Ammerwald Inn, 3½ hrs.), through the *Blöckenau* and across the **Schützensteig** or *Jägersteig* (4660′; guide unnecessary).

To the **Tegelberg-Alp**, 3 hrs., a pleasant excursion. We ascend the road to (3 M.) the *Blöckenau* (see above), diverging to the left at the 'Verbotener Weg' placard (permission obtained from the forester) and ascending in windings to the (2 hrs.) royal hunting-lodge on the *Tegelberg-Alp*, which commands a beautiful view of mountain and plain. Hence to the top of the *Tegelberg* (*Brandschrofen*, 5925′), marked by a cross, in 20-30 min. more (guide convenient for the inexperienced).

The **Säuling** (6680′; guide 7 *M*) may be ascended from Hohenschwangau viâ the *Aelpele* in 4-4½ hrs., without difficulty. The descent may be made by a marked path through the *Lehnbach-Thal* to (3 hrs.) *Pflach*; or (with guide) direct to the *Schluxenwirth* (see below). — The ascent of the **Schlicke** (6740′), in 5½ hrs. from Füssen, is easy and attractive. The route leads viâ the Ulrichs-Brücke and *Musau* (see below) to the *Musauer-Alp* and (4 hrs.) *Füssener-Alp* (ca. 4920′; rfmts), in the picturesque *Reinthal*. Thence a marked path ascends to the (1½ hr.) top. The descent may be made to the N. viâ the *Vilser-Alp* to (3 hrs.) *Vils* (p. 15). — Through the Reinthal to the *Tannheimer Hut* (5 hrs.; with guide), see 25).

PEDESTRIANS proceeding to Reutte (8 M.) need not return to Füssen, but may either follow the 'Fürsten-Strasse' (p. 17) high on the W. bank of the Alpsee, or the good path past the 'Pindar-Platz' (p. 17), to the end of the lake, and then return to the road. We pass the (1¾ M.) Austrian frontier-station and descend in windings, turning to the left at the (¼ hr.) **Schluxenwirth* (good wine) and following the Pinswang road to (3 M.) *Pflach* (see below).

Another very attractive ronte (marked path) turns to the left before the Weisshaus (see below), near the (25 min.) Anstrian frontier, and leads viâ the (1 hr.) *Rothewand* and the (¼ hr.) *Galmeikopf* (fine views from both) to the (½ hr.) Schluxenwirth.

The ROAD from Füssen to (9¼ M.) Reutte leads up the right bank of the Lech to (7 min.) a narrow ravine (on the left bank a bust of King Max II.; on the right bank a war-monument). The view of the fall of the Lech is spoiled by a weir. We then cross the (5 min.) *Schwarzbrücke* (p. 16) and reach the Austrian frontier at the (10 min.) *Weisshaus* (good wine). The main road then crosses the Lech by the (1¾ M.) *Ulrichs-Brücke* (to the right is the road to *Vils*, p. 15), passes *Musau* and the *Rossschläg Pass*, and at *Unterlötzen*, shortly before reaching (5 M.) *Pflach* (2745′; Schwan), at the S.W. base of the Säuling (see above), recrosses to the right bank. Pedestrians will find it shorter and pleasanter to diverge to the left before reaching the Ulrichs-Brücke, and proceed by *Unter-Pinswang* (leaving the *Schluxenwirth*, see above, to the left) and the *Kniepass* (3030′), a rocky barrier narrowly confining the Lech, to (4½ M.) Pflach. Beyond Pflach the *Arch-Bach*, issuing from the Plansee, is crossed (see below). Then (2¼ M.) —

32½ M. **Reutte** (2795′; *Post*, R. 70 kr. - 1 fl. 20 kr., D. 1 fl.;

*Hirsch; Krone; *Adler*, plain; *Glocke; Mohren*, well spoken of), a small town in the bed of an ancient lake, intersected by the Lech, and surrounded by lofty mountains: N. the *Säuling* (p. 19) and *Dürreberg*, E. the *Zwieselberg* and *Tauern*, S. the *Axljoch*, *Thaneller*, and *Schlossberg*, S.W. the *Schwarzhanskarkopf*, W. the *Gachtspitz*, *Gehrenspitz*, and *Gimpel*. The (5 min.) *Wolfsberg*, a hill between the town and the Lech, is a good point of view.

At the church of **Breitenwang**, 1/2 M. to the E. of Reutte, is a monument to the Emp. Lothaire, who died here in 1137, on his return from Italy. The mortuary chapel contains a Dance of Death in relief. About 3/4 M. farther on, at the foot of the Tanern, is *Bad Krekelmoos*, with mineral springs. — About 1 M. to the N.E., on the Arch-Bach, lies *Mühl*, with baths and a swimming-basin. In a hollow on the slope of the *Dürreberg*, about 1/2 hr. higher, is the small green *Uri-See*.

To the *Stuiben **Falls**, a pleasant walk of 2-2 1/2 hrs., there and back. We follow the field-path, crossing the Arch above *Mühl* (see above) and recrossing to the left bank at the (1/2 hr.) paper-factory, and then follow the 'Hermannsteig' along the river (numerous rhododendrons) to the (1/2 hr.) **Lower Stuiben Fall*, a cascade 100′ in height, finely framed with trees. A footpath (finger-post) ascends hence to the right to the road to Reutte, which is 3 M. distant. Those who are bound for the Plansee ascend the left bank of the Arch to the (1/4 hr.) smaller *Upper Fall*, and turning to the right regain the (4 min.) road near a small chapel (p. 38), 10 min. from the *Little Plansee*.

From Reutte to *Linderhof* and *Partenkirchen*, see R. 7. *Upper Lechthal*, see p. 227. *Pass Gacht*, and viâ *Tannheim* to *Immenstadt*, see p. 25. *Thaneller*, see below. — The ascent of the Tauern (6030′) may be made from Reutte, with a guide, in 3 hrs. The path diverges to the right from the road to the Plansee at the Rossrücken (p. 38), 2 1/4 M. from Reutte.

The considerable ruins of *Ehrenberg*, to the W., above the pass of that name (see below), crown the pine-clad *Schlossberg* (3280′). In the background (S.) rises the *Thaneller* (see below). The castle of Ehrenberg was stormed in 1552 by Elector Maurice of Saxony, on his march to attack the Emp. Charles V. at Innsbruck. During the Thirty Years' War, Ehrenberg twice resisted the attacks of the Swedes, but it was taken by the Duke of Bavaria in the War of Succession in 1703. It was destroyed by the French in 1800.

The road skirts the Schlossberg (*Restaur. Neumühle*, with fine view, 1 1/4 M. from Reutte), passes above the (2 M.) **Ehrenberger Klause** *(Inn)*, a defile still entered by a gateway (through which pedestrians should pass by the old road), and descends to (3 M.) *Heiterwang* (3250′; Hirsch; Rössl), in the *Zwischenthoren-Thal*.

About 1 M. to the N.E. is the small **Heiterwang See** (3200′), well-stocked with trout, and connected with the *Plansee* (p. 37) by a narrow channel 1/4 M. long. Boats may be hired from the fisherman: to the Plansee 1/2 hrs. row, Seespitz 2/4 hr., Inn zur Forelle 1 1/4 hr.; footpath to Seespitz 1 1/4 hr. (comp. p. 38).

From (3 M.) *Bichlbach* (Hirsch), the *Thaneller* (7685′), a fine point of view, may be ascended in 4 hrs. viâ *Berwang* (comp. p. 227). At (2 1/2 M.) *Lähn* (Krone) the road reaches the infant river *Loisach*, and gradually descends into the extensive green basin of (3 M.) —

45 1/2 M. **Lermoos** (3245′; **Drei Mohren*; **Post*; *Bräuhaus*), from which on the E. rise the barren rocks of the imposing *Wetterstein*

Chain. To the N. rises the snowy summit of the *Zugspitze* (9725′); adjoining it on the S. are the *Schneefernerkopf* (9430′) and *Wetterspitze* (9620′), and opposite them, to the S., are the *Mieminger Mts.*, with the *Sonnenspitze* (7910′), *Wampeter Schrofen*, and *Marienberg*. A private house near the Post contains a pretty collection of antlers. — At the base of the Wetterstein, 1½ M. to the E., lies the village of *Ehrwald* (Sonnenspitze; Schwarzer Adler; Grüner Baum, all plain and good), a little to the S. of the road to Partenkirchen (p. 35; omn. daily in 3½ hrs.; one-horse carr. 12 *M*).

Excursions (guides, *Joh.* and *Jak. Guem*, *Mich. Sonnweber*, and *R. Bader* at Ehrwald, *Tob.* and *Jos. Posch* at Lermoos). Comp. Map, p. 30. — To the **Seebensee** and **Drachensee**, 3½ hrs., a very interesting excursion (with guide). The path ascends the *Gaisbach-Thal* to the E., past the picturesque *Seebenbach Fall*, to (1¼ hr.) the *Ehrwalder Alp;* here it turns to the right, and leads to the (1¼ hr.) *Seeben-Alp* and (¼ hr.) the *Seebensee* (5415′), which lies in a depression between the *Sonnenspitze* (7910′) and the *Tajakopf* (8075′). (The new path to the Seebensee in 2 hrs. by the *Hohe Gang* is provided with wire-ropes, etc., but should be attempted only by experts.) About ½ hr. higher, at the foot of the *Grünstein*, lies the small *Drachensee* (6190′). An easy pass leads from this point across the *Schwärzthörl* (6565′), between the Sonnenspitze and the Wampeter Schrofen, to (2½-3 hrs.) *Biberwier* (see below); another trying route (red marks) crosses the *Thörl* or *Grünstein-Scharte* (7445′), between the Grünstein and the *Hohe Griesspitze* (9050′), and descends through the *Hölle* to (5 hrs.) *Obsteig* (p. 22).

The **Upsberg** (*Daniel;* 7670′), to the N. of Lermoos, ascended viâ the *Duftel-Alp* (4850′) in 4 hrs., with guide, is interesting and not difficult. — The **Zugspitze** (9720′), ascended from Ehrwald viâ the *Wiener-Neustädter Hut* in 6 hrs. with guide, is difficult and should be attempted only by adepts (comp. p. 35). An easier ascent leads past the *Pestkapelle* to the *Knorr-Hütte* (p. 35; 7 hrs.); thence to the top, 3½ hrs. — From Ehrwald by the *Ehrwalder-Alp* and the *Pestkapelle* to the (3½ hrs.) *Tillfuss-Alp* in the *Gaisthal* and to (1¼ hr.) *Leutasch*, see p. 40. From Tillfuss across the *Niedermunde-Sattel* (6775′) to *Ober-Mieming* (p. 22) or *Telfs* (p. 254) 4½ hrs. (red marks); from Leutasch to *Telfs* 3 hrs., to *Seefeld* (p. 41) 2 hrs.

From Ehrwald viâ the *Thörlen* to the *Eibsee*, 3 hrs., see p. 36. — From Bieberwier over the *Marienberg-Joch* (5890′), by a marked path, to (3½ hrs.) *Obsteig*, see p. 22.

The road to Nassereit, the finest mountain-pass between Bavaria and Tyrol, should be traversed on foot (4 hrs.) or in an open carriage (from Lermoos to Nassereit 4½, with two horses 7½ fl.).

About 1½ M. to the S. of Lermoos lies *Biberwier* (Sterzinger; fine path through wood to the Blindsee, 1 hr.), from which the road ascends, with a fine retrospect of the Wetterstein Mts., past the *Weissensee* (3545′; left) and the **Blindsee* (to the right, below the road), to the (5 M.) **Fern Pass** (3970′). About ¾ M. beyond the pass is the humble inn *Zum Fern*, and farther on the old road diverges to the right (about ¾ M. shorter, but now prohibited). The new road winds round to the E. side of the valley (a path descending to the right, by a cross 1 M. from the inn, is a shortcut), and then turns back and descends the W. side of the valley, below the old road. The strikingly picturesque castle of *Fernstein*, adjoined by a modern château, rises above the road to the right. The **Fernstein Inn* (3305′), at its base, 3 M. from the pass, contains

two rococo rooms, fitted up by King Lewis II. (adm. 1 *M*). To the left, in the deep pine-clad valley, on a rock rising from the small, dark-green **Fernstein Lake*, are the ruins of the *Sigmundsburg*, once a hunting-seat of Archduke Sigismund. The road crosses the outlet of the lake by a stone bridge and leads past the mouth of the *Tegesthal* (p. 227), on the right, to (2¼ M.) —

57½ M. **Nassereit** (2765′; **Post; Zum Grünen Baum*, unpretending), a village burnt down in 1893, but largely rebuilt. Behind the church is a small lake with a swimming-bath. The road forks here, the right branch leading to Imst, the left to Telfs.

Excursions. The **Ælpleskopf* (7410′; 4½ hrs.) is reached by a marked path through the *Gaflein-Thal* to (2 hrs.) the lead and zinc mine of *Dirstentritt* (4650′; accommodation), whence a miner will serve as guide to the (2½ hrs.) top (fine view; comp. p. 256). — The **Wanneck** (*Wannig*, 8180′; 5½-6 hrs., with guide), ascended viâ the *Mittenau-Alp* and the *Hohe Warte*, presents no difficulty to experts and commands an imposing view. The descent to Ehrwald is steep and laborious.

From Nassereit to Telfs, 13¾ M., diligence daily in 3½ hrs. (fare 2 fl. 80 kr.), a very interesting route, much preferable to the slightly shorter one to Imst. The road (to the right, beyond *Rossbach*, diverges a shorter but steeper route) ascends to the E., viâ *Holzleiten* and the saddle between the Wanneck and the Simmering, to (5 M.) **Obsteig** (2965′; the *Löwe* is the better of the two inns).

Excursions. The **Simmering** (6880′; 3 hrs., with guide), an easy and attractive ascent, commands a fine view of the Oetzthal and its glaciers. — The **Grünstein** (8845′; 4-5 hrs., with guide), ascended through the *Hölle* (p. 21) or viâ the *Marienberg-Alp*, is difficult but very interesting. — The **Östliche** and **Westliche Hohe Griesspitze** (9050′ and 9000′; each 5-6 hrs., with guide), though both difficult, are points of view of the first rank. — Over the *Marienberg-Joch* to (3 hrs.) *Biebersier* and over the *Grünstein-Scharte* to (6 hrs.) *Ehrwald*, see p. 21.

We proceed over the undulating plateau (Mieminger Terrasse), enjoying a series of fine views of the Innthal and its mountains, with the picturesque ruin of *Klamm* on a rock in the foreground; to the N. is the huge Mieminger chain from the Grünstein to the Hochmunde; to the E., the Reitherspitze, Solstein, Patscherkofel, and Kalkkögel; to the W., the Heiterwand, Loreakopf, etc. Then, beyond the hamlets of *Frohnhausen* and *Barwies*, we reach (8½ M.) **Ober-Mieming** (2840′; **Post*), a prettily situated village, frequented as a summer-resort.

Excursions (guides, *Joh. Mair*, *Eduard Thaler*). To the ruin of *Klamm* (2895′), viâ *Frohnhausen*, in ¾ hr. (pretty waterfall at the foot of the hill); to the *Judenbachschlucht* (1½ hr.); viâ *Wilder-Mieming* to the (2½ hrs.) **Alpelhaus** (4920′; club-hut), finely situated, the starting-point for the ascents of the *Hochwand* (8935′) and *Obere Platte* (9000′), both difficult, for experts only (each 4-4½ hrs.). Over the *Niedermunde Saddle* (6775′) to (4½ hrs.) *Tillfuss*, see p. 21; adepts may ascend from the saddle to the top of the *Hochmunde* (8730′) by the W. arête (last part difficult; p. 40). Over the *Alpel-Scharte* (7570′), between the Hochwand and the Obere Platte, to (4-5 hrs.) Tillfuss, rather difficult.

The road to (3 M.) *Mötz* (p. 255) diverges to the right at Ober-Mieming, and passes (1 M.) *Unter-Mieming* (two rustic inns; baths) and *See*. A marked path leads from See viâ *Tobland* and *Zein* to (3 M. from Ober-Mieming) *Locherboden* (2630′), a pilgrim-resort, commanding a fine view of the valley

of the Inn. From Unter-Mieming a good footpath (marked) leads viâ *Mühlried* and the *Oelberg-Kapelle* (2520′; charming view) to the ferry over the Inn at (1½ M.) *Stams* (p. 254; shortest route from the Mieminger Terrasse to the Arlberg railway). — A pleasant path (marked) through wood leads from Unter-Mieming to (4½ M.) Telfs, viâ *Fiecht* (2830′), on the N. slope of the *Achberg* (3385′; easily ascended from Fiecht in ½ hr.; fine view).

The road to Telfs finally leads through a cutting in the rock, and passes a mill. 13 M. Village of *Telfs*. Then across the Inn to (13½ M.) the station of Telfs (p. 254).

The Road from Nassereit to Imst (one-horse carr. 2½-3 fl.; extra-post with two horses 5½ fl.) passes a spinning-factory and traverses the broad, shadeless *Gurgl-Thal*; on the left rises the wooded *Tschirgant* (p. 256). 4 M. *Dollinger Inn.* At *Tarrenz* (Post; Sonne), 2½ M. farther on, the castle of *Neu-Starkenberg* (p. 256), now a brewery, stands on a hill to the right. A magnificent view of the Pitzthal and Oetzthal mountains now opens to the S. — 2½ M. —

67 M. **Imst** (p. 255). Then past *Brennbichl* and across the *Inn* to (68½ M.) the railway-station of Imst (p. 255).

4. From Immenstadt to Reutte viâ Schattwald.

Comp. Maps, pp. 210, 16.

34 M. Railway to (5½ M.) Sonthofen in 28 minutes. Post-Omnibus from Sonthofen to (5 M.) Hindelang twice daily in 1¼ hr. (fare 60 pf.). Diligence daily in summer from Hindelang to (5 M.) Schattwald in 1½ hr. (fare 2 *M*), and from Schattwald to (18½ M.) Reutte daily in 3½ hrs. (fare 1½ fl. 50 kr.). One-horse Carriage from Sonthofen to Hindelang in ¾ hr., 5 *M*, two-horse 7 *M*; to Schattwald 12 and 18, to Reutte 24 and 40 *M*.

To (5½ M.) *Sonthofen* (2440′), see p. 8. The road to Hindelang leads to the E. by *Pinswang* through the broad *Ostrach-Thal*. On the left, the *Grünten* (p. 8); at its base, the ruin of *Fluhenstein*. To the right, the *Imberger Horn* (5410′). The road crosses (2½ M.) the Ostrach, and follows the right bank by *Vorder-Hindelang* to (2½ M.) —

10½ M. **Hindelang** (2760′; **Adler*, moderate; *Hase; Sonne*), picturesquely situated at the foot of the *Hirschberg* (4755′). Fine view from the *Calvarienberg*. At *Oberdorf*, ¾ M. to the E., is the *Prinz-Luitpold-Bad*, with sulphur-baths.

Excursions (guide, *Xaver Mühlegg* of Sonthofen). — Ascent of the **Iseler** (6070′), by a marked path in 3 hrs., easy and interesting. — Ascent of the ***Daumen** (7480′) from Hindelang in 5½ hrs. (guide 6 *M*, including descent to Hinterstein 7 *M*), interesting and not difficult. The route ascends to (2 hrs.) the *Mitterhaus* chalet (3480′) in the *Retterschwang-Thal* and thence leads viâ the *Haseneck-Alpe*, and by a club-path over the *Daumenscharte*, to (3½ hrs.) the summit. Fine view, with the *Erzgunder See* (6070′) far below to the E. — The ascent from *Hinterstein* (see below) may be made in 4-4½ hrs. (guide 6 *M*), either viâ the *Mösle-Alpe* and the *Nicken-Alpe* to the (3 hrs.) *Thür* (below us, to the left, the *Erzgunder See*), and thence by a well-marked path to (1 hr.) the top; or from the *Oberthal* (see below) past the *Laufbichler See* (4½ hrs.). Descent viâ the *Zeiger* (p. 24) to the *Nebelhorn-Haus*, 2½ hrs. (to *Oberstdorf*, 5 hrs.).

To the S.E. of Hindelang, between the *Iseler* and *Imberger Horn*, opens the *Hintersteiner-Thal*, 10 M. in length. The road ascends the right bank of the Ostrach (passing the hamlet of *Bruck* at the mouth of the *Retterschwang-Thal* on the right) to (3½ M.) **Hinterstein** (2825′; **Grüner*

Hut; **Fügenschuh*), a village 1¼ M. in length, picturesquely situated among lofty mountains (E. the Gaishorn, Rauhhorn, Kugelhorn, Falken; W. the Breitenberg and the Daumen). (Guides at Hinterstein: Joh. Besler, nicknamed Dreher; Ant. Kaufmann; and Jos. Wechs, nicknamed Kiesleger.) The road next passes the *Aueleswände* and ascends through forest to the (4 M.) **Eisenbreche*, a magnificent gorge. (A finger-post points to the right to a platform overhanging the abyss.) At the foot of the *Giebel*, 2½ M. farther on, the valley divides into the *Oberthal* on the right and the *Berggündele* on the left. The former is traversed by an attractive route viâ the *Wengen-Alp* and the **Zeiger** (6520′) to the *Nebelhorn-Haus* and to *Oberstdorf* (6 hrs., guide 10 *M.*; the ascent of the *Nebelhorn* may easily be combined with this route, comp. p. 12). The pass from the *Berggündele-Thal* across the *Himmeleck* to Oberstdorf is more fatiguing, but also interesting (9 hrs.; guide 10 *M.*). From the bifurcation of the valley (see above) to the lower *Berggündele-Hütte* (poor), 1 hr.; thence over steep grass slopes to the *Kühbach-Alp*, where the path from the Prinz-Luitpold-Haus joins ours on the left (p. 12), and (2 hrs.) the **Himmeleck** (6560′), between the Grosse Wilde and the Himmelhorn, affording a fine view of the wild Höfats (p. 12). We then descend to the *Nebelhorn-Haus* (p. 12) or by a club-path through the Geisbachtobel to the (1 hr.) *Stuiben Fall* (p. 11) and through the Oythal (p. 11) to (2½ hrs.) Oberstdorf.

From Hinterstein to the top of the *Daumen*, see above. Another easy and interesting ascent is that of the **Gaishorn** (7375′), accomplished viâ the *Willers-Alpe* (4725′; beds) and the *Schafwanne* (see below) in 4½-5 hrs. (guide 6, with descent to Schattwald 8 *M.*). Splendid view.

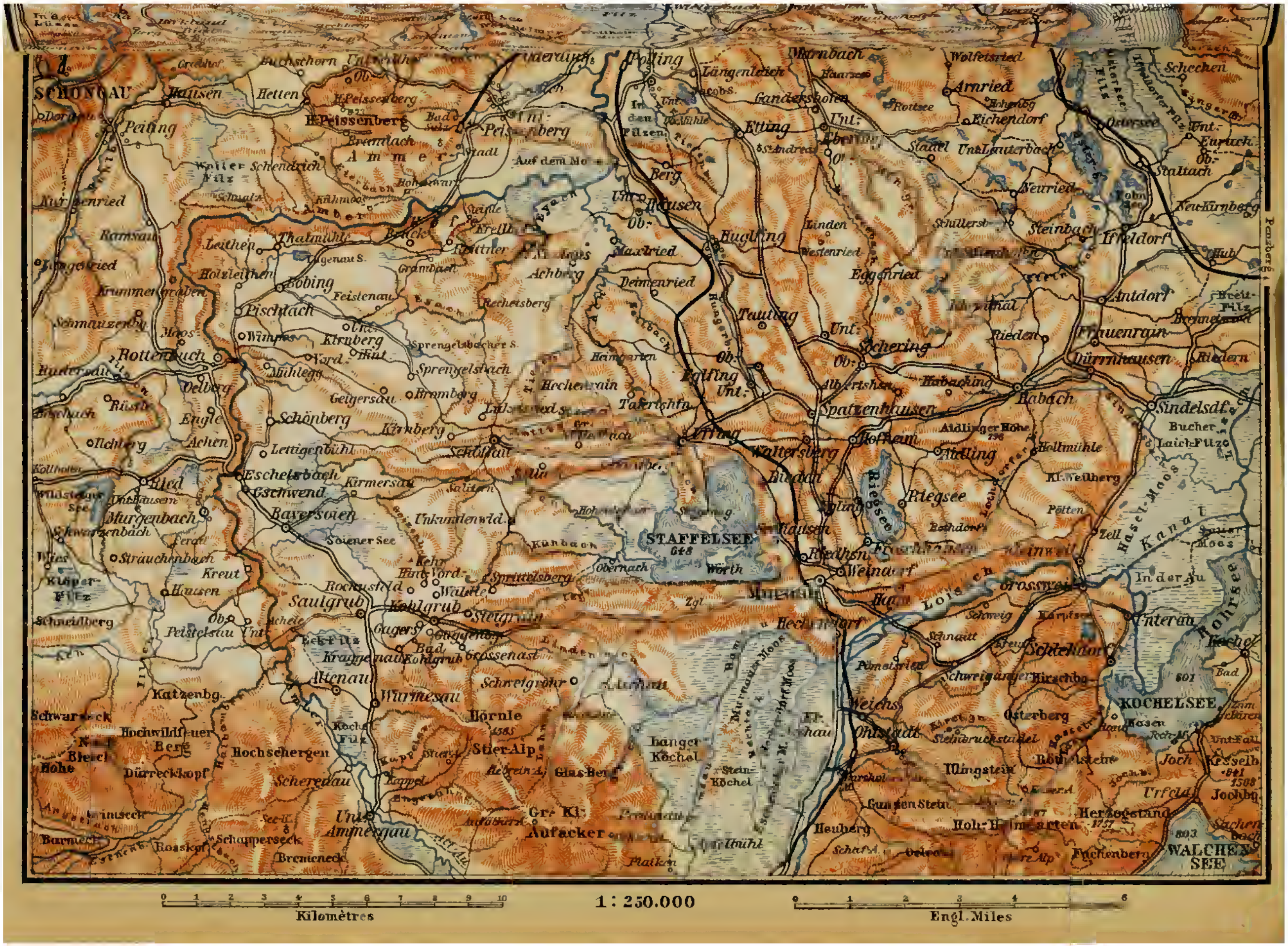
The ascent of the **Hochvogel** (8495′; 8-9 hrs.) should not be attempted except by adepts, with a guide (10 *M.*, with descent to the Hornbach-Thal 12 *M.*). We proceed from Hinterstein by the *Berggündele-Alp* to (5 hrs.) the *Prinz-Luitpold-Haus*, situated above a little lake in a basin (about 6230′) at the foot of the *Fuchskarspitze* (7575′), and surrounded by huge precipices. The path hence ascends steeply to the E. to the *Balken* (a ridge overlooking the Schwarzwasser-Thal; 6375′), to the right of the Fuchskarspitze. Turning to the right we traverse the E. side of the arête viâ the *Sättele* to a steep slope of névé and clamber up fatiguing rocky ledges (the '*Schnur*') to the cross on the top. Abrupt descent by the *Schwabeck-Alp* or the *Fuchsen-Sattel* into the *Hornbach-Thal* (p. 14). From the Prinz-Luitpold-Haus across the *Himmeleck* to *Oberstdorf*, see above and p. 12.

From Hinterstein to *Tannheim* viâ the *Willers-Alpe* (see above) and the **Schafwanne** (about 6230′), between the *Rauhhorn* and *Gaishorn*, and past the *Vilsalp-See* (p. 25), 6 hrs. (guide). An easier route crosses the *Zipfels-Alp*, between the Iseler and Bscheisser, to (4 hrs.) *Schattwald* (see below). — To the Lechthal over the *Balken*, see above. Another route (guide) leads past the *Wildsee* (5910′) and across the **Kirchdach-Scharte** (6560′), to the S. of the Kugelhorn, and then descends to the right to the *Schwarzwasser-Thal* and (9-10 hrs.) *Forchach* (p. 227). We may also descend from the Kirchdach-Scharte, with a guide, to the Traualp-See and the Visalp-See (p. 25).

The road now ascends the Jochberg in windings, with a pleasant retrospect of the Ostrach-Thal (short-cuts for pedestrians). 2 M. *Oberjoch* (3700′); ¼ M. farther on the road leads to the right (that to the left to *Unterjoch* and *Wertach*) and, before reaching (¼ M.) the **Vorder-Joch** (3770′), passes the Bavarian custom-house on the right. We next cross a monotonous mossy plateau; on the right rises the *Iseler*. Beyond the (1½ M.) *Hinter-Joch* we descend across the Tyrolese frontier into the pine-clad *Vilsthal*, pass the Austrian custom-house of *Vilsrain*, and reach (1 M.) —

15½ M. **Schattwald** (3640′; **Traube*, good trout; *Sonne*), with a small sulphur-bath, at the W. end of the *Tannheimer-Thal*. The *Vils*, the discharge of the *Vilsalp-See*, descends hence to the N., and then

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
München
AMMER-SEE
STARNBERGER SEE (WÜRMSEE)
Pilsen See
WEILHEIM
Starnberg
Diessen
St. Georgen
Herrsching
Andechs
Erling
Seefeld
Schlagenhofen
Hechendorf
Güntering
Oberalting
Unering
Hausen
Mamhofen
Leutstetten
Hanfeld
Söcking
Percha
Perchting
Frieding
Widdersberg
Landstetten
Maising
Pöcking
Possenhofen
Feldafing
Traubing
Machtlfing
Aschering
Wieling
Garatshausen
Tutzing
Monetshausen
Kerschlach
Pähl
Fischen
Wielenbach
Haunshofen
Bauerbach
Jenhausen
Seeshaupt
St. Heinrich
Ammerland
Münsing
Holzhausen
Ambach
Berg
Utting
Eching
Finning
Entraching
Reisch
Pürgen
Hofstetten
Lengenfeld
Hagenheim
Stoffen
Pflugdorf
Issing
Stadl
Vilgertshofen
Dettenhofen
Dettenschwang
Thiergarten
Wessobrunn
Raisting
Sölb
Diessner Forst
Birkland
Ried
Hofen
Berg
Forst
St. Leonhard
Linden
Apfeldorf
Oderding
Polling
Unterhausen
Deutenhausen
Magnetsried
Oppenried



Penzberg
SCHONGAU
Peiting
H. Peissenberg
Peissenberg
Ammer
Rottenbuch
Schönberg
Saulgrub
Kohlgrub
Murnau
STAFFELSEE
Riegsee
Habach
Sindelsdf.
Antdorf
Iffeldorf
KOCHELSEE
WALCHEN SEE
Schlehdorf
Ohlstadt
Weilheim
Polling
Uffing
Spatzenhausen
Ob. Ammergau
Altenau
Bayersoien
Rohrsee
Grossweil
Eschelsbach
Wurmsau
Hörnle
Stier-Alp
Aufacker
Heuberg
Jochbg.
Herzogstand
1 : 250.000
Kilomètres
Engl. Miles

to the E. by *Pfronten* (p. 15), and falls into the Lech at *Vils*, above Füssen (p. 15). — Farther on, the road is good but shadeless, and driving is preferable to walking. On the left rise the *Einstein* (6110′) and *Aggenstein* (see below); in front, the *Gimpel* (7350′) and *Kellespitze* (7335′). — 3½ M. **Tannheim,** or *Höfen* (3590′; **Ochs*; *Ritter*), the principal place in the valley.

To the (1 hr.) ***Vilsalp-See** (3700′) a good path ascends through the *Vilsthal*, which opens on the S. We then follow the E. bank to the (½ hr.) chalet at the head of the valley, which is bounded by the *Gaishorn*, *Rauhhorn*, and *Kugelhorn*. About 1½ hr. to the S., and higher up, lies the pretty **Traualp-See** (5345′), whence a route leads across the saddle between the *Rothspitze* and the *Lachenspitze* to the *Schwarzwasser-Thal* and to *Forchach* in the Lechthal (see p. 227). — To *Hinterstein* viâ the *Schafwanne* or the *Kirchdach-Scharte*, see p. 24.

To the left lies the village of *Grähn* (Engel; ascent of the *Aggenstein*, 6505′, 2½ hrs., with guide, interesting), whence a road leads to the N. through the *Enge* to (12 M.) *Pfronten* (p. 15). At the village of (2 M.) *Haldensee* we reach the picturesque green lake of that name (1¼ M. long), overshadowed by the precipitous, pine-clad *Grünspitz* (6555′; ascended from Haldensee in 2 hrs., easy and attractive). 3 M. **Nesselwängle** (3720′; *Kreuz*), at the base of the *Kellespitze* (7335′). On the left (S.) is the *Gachtspitze* (6505′); opposite us the *Schwarzhanskarkopf* (7295′).

On the *Gimpel-Alpe*, 1¼ hr. to the E. of Nesselwängle, is the finely situated **Tannheimer Hut** (ca. 5900′; reached also from Füssen in 5 hrs., viâ the *Reinthal*, see p. 19), the starting-point for the ascents of the *Rothe Flüh* (6890′; 1½ hr.), the *Kellespitze* (*Metzenarsch*; 7335′; 2 hrs.), and the *Gimpel* (7350′; 1½-2 hrs.). The first is easy and interesting; the two last difficult (guides, Anselm Kiechle at Füssen and Max Ried at Nesselwängle).

The Tannheimer-Thal terminates here. The road descends, passes between the hamlets of *Rauth* and *Gacht* (with the wooded *Birkenthal*, the *Lachenspitze*, and the *Leilachspitze* on the right), and enters the ***Gacht Pass,** the profound and beautifully-wooded ravine of the *Weissenbach*. At (4½ M.) *Weissenbach* (2895′; Löwe), 6 M. from Reutte, we enter the broad and unattractive *Lechthal* (one-horse carriage to Reutte 3 fl., but not always to be had).

32 M. **Reutte** (p. 19).

5. The Starnberger See and Ammersee. The Hohe Peissenberg.

RAILWAY from Munich to Starnberg (17½ M.) in 32-65 min.; to Peissenberg (38½ M.) in 2¼ hrs. — STEAMBOAT from Starnberg to Seeshaupt and back (round the whole lake, 2 *M* 80, 1 *M* 80 pf.), 10 times daily in summer (oftener on Sundays) in 3 hrs. Steamboat-tickets may be purchased at the railway-station in Munich as well as on board the steamers. A circular ticket entitles the holder to break the journey twice, but a fee of 60 pf. must be paid for each additional halt.

The train quits the Lindau line (p. 3) at (4½ M.) *Pasing*. 9 M. *Planegg*; 12 M. *Gauting*, with a sulphur-spring. Near (14½ M.) *Mühlthal* we have a glimpse of the pretty, wooded *Würmthal* to the left.

7½ M. **Starnberg** (**Bayrischer Hof*; **Bellevue*; **Zum Deut-*

schen Kaiser, all on the lake; **Zur Eisenbahn*; **Pellet*; *Tutzinger Hof)*, a considerable place at the N. end of the lake, is generally crowded in summer. Swimming and other baths beside the steamboat-quay. Rowing-boat 80 pf. per hour.

Pleasant walks may be taken in the promenades on the lake; to the *Sieben Quellen*; to the (1¼ hr.) *Max-Joseph-Höhe* (charming view); to the (¼ hr.) *Grosse Tanne* and on to the (½ hr.) *Prinzeneiche* and by pleasant woodland-paths to (1 hr.) *Pöcking* (see below); etc.

The **Lake of Starnberg**, or **Würmsee** (1920′), 12½ M. long, and 2-3 M. in width, is enclosed by banks of moderate height, which are covered with villas and parks, especially at the N. end. The principal charm of the scenery is the view of the distant mountains in clear weather. The following are the conspicuous peaks, from E. to W.: Wendelstein, Brecherspitze, Kirchstein, Benediktenwand, Karwendelgebirge, Jochberg, Herzogstand, Heimgarten, Krottenkopf, Wetterstein range with the Zugspitze, and Ettaler Mandl.

Steamboat Journey. On the hill to the right, immediately beyond Starnberg, rises the château of Count Almeida. On the bank, farther on, are a number of other villas. Stat. *Niederpöcking*. **Possenhofen** (**Inn*) lies about ½ M. from the railway-station of that name (p. 27). Duke Carl Theodor of Bavaria has a château here. The garden, enclosed by a high wall, is not shown; but the park, about 2 M. in length, is open to the public. Pleasant walk through wood, ascending to the right (way-posts), to (1 M.) *Feldafing* (p. 27). In the lake below lies the *Roseninsel* (shown by order obtained at the 'Oberst-Hofmarschallamt' at Munich, or from the 'Rentamt' at Starnberg).

The first station on the E. bank is **Schloss Berg** (*Wiesmayer's Inn*, ¼ M. from the lake, with garden).

About ¼ M. from the pier is the royal château of **Berg** (adm. 50 pf.), with a large park, where King Lewis II. of Bavaria perished in the lake on June 13th, 1886. The château is plainly fitted up, and contains paintings and statuettes, for the most part of scenes and characters from Wagner's operas. — A road leads through the park to (1 M.) *Leoni* (see below), passing the spot where the bodies of King Lewis II. and Dr. von Gudden were found (indicated by a stone column with a cross).

Farther on, opposite Possenhofen (boat in ¼ hr., 1 *M*), lies the neat little village of **Leoni** (**Hotel Leoni*, pens. 5 *M* per day). On the hill above it rises the church of *Aufkirchen*.

Rottmannshöhe (2195′; 20 min.). The path ascends opposite the landing-place, and at the top of the hill turns to the right to the *Hotel*, the roof of which commands a beautiful survey of the lake and Alps. On a platform in front of the hotel-veranda stands a simple monument erected to Karl Rottmann (d. 1850), the famous landscape-painter, by the artists of Munich.

On the W. bank a number of parks and gardens extend from Possenhofen to (2¼ M.) *Garatshausen* (*Restaurant), with a château of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis. Next stat. **Tutzing** (**Hôt.-Pens. Seehof*, with a garden; **Simson's Bahnhôtel*, at the rail. station, ½ M. from the lake, with *View from the terrace; *Bierkeller*, a re-

staurant with groups of fine trees, 1/4 M. to the S. of the station), with Hr. von Hallberger's château, the pleasant grounds of which are open from 12 to 3 p.m. Below the landing-stage are a bathing place and swimming-baths. — The *Johannesberg*, a grassy hill on the lake, 3/4 M. to the S. of the railway-station, commands a charming view (still finer from the **Ilkahöhe*, near *Oberzeismering*, 1 hr.). The lake, which forms a bay here towards the W., called the *Karpfenwinkel*, has now attained its greatest width (3 M.).

Stat. **Bernried** *(Altwirth; Neuwirth)*, with a château of Hr. von Wendland and a fine park, open to the public (good beer at the brewery; beer-garden, prettily situated, open daily after 2 p.m.). The banks become flatter, and the mountains more conspicuous. Stat. **Seeshaupt** *(Post)* lies at the S. end of the lake. The steamer now steers along the wooded E. bank, passing the pilgrimage-church of *St. Heinrich* on the right, to *Ambach* (numerous villas; Inn) and *Ammerland* (Inn), with a château of Count Pocci, and thence past the châteaux of *Seeburg* and *Allmannshausen*, to Leoni and Starnberg.

DILIGENCE from *Seeshaupt* daily to (1 1/2 M.) *St. Heinrich* and (4 M.) **Beuerberg** (2005'; *Post*), with a nunnery and girls' school, prettily situated on the Loisach. To the right of the road lies the *Oederbauer* (2290'; Restaurant; 2 M. there and back), which commands an admirable view of the mountains as far as the Kochelsee. — On the hill above Ambach lies the (1/2 hr.) church of *Holzhausen* (2160'), another charming point of view (descent to Ammerland 1 hr.). About 4 1/2 M. to the E. of Ambach (road by *Happerg*) rises the château of **Eurasburg** (2180'), high above the Loisach (fine view of the Alps from the garden of the brewery). Hence to the S. to Beuerberg, 1 1/4 hr., to the N. to Wolfratshausen, 1 3/4 hr.

RAILWAY JOURNEY. — 17 1/2 M. *Starnberg*, see p. 25. 20 1/2 M. **Possenhofen** (p. 26; *Hôt.-Rest. Pöcking*, 1/4 M. to the right of the station; *Bellevue*, in the village of Pöcking, 1/4 M. farther on, both with fine views). — 22 M. **Feldafing** (2160'; **Strauch's Hotel*, 1/2 M. from the station, with terrace; **Hôt.-Pens. Neuschwanstein*; fine view from both), 1 M. from the lake (p. 26). Farther on several pleasing glimpses are obtained. At (25 M.) *Tutzing* passengers for *Penzberg* (p. 42) change carriages. The Weilheim line turns towards the W. (view of the Zugspitze, etc., to the left). 27 1/2 M. *Diemendorf*, where the Hohe Peissenberg comes in view. The line ascends through deep cuttings and then traverses grassy dales. To the right, in the distance, rises the Hochschloss (p. 28). 30 1/2 M. *Wilzhofen* (Restaurant Guggemos; to the right the Ammersee, see below). — At (33 1/2 M.) **Weilheim** (1845'; **Post*; **Traube*; **Bräuwastl*, with garden; *Rail. Restaurant*), a small town on the *Ammer*, we change carriages for Peissenberg. (Route to Murnau and Partenkirchen, see p. 29.) Passing *Unter-Peissenberg* (Post), the train stops at (38 1/2 M.) *Peissenberg* (1930'), where the railway ends. About 1/4 M. from the station is **Bad Sulz** (2020'; **Hotel*, pens. 4 *M*), with mineral springs, a hydropathic establishment, and shady walks. In the vicinity are extensive coal-mines, to which a visit may be paid.

The best ROUTE TO THE HOHE PEISSENBERG (mountain-railway projected), indicated by red and white marks, leads viâ Bad Sulz, the *Sulzbach Waterfall*, the *Quellenhaus*, and the *Schöne Aussicht* (to the top 1¼ hr.; donkeys at Bad Sulz). The descent (blue marks) may be made to the S.E., across the ridge (fine views) to the *Weinbauer* (Inn, good wine), and thence in windings to (1 hr.) the railway-station of Peissenberg.

The ***Hohe Peissenberg** (3190′), the Rigi of Bavaria, affords a remarkably extensive panorama owing to its isolated position opposite the centre of the Bavarian Alps. On the summit are a pilgrimage-church, a school (with an observatory on the roof; adm. 20 pf.), and an *Inn* (35 beds).

VIEW. The principal mountains visible are, from E. to W., the Wendelstein, Benediktenwand, Jochberg (beyond which in the extreme distance peeps the snowy Venediger), Herzogstand, Heimgarten (in front of which lies the Staffelsee), Karwendelgebirge, Kistenkopf, Krottenkopf, Dreithorspitze, Wetterstein range (with the Zugspitze), Daniel, Hochplatte, Hohe Bleiche, Gabelschroffen, Säuling, Grünten, and Stuiben. To the N. an extensive survey of the plain, embracing the Ammersee, Starnberger See, and innumerable towns and villages as far as Munich and Augsburg.

FROM PEISSENBERG TO OBER-AMMERGAU. A carriage-road (diligence daily to Bayersoyen) leads round the E. flank of the Hohe Peissenberg to *Böbing* (Hydropathic) and (9 M.) *Rottenbuch* (*Post), with its ancient convent, picturesquely situated on the left bank of the deep *Ammerthal*. Thence past (4½ M.) *Bayersoyen* (Inn), near the little *Soyen Lake*, and (3 M.) *Saulgrub* (p. 36), to (4½ M.) *Unter-Ammergau* and (3 M.) *Ober-Ammergau* (p. 36). — From Peissenberg to *Füssen*, see p. 15.

The **Ammersee** (1750′), 10 M. long, and 3¾ M. broad, is inferior to the Starnberger See in landscape beauty. The banks are flat and wooded. It commands a view of the distant Alps to the S., while the Hohe Peissenberg rises in the foreground. A small steamboat plies on the lake (3-4 times a day between Diessen and Stegen in 1½ hr.; fares 1½ or 1 *M*).

From stat. *Wilzhofen* (p. 27) to (7½ M.) Diessen a diligence runs twice daily in 1½ hour. 1¾ M. *Pähl* (Inn), a pleasant village. On the wooded hill above rises the Gothic **Hochschloss* (no adm.); fine view from the adjoining *Sonnenhügel* (at the foot of the hill is a pretty ravine with a waterfall). The road next passes (3¾ M.) *Fischen* (Restaurant Schellerer; road to the right to *Andechs*, 4½ M., see below), traverses an extensive marsh, formerly the bed of a lake, crosses the sluggish *Ammer*, and reaches —

7½ M. **Diessen,** or *Bayerdiessen (*Post; *Gattinger; Pens. Seerichterhaus)*, an important-looking, straggling market-town and summer-resort at the S.W. end of the lake, with the extensive buildings of an old monastery (now a château of Count Pestalozza). A little inland lies the hamlet of *St. Georgen* (Klosterbräu, with garden), the chapel of which affords a fine view. Baths in the lake at the N. end of the town (20 pf.), and at *St. Alban*, ½ M. farther on.

The steamboat crosses the lake to *Fischen* (see above), and then skirts the E. bank to *Mühlfeld* and *Hersching* (*Post, moderate) in the 'Herschinger Winkel' (the broadest part of the lake).

A road leads through the romantic ravine of the *Kienthal* to (3 M.) **Andechs** (2335′), once the seat of the powerful counts of that name, and

now a Benedictine monastery, with a favourite pilgrimage-church. The space in front of the church commands a survey of the mountains (more extensive from the tower, but the ascent is unpleasant). Good beer at the *Bräustübl*, adjoining the church. A little lower down are the *Andechser Hof*, an inn with a shady garden, and the village of *Erling* (Glocke).

From Erling to the Starnberger See, 7 M. (diligence daily to Feldafing in 1½ hr.). The route leads by (3 M.) *Machtlfing* and (1½ M.) *Traubing*; thence to the left to (3 M.) *Feldafing* (p. 27), or to the right to (3½ M.) *Tutzing* (p. 27). Fine views in descending to the lake. — From Erling to *Starnberg* (9 M.) omnibus daily viâ *Perchting* in 2 hrs.

From Erling to Inning and Grafrath. A good road leads viâ *Hersching* to (7 M.) **Seefeld** (**Post*), on the pretty *Pilsensee*, with a château of Count Törring (chapel and armoury interesting; fine view from the terrace), and past the lonely *Wörthsee* to (7 M.) *Inning* (Post) and (3½ M.) *Grafrath* (see below and p. 3).

The next stations are *Ried* on the E. bank, with a fine château and park (Inn), and *Utting* (Inn) on the W. bank. From stat. *Breitenbrunn* (*Belle), on the E. bank, a road leads to *Seefeld* on the *Pilsensee* (see above). Then, on the W. bank, *Schondorf* (Inn), above which, to the left, are the village and château of *Greifenberg* (1920′; Post); at the foot of the hill are the chalybeate baths of that name (*Restaurant; diligence daily in ½ hr. to *Türkenfeld*, p. 3). The *Amper* emerges from the lake near stat. *Stegen* (Inn), at the N. end. A small steamboat plies on the Amper (½ hr.; fares, 90, 60 pf.) to *Grafrath* (Inn), 1 M. from the railway-station of the same name (p. 3; omnibus from the landing-place to the station, or vice versâ, 30 pf.).

6. From Munich to Partenkirchen.

Comp. Maps, pp. 24, 166, 30.

62 M. Railway in 3-4 hrs. (view-carriages from Weilheim to Partenkirchen).

Beyond (33½ M.) *Weilheim* (1840′; p. 27) the train diverges to the left from the Peissenberg line, and traverses the wide valley of the *Ammer*. 36 M. *Polling*; 39 M. *Huglfing*. The line ascends slowly, commanding fine views of the mountains on the left and right, to (43½ M.) *Uffing*. The line runs at some distance from the E. bank of the *Staffelsee* (2160′), with its islands, passing the villages of *Rieden* and *Seehausen*, to —

47 M. **Murnau** (2265′; *Restaurant*), at the S.E. end of the Staffelsee, and 105′ above it. (**Curhaus Staffelsee*, with chalybeate springs, on the lake, ½ M. from the railway-station; **Fuchs*, moderate; good baths in the lake.) About ¾ M. from the station (omn. 25 pf.) and the lake is the prettily-situated village of Murnau (*Post*; **Pantlbräu*; **Griesbräu*; *Zacherlbräu*; *Angerbräu*). The *Vier Linden* (lime-trees), to the W., and the *Asamshöhe* (with tower 60′ high), command a *View of the mountains (left the Heimgarten, Kistenkopf, and Krottenkopf; right the Ammergau Mts.; in the background of the Loisach-Thal the Wetterstein range).

To the W. of Murnau a road (diligence daily) crosses the hills between the Staffelsee and the Murnauer Moos to (9 M.) **Kohlgrub** (2690′; *Adler*); ½ M. to the S.W. is the chalybeate bath and health-resort of the same name (2850′; **Curhaus*, pens. 4-4½ *M*; **Hôt.-Pens. Lindenschlösschen*, with

shady grounds; **Hôt.-Pens. Hinterlinderhof*), at the N. base of the *Hörnle* (5135′), which is easily ascended in 2 hrs. (extensive view, stretching as far as Munich). The road goes on viâ *Saulgrub* to (15 M.) *Ober-Ammergau* (p. 36). Walkers to Ammergau save ½ hr. by following from the baths the direct path, which strikes the Ammergau road at *Wurmesau*. — From Murnau to *Staltach* (or *Bichl*) viâ the **Aidlinger Höhe*, see p. 42.

The railway skirts the W. side of Murnau and descends in a wide curve, affording a fine view of the spacious Loisach valley and the surrounding mountains, to (49½ M.) *Hechendorf* (2040′). It then crosses the *Ramsau* and the *Loisach* and reaches (52 M.) *Ohlstadt* (2085′; Restaurant).

From the village of *Ohlstadt* (2220′; Post; Landes), 1¼ M. to the E., the **Heimgarten** (5870′) may be ascended by a path indicated by marks viâ the *Ross-* (or *Wank-*)*Alp* and the *Feichteck* (3 hrs.; comp. p. 44).

The train now follows the right bank of the Loisach, on the opposite side of which lie extensive marshes; it then crosses the river and passes the *Hangende Stein*. — At (54 M.) **Eschenlohe** (2110′; *Altwirth*) the valley contracts; to the left rise the roof-shaped Kistenkopf and the Hochriesskopf; in the background the imposing Wetterstein range with the Zugspitze; on the right the Ettaler Mandl. The best point of view is a chapel on the *Festbühel*, to the right.

To THE WALCHENSEE (p. 44) through the **Eschen-Thal** (3½-4 hrs.; marked route; guide, not necessary, 4 *M*). We cross the *Loisach*, and then the *Eschenlahne*, the right bank of which we ascend; to the right lies a large gully of the *Kistenkopf*. A bridge (1 hr.) is crossed, and the left bank followed; 20 min., a view of the profound **Eschenklamm* (called the '*Gache Tod*') is obtained from the 'Alexander-Josef Steg'. The brook is again twice crossed. Descent to the Walchensee by a footpath to the left (the stony track to the right leads to *Obernach*, near the S. end of the lake).

The **Krottenkopf** (6880′) is ascended from Eschenlohe by a marked path in 5 hrs. (guide desirable). The route leads viâ the (2 hrs.) *Pusterthal-Alpe* (4290′) and the (1½ hr.) *Gatterl* (6000′) to the (1 hr.) *Krottenkopf-Hütte* (6450′) and the (20 min.) summit (see also p. 38).

A path through wood, steep at places but not uninteresting, leads from *Eschenlohe* to the W. viâ *Plaiken* to (9 M.) *Ober-Ammergau* (p. 36).

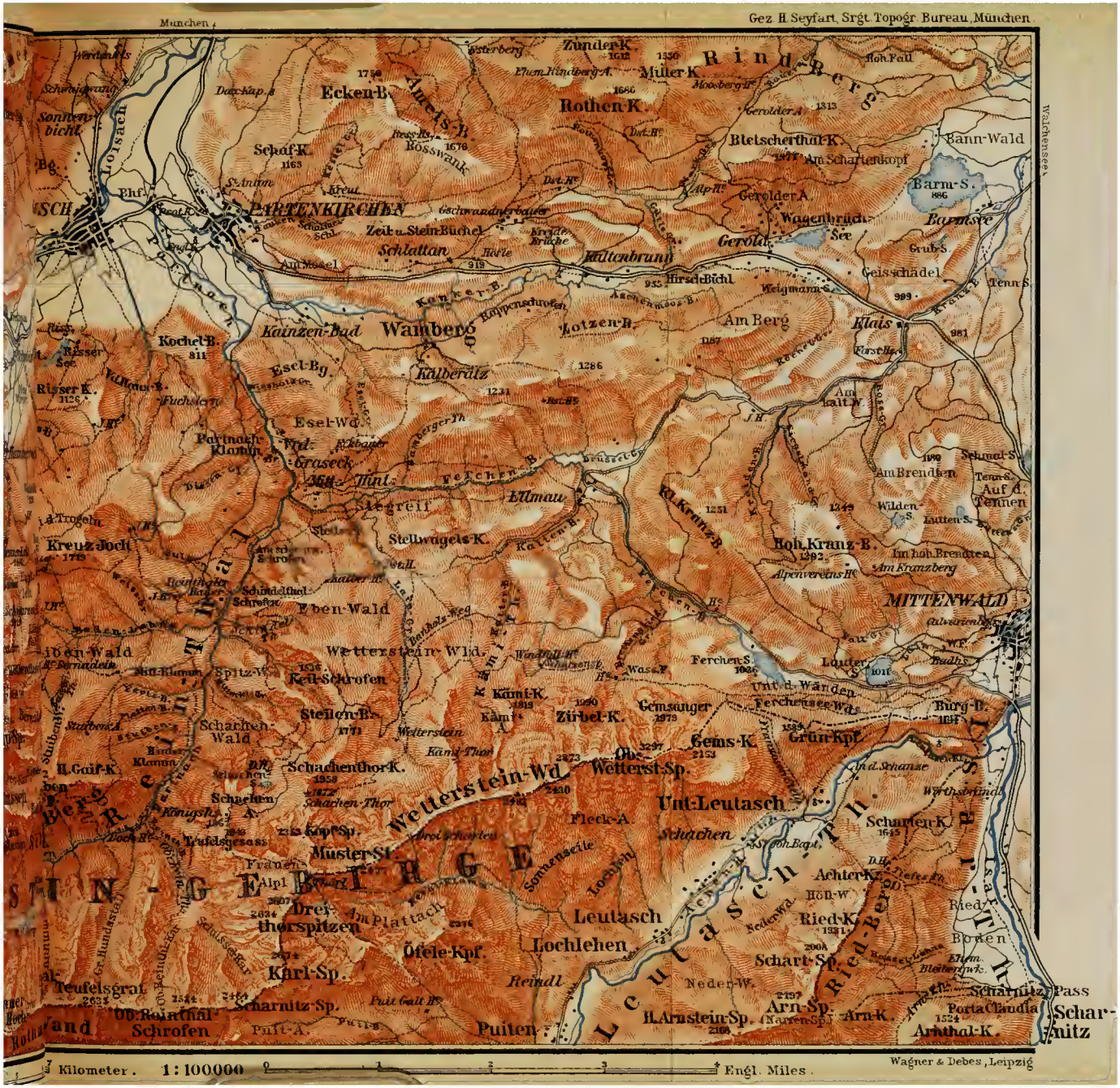
57 M. **Oberau** (2180′; **Post*) is the station for *Ober-Ammergau*, *Linderhof*, the *Plansee*, etc. (comp. R. 7).

To OBER-AMMERGAU viâ *Ettal* on foot, 2 hrs.; to LINDERHOF 4 hrs.; omnibus to both daily. Carriages may be hired of Posthalter Demmel at Oberau; comp. p. 36.

Beyond (60 M.) *Farchant* the broad basin of Partenkirchen opens to the S. On the left is the *Kuhflucht* (p. 31), descending from the Hohe Fricken. Fine view of the Wetterstein Mountains from the Dreithorspitze to the Zugspitze. The train again crosses the Loisach. 62 M. *Garmisch-Partenkirchen* (2295′), ½ M. from the villages of those names (**Bayerischer Hof*, R. 2 *M*; **Hôt. & Café Bauer*, with baths; **Zum Werdenfelser Michl*, second-class, all at the station).

Partenkirchen. — **Hotels.** POST, R. 2-4 *M*, B. 70, omn. 50 pf.; STERN, R. from 2, B. 1, pens. 6 *M*; *BELLEVUE, in an open situation above the village, R. 2, B. 1, D. 2, pens. 6 *M*; *KAINZENBAD, see p. 38; BAUMGARTNER, moderate; ZUM RASSEN; MELBER, well spoken of; WERDENFELSER HOF, PISCHL, unpretending. — **Pensions.** *Schweizerhaus*, 5-6 *M*; *Panorama*, above St. Anton, with café and attractive view; etc. — *Private Apartments* numerous; apply at Th. Riedl's book-shop. — *Engl. Church Service* in summer.

Nach Aufnahmen des Kgl. Bayr. Topogr. Bureaus
Frieder Sp.
Hirsch-Bichl
Kramer
Scharf-Eck
Vord. Zieg-Sp.
Kramer-Sp.
Rauhen-St.
Hoh. Zieg-Sp.
Rauh-Eck
Zunder-Kopf
GARM
Hoh. Gries-S.
Jakelberger-K.
Loisach-Thal
Ofen-B.
Gries-Wald
Eibsee
Grainau
Ober-
Hammersbach
Eib-See
Riffel-Wald
Stangen-Wald
Waxenstein
Höllen-Thal
Zugspitze
Schneeferner-K.
Wetter-Sp.
Wetterwand-Eck
Platt-Sp.
Gatterl-Köpfe
Hoh. Kamm
Wanner
Klein-Hoch
Rothmoos
Hoch-Blassen
Alp-Sp.
Bernadein-Wd.
Höllenthal-Sp.
Riffelwd-Sp.
Hoh. Riffel
Riffel-K.
Höllenthal-Ferner
Höllenthal-Kar
Gr. Schneeferner
Weiter Platt
Auf dem Platt
Gatterl
Wasserl
Partnach-Urspr.
Steingerümpel
Gschwand-Eck
Unt. Grainau
Ober Grainau
Ober Wiesen
Eibsee
Frauen-S.
Ross-K.
Zirmens-K.
Wald
Unter-Badersee
Rosenau
Schmelz
Ehrwald
Griesen
Geogr. Anstalt von



Gez. H. Seyfart, Srgt. Topogr. Bureau, München.
München
Walchensee
Rind-Berg
Zunder-K.
Miller-K.
Rothen-K.
Ecken-B.
Ameis-B.
Schaf-K.
Bletscherthal-K.
Am Schartenkopf
Bann-Wald
Barm-S.
Barmsee
Gerolder A.
Wagenbrüch-See
Gerold
Kaltenbrunn
Schlattan
Zeit u. Stein-Büchel
PARTENKIRCHEN
Loisach
Kainzen-Bad
Wamberg
Lotzen-B.
Am Berg
Klais
Geisschädel
Kochel-B.
Risser-K.
Esel-Bg.
Kälberätz
Esel-Wd.
Partnach-Klamm
Graseck
Ellmau
Stegreif
Stellwagels-K.
Kreuz-Joch
Hoh. Kranz-B.
Am Brendten
Auf d. Tennen
MITTENWALD
Eben-Wald
Wetterstein-Wld.
Keil-Schrofen
Steilen-B.
Schachen-Wald
Schachenthor-K.
Kämi-K.
Zirbel-K.
Gemsänger
Gems-K.
Grün-Kpf.
Burg-B.
Ferchen-S.
Unt. d. Wänden
Ferchensee-Wd.
Wetterstein-Wd.
Ob. Wetterst.-Sp.
Unt. Leutasch
Fleck-A.
Schachen
Schachen-Thor
Müster-St.
Dreithorspitzen
Am Plattach
Leutasch
Lochlehen
Öfele-Kpf.
Karl-Sp.
Teufelsgrat
Ob. Reinthal-Schrofen
Scharnitz-Sp.
Puiten
Reindl
Schart-Sp.
Ried-K.
Ried-Berg
Achter-K.
Scharten-K.
Arn-Sp.
H. Arnstein-Sp.
Arn-K.
Arnthal-K.
Scharnitz Pass
Porta Claudia
Scharnitz
Leutasch-Th.
Isar-Th.
Kilometer.
1:100000
Engl. Miles.
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Partenkirchen (2350′), a favourite summer-resort, is beautifully situated at the base of the *Eckenberg*, a spur of the Krottenkopf. Handsome modern Gothic church (1865-71); new Protestant church, near the station. A visit may be paid to the school of carving and design, on the way to Garmisch. Good photographs sold by *Johannes*.

Garmisch. — **Hotels.** *Westermeier zum Husaren, R. 1½-3, pens. 6-8 *M*; *Post; Lamm, pens. 4 *M*; *Reiser zur Zugspitze; *Drei Mohren; Colosseum, with theatre and concert room, R. 1-1½, pens. from 3½ *M*; Kainzenkranz. — Höt. Riesserbauer (see below). — **Pensions.** *Villa Sophia; Malerheim; Hohenleitner*, etc.

Garmisch (2290′), a thriving village 1 M. to the W. of Partenkirchen, with picturesque old houses, the seat of the district-court, is another favourite resort. The well-defined Alpspitze is conspicuous, but of the Zugspitze a small part only is seen to the left of the Waxenstein; to the E., between the Eckenberg and the Wetterwand, appears the Seinsgebirge. On the E. side of the village is the *Wittelsbach Park*, with a bust of Prince-Regent Luitpold and a chalet (milk).

Carriages are to be obtained at both Garmisch and Partenkirchen and at the railway-station. One-horse carr. to the Badersee 6, two-horse 10 *M*, Walchensee (3¾ hrs.) 20, Ober-Ammergau 20, Lermoos 20, Reutte 30, Imst viâ Lermoos 55 *M*. (The driver expects a fee of 10 pf. for each mark of the fare.)

Excursions (guides: *Leon. Reindl*, alias *Bäuerle*, *Andr.* and *Joh. Witting*, alias *Gschwandtner*, *Lorenz* and *Bruno Glatz*, *Jos. Mayer*, *Ant. Ostler*, *Jos. Bergkofer*, alias *Pitzner*, *Joh. Erhardt*, alias *Schweizerbartl*, *Joh. Ostler*, nicknamed *Koser* (*I* and *II*), *Jos. Ostler*, *Franz* and *Joh. Dengg*, nicknamed *Zeiseler*, *Ant. Bäcker*, *Jos. Lechner*, *Andr. Aigner*, and *Ant. Grasegger*). Finest *View from the pilgrimage-church of **St. Anton** (2400′), to which a shady path ascends in 10 min. from Partenkirchen. The peaks, from left to right, are the Wetterwand, Dreithorspitze, Alpspitze, Waxenstein (behind it the Zugspitze), the pointed Upsberg (in the distance, beyond the Eibsee-Thörlen); to the right the Kramer, in the foreground Garmisch.

Faukenschlucht. Beyond Partenkirchen a path ascends to the E. to the ravine, and then leads on its right side to the (20 min.) waterfall of the *Faukenbach*. Through the Faukenschlucht to the (¾ hr.) *Lukas Terrasse* (fine view of the villages and mountains), and thence back in ½ hr. viâ the *Schalmei-Schlucht*.

The ruin of **Werdenfels** (2660′) is reached by a path (guide-post) leading to the left from the Murnau road, ¾ M. from Garmisch, near the *Schwaigwang* (2300′); thence to the top in ½ hr. View of the Loisach-Thal, the Krottenkopf, etc.; from the S. terrace, view of the Wetterstein.

Pflegersee, 1 hr. from Garmisch. We ascend the road to the N. viâ the *Oertel-Promenade* (finger-post), leaving the baths to the left, with an attractive view of the valley and the little *Schmelzer See*, to the *Pflegersee* at the foot of the *Seeleswände* (to the E. are the precipitous slopes of the Kramer). We may return viâ the *Kellerleiten* to the (1 hr.) Bierkeller at Garmisch or viâ (¾ hr.) *Werdenfels* (see above).

The **Kuhflucht** (1½ hr.), entered from *Farchant* (p. 30; by the inn turn to the right, cross the Loisach to the *Mühldörfl*, and ascend to the left through pine-wood), is a ravine descending from the *Hohe Fricken*, with pretty waterfalls. A path leads to (1 hr.) the highest fall (3755′; ascent uninteresting).

The **Riesserbauer** (2565′) is a good point of view, ½ hr. from Garmisch. From the post-office we cross the meadows towards the S.W., in the direction of the *Riesserkopf* (3690′), a wooded height immediately below the Alpspitze. The charming little **Riesser-See* (boating; baths) lies in a hollow behind the *Inn (also Pension), in the direction of the mountain.

***Partnachklamm** and ***Vorder-Graseck** (1¼ hr.; guide unnecessary). After following the Kainzenbad road (p. 38) to the S. of Partenkirchen (see below) for a few paces, we turn to the right at a finger-post, and in ½ hr. reach the first bridge, at the mouth of the *Partnach* valley. (From the station of Garmisch-Partenkirchen a good, and in part shady footpath, turning to the left at the Hôtel Bauer, leads along the bank of the Partnach, joining the route from Partenkirchen about 10 min. before the above-mentioned bridge is reached.) Beyond the bridge a finger-post indicates our path to the left ('nach Graseck'; that to the right leads to the Reinthaler Bauer, p. 34); after ¼ hr. we cross the stream by a second bridge, beyond which the road to Graseck ascends abruptly to the left, while the path to the 'Klamm', or gorge, leads to the right; 6 min., third bridge. The (10 min.) fourth (iron) bridge (*Klammbrücke*), 50′ long and 220′ above the Partnach, is the finest point. Beyond the bridge the path ascends in 10 min. to the forester's house of **Vorder-Graseck** (2920′; **Restaurant*), where a fine view is enjoyed. From this point to *Mittenwald* viâ *Elmau*, see p. 36. A narrow path (*Triftweg*), constructed for the use of the 'lumberers' and diverging to the left before the third bridge, leads along the bottom of the gorge, close to the water, revealing the grandeur of the ravine to great advantage. It is provided at places with wire-ropes and is quite safe for those reasonably free from giddiness; while it shortens the walk to the Schachen and the Reinthal by ½ hr. as compared with the old path viâ Graseck. The best plan to see the ravine is to follow the upper path to Graseck, descend thence into the Reinthal, and return by the path at the bottom of the gorge (in all 3 hrs. from Partenkirchen).

The **Eckbauer** (4060′). We may either follow a steep marked path from the *Kainzenbad* in 1½-2 hrs., or take another steep path (also marked; usually shady in the afternoon) from Graseck (see above); which turns to the left at a (¼ hr.) finger-post, ascends the grassy slopes in windings, passes through wood, and reaches the Eckbauer in ¾ hr. (*Inn*, with 6 rooms). The top of the hill, 2 min. beyond the house, commands an admirable panorama of the mountains: Karwendelgebirge, Wettersteinwand, Dreithorspitze with the Schachenalp and Frauenalple, Alpspitze, Zugspitze, Kramer, and Krottenkopf; below lies the deep, wooded valley of the Ferchenbach.

Schlattan and **Gschwandner Bauer** (2¼ hrs.). From Partenkirchen we ascend to the right through the *Bremstall-Wald* (finger-post) to (1¾ hr.) the *Schlattan Restaurant*, and thence viâ *Höfle* (3015′) to the (½ hr.) *Gschwandner Bauer* (3345′; *Inn, rustic), which affords a fine view of the Wetterstein and Karwendel ranges. From this point a marked path leads to the (2 hrs.) *Esterberg-Alp* (p. 33), forming the most directroute from Mittenwald to the top of the *Krottenkopf*. We may return by the Mittenwald road (shady in the evening).

***Badersee** (2720′; 4½ M. from Garmisch; omnibus daily from Partenkirchen in 1½ hr., starting at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m., returning at noon and 6 p.m.; fare 1 *M*, return 1 *M* 80 pf.). The road diverges to the left from that to Lermoos, a few hundred yards beyond the *Schmelz* (p. 38), and leads viâ *Unter-Grainau* (*Inn zur Schönen Aussicht). The small, emerald-green lake, 1 M. round and 60′ deep, framed with trees, is overshadowed by the huge precipices of the Zugspitze. The **Hôtel-Pension Schäfter* (pens. 6½ *M*), on its bank, is pleasant for a prolonged stay. — Road hence to the (3 M.) Eibsee (see below). The Badersee and Eibsee are connected with Garmisch-Partenkirchen by telephone. A pleasant woodland walk may be taken from the Badersee to the (¼ hr.) little *Rosensee*.

The **Eibsee** (3145′), 7 M., at the base of the Zugspitze, is reached by the road viâ *Unter-Grainau* (omnibus from the Post at Partenkirchen twice daily in 2½ hrs., returning in 2 hrs.; fare each way 1½ *M*); or, from Garmisch, by the path to the left at the W. end of the village, which leads across meadows to (1¼ hr.) *Ober-Grainau* (2480′; Biersack's Inn), and thence to (1¼ hr.) the lake. The Eibsee, 3 M. long, 2 M. wide, and 90′ deep, has seven small islands and is enclosed by dark-wooded hills, above which tower the enormous rocky walls of the Zugspitze (**Terne's Inn*, with veranda, boats, and baths, R. 1½-2 *M*, pens. 5-6 *M*).

Travellers are rowed (50 pf. each) to the *Ludwigs-Insel* in the middle of the lake, where the echoes are awakened by a shot (50 pf.). The huge Zugspitze is seen to great advantage from this lake, but on summer afternoons it is often shrouded in clouds. The picturesque little *Frillensee*, to the S.E. of the Eibsee, may be reached from the inn in 5 min. by boat, or in 1/4 hr. by a stony path constructed along the bank of the Eibsee. — From the Eibsee over the *Thörlen* (5230′) to *Ehrwald* (3 hrs.), see p. 35; ascent of the *Zugspitze* (6½-7 hrs.), by a path leading viâ the Thörl ridge to the (4-4½ hrs.) *Wiener-Neustädter Hütte*, see p. 35 (guide, see p. 31; *Bernhard Ostler* at Eibsee).

Höllenthal-Klamm (3-4 hrs.; guide 3½ *M*). From (1½ hr.) *Ober-Grainau* (p. 32) a marked path ascends, soon becoming steeper, through the *Stangenwald* to the (1¼ hr.) perpendicular rocks of the *Waxenstein*. The 'Stangensteig' (3 ft. broad, wire railing) then skirts the precipice, commanding a fine view towards the plain, and leads to (¾ hr.) the iron bridge (3840′) over the *Höllenthal-Klamm*, a narrow ravine through which the Hammersbach dashes, 250′ below. A trying path (guide necessary) ascends hence to a (2 hrs.) deserted lead-mine (4720′), from which another path (for adepts only, with guide) leads viâ the *Hammersbacher-Alp* (5010′) and the *Hupfleiten* to the (2½ hrs.) *Hochalpe* (see below). — Another but inferior route (also well marked) to the Höllenthal-Klamm, diverging to the left at a guide-post, about 1½ M. on this side of Ober-Grainau (see above), leads viâ *Hammersbach* and mounts steeply through the Stangenwald to (1½ hr.) the Waxensteinwand (see above). [About 1½ M. beyond the village of Hammersbach, a small bridge crosses to the right bank of the brook to the *Maxklamm*.] — From the *Höllenthal-Anger*, or innermost recess of the Höllenthal (3 M. from the Klammbrücke), in which is situated the *Höllenthal Club-Hut* (4590′), erected in 1893, a difficult path (for adepts only, with guide; wire-rope at places) leads over the **Riffel-Scharte** (7090′) to (6 hrs.) the *Eibsee* (see above). At the upper end of the Höllenthal is the crevassed *Höllenthal Glacier*. The ascent of the *Zugspitze* (9720′) from this side is very difficult and fatiguing (guide 20 *M*; comp. p. 35).

The **Kramer** (6500′), on the left bank of the Loisach, above Garmisch, affords an excellent survey of the Wetterstein range. Bridle-path, viâ the forester's hut and through (1½ hr.) a gate (locked; key at the royal Forstamt), to the (2½ hrs.) *Königsstand*. From the forester's hut a steep path (for adepts only, with guide), injured in places by landslips, ascends to the top *(Kramerkreuz)* in 2½ hrs. (guide to the Königsstand 3, to the top 4½ *M*). — The **Hirschbichlkopf** (6510′), ascended without difficulty from Garmisch viâ the *Steppberg-Alp* in 4½-5 hrs. (guide), commands a fine view.

The ***Krottenkopf** (6880′; 5 hrs.; guide 4½, if a night is spent, 7 *M*). A marked bridle-path leads from Partenkirchen viâ St. Anton, passing the parsonage, to the (2 hrs.) *Esterberg-See* (generally dry in summer) and the (10 min.) *Esterberg-Bauer* (1335′; poor inn). Bridle-path thence, steep, and stony at places, through the hollow between the Bischof and the Krottenkopf to the (2¼ hrs.) *Krottenkopf Club-Hut* (6450′; Inn in summer), on the saddle between the Krottenkopf and the Oberrisskopf, and to (25 min.) the top (pavilion; fine view). — The descent on the N. (marked path) leads viâ the *Gatterl* and the *Pusterthal-Alp* to (4 hrs.) *Eschenlohe* (p. 30); that on the E. (marked path, but guide advisable) to (5½ hrs.) *Walchensee* (p. 44); that on the S. from the Esterberg Alp (marked path) to the (1½ hr.) *Gschwandner Bauer* (p. 32).

Hochalpe (5595′; 4 hrs.; guide, 4½ *M*, hardly necessary). The route (cart-track) ascends on the E. side of the Riesserkopf (p. 31), to (3 hrs.) the *Kreuz-Alpe* (5215′), whence a fine view of Partenkirchen and the plain is obtained. It then ascends on the E. slopes of the *Langenfeld*, and round the basin of the *Bodenlahn-Thal*, to (1 hr.) the *Hochalpe*, which commands an admirable view of the Wetterstein, Dreithorspitze, Alpspitze (see p. 34; due S.), and other peaks. Far grander is the prospect from (1 hr.) the *Langenfeld*, which affords a striking view of the Höllenthal, with the Waxenstein, Höllenthalferner, and Zugspitze. The steep descent into the *Höllenthal* should be attempted by experts only, with a guide (see above).

By the *Bernardein Hut* and *Gassen-Alp* into the *Bodenlahn-Thal* and to (2 hrs.) the *Reinthaler Bauer*, see below.

Alpspitze (8595'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 8 *M*), difficult. From (2½ hrs.) the *Reinthaler Bauer* (see below) we ascend the *Bodenlahn-Thal* to the (2 hrs.) hunting-hut of *Bernardein* (4955'; key from the forester), pass the small *Stuiben-See* (6300'; on the left), and reach the (2½-3 hrs.) summit by the S.E. slope. Survey of the Hochblassen, Zugspitze, Höllenthal, etc.

***Königshaus am Schachen** (6125'; 5½-6 hrs.; guide, 4½ *M*, unnecessary). We follow the Triftweg (p. 32) through the Partnachklamm in 1¼ hr. to the bridge over the *Ferchenbach*, the left bank of which we skirt to (¾ hr.) the *Steilenfälle* (sometimes dry). The path then ascends rapidly to the right through the Wettersteinwald to a small shrine, turns to the left, and crosses a clearing after a few minutes, from which a broad path through the wood leads to the *Wetterstein-Alp* (4820'; Rfmts.), on the (1½ hr.) royal bridle-path from Elmau (see below). The latter ascends to the right above the (1½ hr.) *Schachen-Alp*, with the small *Schachensee*, and leads to (¾ hr.) the *Königshaus*, built by King Lewis II. (adm. 1 *M*; Restaurant, with 14 beds). The *Belvedere*, a few hundred paces to the W., on the brink of the abyss, commands a magnificent *View of the Reinthal below us, with the Plattach-Ferner, Schneefernerkopf, and Wetterspitzen, the Hochblassen to the right, and (to the S.) the Dreithorspitze and Wetterstein. To the N. stretches the vast Bavarian plain. Fine view also from the *Teufelsgesass* (6370'; reached in 1 hr. from the Schachen, by adepts, with guide). The **Frauenalpe** (7715') may also be ascended hence in 1¼ hr. viâ the *Schachenplatte* (a perfectly steady head necessary; guide 7 *M*). — A difficult path crosses the *Wettersteingatterl* (*Scharten-Joch*; 7755'), to the E. of the *Dreithorspitze* (p. 35), whence the descent may be made either to the left through the *Berglen-Thal* to *Unter-Leutasch*, or to the right over the *Leutascher Platt* and through the *Puiten-Thal* to (3 hrs.) *Ober-Leutasch* (p. 40). — From *Elmau* (p. 36) a good bridle-path (driving practicable, but not agreeable; carr. and pair for 2 pers. 15, for 3 pers. 18 *M*) ascends to the Schachen-Alp in 3½ hrs., viâ the *Wetterstein-Alp* (see above).

Hintere Reinthal and ***Blaue Gumpen** (4-5 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 5 *M*). As above to the (1¼ hr.) bridge over the *Ferchenbach* (2630'); at the finger-post we ascend to the right into the *Reinthal* and cross the Partnach three times; ¾ hr., finger-post pointing to the right 'Zum Reinthaler Bauern' (see below); 2 min. farther on, the path crosses the *Bodenlahne* (the Alpspitze and Hochblassen rise on the right), and then ascends to the right through the monotonous *Stuibenwald* (the *Mitter-Klamm* remaining on the left). After ¾ hr., at a point where the path again approaches the Partnach, we obtain a fine view of the wild *Hintere Klamm*. We now descend to the Partnach, and follow its left bank to (¾ hr.) the *Bock-Hütte* (3475'), where the magnificent Hintere Reinthal is disclosed to view. Then past the *Sieben Sprünge* (a copious spring) to (¾ hr.) the **Blaue Gumpe* (3670'), beautifully situated. A hut (closed) on a rocky height at the lower end of the lake commands a splendid view both up and down the valley. The path now ascends the *Hintere Reinthal*, between huge fragments of rock, the remains of an old landslip; ½ hr. farther on lies the now almost vanished *Obere Blaue Gumpe* (3850'). Thence to the *Knorr-Hütte*, see below. — To the **Reinthaler Bauer** (3120'; 2½ hrs.). Path either through the Partnachklamm and the Reinthal, ascending to the right from (2 hrs.) the finger-post (see above) to (½ hr.) the summit; or, diverging to the right from the Graseck road at the opening of the Partnachklamm (½ hr. from Partenkirchen) and crossing the *Hohe Weg*; or from Garmisch by the *Kochelberg* (marked path, very marshy in wet weather). View similar to that from Graseck, but less extensive.

The ***Zugspitze** (9725'), the highest summit of the Bavarian Alps, requires two days (guide for 1 pers. 12, for 2 pers. 15 *M*, with descent to the Eibsee 15 and 18 *M*, to Ehrwald 17 and 20 *M*). Ascent laborious, but very interesting and free from danger for climbers with steady heads. To (5 hrs.) the *Obere Blaue Gumpe*, see above; farther up, the path deteriorates and ascends across an extensive avalanche-track (on the left the imposing *Fall of the Partnach*) to the *Anger*, the upper part of the valley. The (¾ hr.) top of

the hill (4495') commands a fine view of the imposing head of the valley, and, in the opposite direction, of the Blaue Gumpen with the shooting-lodge on the Schachen high above. On the *Untere Anger*, 8 min. farther on, is the *Anger Club-Hut* (4485'); 1/4 hr. to the N.W. (marked path) is the *Partnach-Ursprung* (4755'), a gorge filled with the debris of avalanches, from which a copious brook bursts forth. We cross the Partnach to the (1/4 hr.) *Obere Anger* (4735'), and ascend the *Brunnthal* to the right through creeping pines, past a refuge-hut and the *Veitl-Brünnl*, to (2 hrs.) the **Knorr-Hütte** (6730'; **Inn* in summer, with new sleeping-house, bed 3, mattress 2 *M*; good spring water). From the club-hut we ascend the '*Weisse Thal*', past the (1 hr.) *Kleine Schneeferner* and the refuge-hut at the *Schneefernereck*, to the *Schnee-Ferner* or *Plattach Glacier*, which is easily crossed to the base of the Zugspitze. We next mount a stony slope (the '*Sand-Reisse*') and then by steep rocks (iron-pegs and wire-ropes) to the (3/4 hr.) arête (9240') and thus reach (3/4 hr.) the W. peak (9725'), on which is a refuge-hut. The *Panorama is superb. A club-path (double wire-rope) connects the W. with the (1/4 hr.) E. summit (9720'), which is marked by a cross 16' in height, and affords an extensive view to the E., and into the Höllenthal. — The ascent from *Ehrwald* (p. 21) is shorter. The easiest route (red marks) is by the *Ehrwalder Alp*, the *Gatterl* (6640'), and the *Plattsteig* to (7 hrs.) the *Knorr-Hütte* (see above). Or (if experts; guide 6 fl.) we may go viâ the 'Georg-Jäger-Steig' (blue marks), passing the *Wieswald-Köpfe*, to the (3 1/2 hrs.) **Wiener-Neustädter Hütte** in the *Oesterreichische Schneekar* (7270'), and thence to the (2 1/2 hrs.) W. summit. From the *Eibsee* to the Wiener-Neustädter Hütte, see p. 33. The descent from the E. summit to the *Höllenthal Glacier* (p. 33) is very steep and difficult. — The shortest Route to Innsbruck from the Knorr-Hütte crosses the *Gatterl* and the *Kothbach-Sattel* (see below) to the (3 1/2 hrs.) *Tillfuss-Alpe* in the *Gaisthal* (p. 40); thence either over the *Niedermunde-Sattel* (6775') in 5 hrs. (with guide) or viâ *Leutasch-Platzl* (p. 40) in 4 1/4 hrs. to *Telfs* (p. 254).

The ***Schneefernerkopf** (9430') may be ascended without difficulty from the Knorr-Hütte (see above), in 3 hrs. (with guide), viâ the *Weisse Thal* and the *Schneeferner*. The view from the top is little inferior to that from the Zugspitze. — The **Dreithorspitze** (*Partenkirchener Dreithorspitze*, 8640'; *Leutascher Dreithorspitze* or *Karlspitze*, 8775'), a more arduous undertaking (guide 18 *M*), is most conveniently ascended from *Leutasch* across the *Leutascher Platt* (p. 34). — The **Hochwanner** (*Kothbachspitze*, 9010') is an interesting ascent of no great difficulty (4 1/2-5 hrs. from the Knorr-Hütte, with guide). We ascend across the *Gatterl* (see above) and over the *Kothbach-Sattel* to (2 hrs.) the *Fadern-Alp* (stone hut; 6330') in the *Kothbach-Thal*, whither also a bridle-path ascends from the *Tillfuss-Alp* (p. 40); thence to the ridge above the *Leithen-Thal*, and across rocks and debris to the (2 1/2-3 hrs.) summit (fine view). — The **Hochblassen** (W. peak 8850'), a very difficult ascent, is climbed from the *Bernardein-Hütte* (p. 34) in 4 1/2-5 hrs. (with guide; from Partenkirchen 9 hrs.), past the *Stuiben-See* (p. 34) and through the *Grieskar*.

The Walchensee (p. 44) is 18 M. from Partenkirchen (carriage, p. 31, in 3 3/4 hrs.). The Mittenwald road is quitted to the left at (7 M.) *Klais* (p. 39), beyond which is the *Barmsee* (p. 39); 3 M. *Krün*; 9 M. the village of *Walchensee*. View of the Wetterstein and Karwendel-Gebirge almost the whole way. — By *Eschenlohe* to the Walchensee, see p. 30.

To Lermoos (p. 20), 18 M., by a good road through the wooded Loisach-Thal (omn. daily in 3 3/4 hrs.; carr. 10-12 *M*). At (10 M.) the frontier-inn at *Griesen* (p. 38) we turn to the left (to the right the road to the Plansee, p. 37), cross the Austrian frontier, and proceed viâ the (3 1/2 M.) old *Ehrwalder Schanze* (2950'; Neuner's Inn, well spoken of, bed 40 kr.) to (4 1/4 M.) *Lermoos* (p. 20). — From the Eibsee over the Thörlen to Ehrwald (p. 21), 3 hrs., uninteresting (guide, 3 *M*, from Garmisch to Lermoos 6 *M*, not indispensable). About 1/4 M. beyond the Eibsee inn we diverge to the right from the road, cross a meadow, and pass through an enclosure by the wood. The stony cart-road, very steep at places, now ascends for 3/4 hr. By the finger-post which indicates the way to the Zugspitze, to the left, we take the path to the right, and after 10 min. cross a

small meadow. In 10 min. more the path to the left brings us to the frontier. From the (10 min.) crucifix which marks the summit of the Thörlen (5230′) we obtain a view of Lermoos. Descent to Ehrwald (p. 21), 1½ hr.

From Partenkirchen to Mittenwald viâ Elmau, 4½-5 hrs., a much better route for pedestrians than the high-road. From (1¼ hr.) the forester's house at *Vorder-Graseck* (p. 32) we ascend the pastures for a short distance, and then turn to the right. After 20 min. we go straight on (not to the right to *Mittel-Graseck*) to (10 min.) *Hinter-Graseck*; ¾ hr., bridge over the Ferchenbach; then for ¼ hr. straight through the wood, and down to (7 min.) **Elmau** (3345′; *Inn*). (Walkers from Elman to Graseck should avoid the bridle-path to the left, which leads to the Schachen, p. 34.) From this point a road ascends slowly, at first through wood but afterwards shadeless, to (4½ M.) the *Ferchensee*, and then descends, past the *Lautersee*, to (3 M.) *Mittenwald* (p. 39). — From Elmau to the *Schachen* (3½ hrs.), see p. 34; to *Klais* (p. 39), 4½ M., by a carriage-road.

7. From Munich to Ober-Ammergau and viâ Linderhof to Reutte-Hohenschwangau.

Comp. Map, p. 20.

Railway to (57 M.) *Oberau* in 3-3½ hrs.; from Oberau to *Ober-Ammergau*, 6½ M. (on foot 2-2½ hrs.), to *Linderhof* direct 8½ M., viâ Ober-Ammergau 13½ M. (on foot 4 hrs.). Omnibus from Oberau viâ *Linderhof* to *Hohenschwangau* daily in 12½ hrs., starting at 7.30 a.m.; returning from Hohenschwangau at 1 p.m. (night spent at Linderhof) and reaching Oberau at 2.30 p.m.; fare 7 *M*. — One-horse Carriage from Oberan to Ober-Ammergau 10, Two-horse 15 *M*; to Linderhof 18 and 30, to Rentte 30 and 40, to Füssen-Hohenschwangau 36 and 50 *M*. Railway Circular Tickets may be obtained from Munich to Oberau and from Füssen back to Munich viâ Oberdorf (2nd cl. 12 *M*, 3rd cl. 7 *M* 50 pf.).

From Munich to (57 M.) *Oberau*, see p. 30. The road to Ober-Ammergau leads to the W., passing the *Untermberg Inn* (½ M. from the station), crosses the *Giessenbach*, and ascends, at first in a wide sweep to the right, along the N. side of a wooded gorge. At the bottom of the valley runs the steep old road, which is shorter for walkers. The upper end of the gorge is closed by the *Ettaler Berg*, which the new road circumvents, while the old road climbs over it. 3 M. **Ettal** (2880′; *Landes*, moderate), a convent founded by Emp. Lewis the Bavarian in 1330, dissolved in 1803, rebuilt after a fire in 1844, and now the property of Count Pappenheim. The church, with a massive dome, was built in the Gothic style by Emp. Lewis, but was remodelled in the baroque style in the 18th cent.; it contains frescoes by Knoller and a famous organ. On the N. side is a brewery of local repute. The village lies at the base of the *Ettaler Mandl* (5385′), a rocky peak, the ascent of which is difficult (2½-3 hrs., with guide).

About ¾ M. farther on the road forks, the left branch leading direct to (4½ M.) Linderhof, the right to (2¼ M.) **Ober-Ammergau** (2760′; **Alte Post* or *Schwabenwirth; Wittelsbacher Hof; Stern*, and others), celebrated for the passion plays performed here every ten years (1890, 1900, etc.). Wood and ivory carving is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. — About ¼ hr. to the W., on the *Osterbühl*, at the base of the *Kofel* (3545′), stands the **Crucifixion*, a

colossal group in Kelheim sandstone, executed by Halbig, and presented by King Lewis II. in 1875.

From Ober-Ammergau the road runs to the N., through the monotonons and at places marshy *Ammerthal*, viâ (3 M.) *Unter-Ammergau* (2655'; Schuhwirth; Rabe) and *Wurmesau*, to (4½ M.) *Saulgrub*. Thence (by the Schongau road) either to the N. viâ *Rottenbuch* to (15 M.) *Peissenberg* (p. 28), or to the E. viâ *Kohlgrub* (p. 29) to (10 M.) *Murnau* (p. 29).

The Road from Ober-Ammergau to (9 M.) Linderhof diverges to the right at the S. end of the village from the road to Ettal (see above), and unites 2¼ M. farther on with the direct Oberau and Ettal road (see above). It then passes the *Pension Dickelschwaige* (left) and reaches (2¼ M.) *Graswang* (2885'; Inn), a village with the Bavarian custom-house. Beyond Graswang it leads through the pleasant *Graswang-Thal*, or upper valley of the Ammer; to the left opens the wide *Elmauer Gries* (p. 38), above which peeps the Zugspitze. Just beyond the (3¾ M.) forester's house of *Linder* (Refreshm. and beds) we cross a bridge to the right leading to (½ M.) the royal ***Schloss Linderhof** (3080'), erected and splendidly decorated in the rococo style by King Lewis II. in 1870-78 (adm. from May 1st to Oct. 15th daily, 9-5; fee 3 *M*, including grotto and kiosk; closed on June 13th). To the left of the entrance are the office and the **Schloss-Restaurant* with 50 beds (2-3 *M*).

The *Vestibule* (adm. in parties of at least 12 pers.) contains an equestrian statue of Louis XIV., after Bosio. On the *First Floor* is a series of finely fitted up rooms with paintings of French celebrities and events in the time of Louis XIV. and Louis XV. — The extensive *Gardens* are embellished with fountains, statuary, etc., and contain the *Monopteros*, a small temple with a figure of Venus (good view), and the *Blue Grotto*, with a subterranean lake, which can be illuminated with electric light. Near the grotto is the *Moorish Kiosk*, richly gilded and decorated, with stalactite vaulting, enamelled peacocks, etc. Behind the palace are the *Cascades*, where the fountains play at noon and at 6 p.m. — A visit to the palace and gardens, including the grotto and the kiosk, takes about 2 hrs.

The road now ascends gradually through the finely-wooded Ammerthal to the (4½ M.) *Grenz-Brücke*, or frontier bridge, about ½ M. to the left of which (guide-post) is the *Hunding-Hütte* (3600'), a blockhouse in the old German style (comp. Wagner's opera of the 'Walkyrie'; adm. daily 9-12 and 2-6, 50 pf.; rfmts.; adjacent a hermit's hut). We then skirt the N. base of the *Geyerkopf* (7095'), traversing the thickly wooded *Ammerwald-Thal*, and reach (3 M.) the *Ammerwald Inn* (3575'; rustic), whence the 'Schützensteig' (p. 19) leads to the right to (4 hrs.) Hohenschwangau (the direct road to Neu-Schwanstein leads down to the right shortly after we come in sight of the castle and Marienbrücke). About 3 M. farther on the road emerges from the wood and reaches the **Great Plansee** (3190'), a fine sheet of water, 2¾ M. long by ¼-½ M. broad and 250 ft. deep, enclosed by wooded mountains. On its bank is the *Austrian Custom-house*, near which is a monument to King Max II. of Bavaria *(Forelle*, boats for hire, lake-baths; *Alpenrose)*.

From the Plansee to Partenkirchen, 15 M. The road skirts the Plansee to its E. end (¾ M.) and crosses (1 M.) a rocky barrier to the

'*Drei Wasser*', where a bridge marks the Bavarian frontier. The wooded *Naiderach-Thal* is now traversed. On the right is (1¼ M.) a broad mud-stream, with huge masses of detritus. 1¼ M. farther on, we enjoy a fine view of the *Zugspitze* (p. 34), the highest mountain in Bavaria. The road quits the wood ½ M. farther on, and reaches (¾ M.) the high-road and the Austrian and Bavarian custom-house at Griesen (2750'; Inn at the forester's). Hence to (7½ M.) *Lermoos*, see p. 35; through the *Elmauer Gries* to *Grafwang* (see p. 37), with gnide, in 3 hrs. — The Partenkirchen road descends the wooded *Loisach-Thal;* on the right is the Zugspitze, in front the distant Seinsgebirge. The road crosses the Loisach (3¼ M.) and follows its right bank; 1 M. farther on the wood terminates. On the right rises the Waxenstein, beyond it the Zugspitze. The road to the *Badersee* (p. 32) diverges to the right a little on this side of (1¾ M.) the *Schmelz* (Grüner Baum), at the mouth of the *Hammersbach* (p. 33). 2½ M. *Garmisch;* 1 M. *Partenkirchen*, see pp. 31, 30.

The road to Reutte, shadeless in the morning, skirts the N. bank of the Plansee, passing the *Kaiserbrunnen*. From the (3½ M.) *Seespitz Inn (R. from 60 kr.) at the W. end of the lake, in the *Gschwänd*, a footpath leads to the left to (1½ hr.) *Heiterwang* (p. 20). Farther on we pass the *Little Plansee*, cross the *Arch*, which flows out of it, and reach (1 M.) a chapel, near a good spring.

A footpath descends hence to the right, through wood, to the *Upper* and (20 min.) **Lower Stuiben Fall*, whence we may either ascend to the left to (10 min.) the road, or follow the Hermannsteig along the Arch to *Mühl* and (1 hr.) *Reutte* (comp. p. 20).

The road crosses the *Rossrücken*, affording a fine view of the Lechthal, with the Glimmspitze and Hochvogel in the background. We then descend the slope of the *Tauern* (p. 20), where the path from the lower Stuiben Fall (see above) joins the road at a stone with an inscription. The road afterwards proceeds viâ the small bath of *Krekelmoos* and *Breitenwang* to (4½ M.) *Reutte* (see p. 19). From Reutte to *Füssen* and *Hohenschwangau*, see R. 3.

8. From Partenkirchen viâ Mittenwald to Zirl (*Innsbruck*).

Comp. Maps, pp. 20, 30, 52.

26 M. Diligence to (10 M.) *Mittenwald* twice daily in 2½ hrs.; Post-Omnibus from Mittenwald to *Seefeld* and (16 M.) *Zirl* daily in 4½ hrs. An omnibus leaves the Hôtel Stern at Partenkirchen daily at 8 a.m. for *Scharnitz* (arriving at noon), and thence at 1.30 p.m. for *Zirl* (arriving at 5 p.m.); returning from Zirl at 9.15 a.m. and reaching *Partenkirchen* at 8.30 p.m. Carriage from Partenkirchen to *Mittenwald*, with one horse 10, two horses 14 *M*; from Mittenwald to *Zirl*, 17 or 22 *M*; from Innsbruck viâ Seefeld to *Mittenwald* 16 or 25 fl., to *Partenkirchen* 20 or 36 fl.

The Road to Mittenwald (10 M., a drive of 3 hrs.) begins to ascend at once; a new road viâ Kainzen-Bad is being made. To the right in the valley, 1 M. from Partenkirchen, lies the *Kainzen-Bad* (*Inn, pension 6 *M*), with an alkaline spring (containing iodine, natron, and sulphur), used as a remedy for gout and cutaneous diseases. Farther up, a guide-post points to the left to the Schlattan (p. 32). The road traverses undulating pastures; on the right rises the Wetterstein, and in front are the bold peaks of the Karwendel

range. 4 M. *Kaltenbrunn;* 2 M. *Gerold* (on the left the small *Wagenbrech-See*); 1½ M. *Klais* (to the *Barmsee* and *Krün*, see p. 45; to *Elmau*, see p. 36). The road passes the small and marshy *Schmalsee*, and winds down into the *Isarthal*, where it unites with the road from Benediktbeuern and Walchensee (see R. 9). Then (4½ M.) —

10 M. **Mittenwald** (3020'; *Post*, with clever animal-paintings by Paul Meyerheim in the veranda; *Zum Karwendel*, well spoken of; *Zum Wetterstein*, unpretending; *Traube; Pens. Villa Neuner*), the last Bavarian village (1750 inhab.), overshadowed by the precipitous *Karwendelgebirge* (p. 40). The manufacture of violins and guitars, which are chiefly exported to England and America, forms the principal occupation of the inhabitants. A bronze statue of *Michael Klotz* (d. 1743), who introduced the violin-industry, has been erected in front of the church. A tablet on one of the houses next the church commemorates a visit of Goethe (1786).

Excursions (guides, *Seb. Pittl*, *Georg Fütterer*, and *Kaspar Kriner*). To the ***Lautersee** (3365'; ¾ hr.). We follow the road to the W. from the Post Inn, and then turn to the left (finger-post) into the *Lainthal*, in which a good path ascends, passing a swimming-bath and several small waterfalls of the Lainbach. On the plateau the path leads through wood to the lake, prettily situated among trees, and reflecting the jagged cliffs of the Karwendelgebirge on the E. — About 20 min. farther up (rough cart-track) lies the lonely **Ferchensee** (3400'), close to the base of the Wetterstein and Grünkopf; thence to (1½ hr.) *Elmau*, and to *Partenkirchen* viâ *Graseck*, see p. 36. — From the *Ferchensee* over the *Franzosensteig* (4185'), between the Grünkopf and Wetterstein, into the *Leutasch Valley*, 2 hrs., with guide (3 *M*); steep and toilsome. — To the Königshaus am Schachen, 6 hrs.: we proceed past the *Lautersee* and *Ferchensee* to (2½ hrs.) *Elmau* (p. 36) and thence follow the *Königsweg* (comp. p. 34; guide from Mittenwald 4½ *M*). The route to the Schachen diverging to the left at the gamekeeper's lodge beyond the Ferchensee should not be attempted without a guide.

***Leutasch-Klamm**, there and back 1 hr. Beyond the Mittenwald custom-house (p. 40), we diverge to the right from the Scharnitz road. (Key of the 'Klamm Grotto' at the first house, 30 pf.) In 20 min. we reach the picturesque gorge, which was rendered accessible in 1880. The path is not continued beyond the waterfall (6 min.).

The ***Hohe Kranzberg** (4525'; 1½ hr.). We proceed to the W. (guide unnecessary, 2½ *M*) from the church to the three crosses on the *Calvarienberg*, whence a marked path leads to the summit (refuge-hut), which commands a fine view of the Zugspitze, Wetterstein, and Karwendelgebirge.

Barmsee (3070'), 1½ hr. We follow the Partenkirchen road for about 2 M., and at the telegraph-post No. 300 turn to the right and proceed across meadows to the lake, embosomed in wood. Remains of lake-dwellings have been discovered here. Fine view from the **Inn*. The lake affords boating and bathing, and there are pleasant walks on its banks. The Barmsee may be reached from Partenkirchen or Walchensee in 2½ hrs. (good halting-place on the route between these places, comp. above and p. 45; omnibus from the Rassen at Partenkirchen).

Leutasch-Thal (to Leutasch Mill, 1 hr.). We ascend to the right by the custom-house, before reaching the Isar bridge, to the shooting-range, and proceed thence through wood, across the Austrian frontier, and past (25 min.) a chapel. We then descend gradually into the Leutasch-Thal, which at its mouth is a narrow gorge, but soon expands into a grassy valley, bounded on the N. by the enormous precipices of the Wetterstein. In the background are the Göhrenspitze and the Hochmunde. After crossing the (¼ hr.) brook, we reach (8 min.) the Austrian custom-house (once forming a fortified barrier across the road) and (10 min.) the *Leutasch-*

Mühl (3340'; Inn, rustic). Before reaching *Unter-Leutasch* (*Brückenwirth, also pension) the road crosses to the left bank of the Ache (to the right is the *Franzosensteig*, descending from the *Grünkopf*, see p. 39). Thence it continues past *Untere-Gasse* and *Obere-Gasse* to (1¾ hr.) Leutasch-Widum (3715'; *Xanderwirth*, plain; guides, *Cass. Draxl*, *Alois Rauth*). From this point a road leads to the E. viâ the *Leutascher Mähder* to (2 hrs.) *Seefeld* (p. 41), while a difficult path ascends to the N., viâ the *Wetterstein-Gatterl*, to the *Frauenalple* (p. 34). — A cart-road, passing (20 min.) *Leutasch-Platzl* (3855'), at the base of the *Hochmunde* (see below), leads through wood to the (¾ hr.) ridge (4185') dividing this valley from the Innthal and descends (steep and fatiguing) viâ *Buchen* (Restaurant) to (1¾ hr.) Telfs (p. 254). — The toilsome but interesting ascent of the Hochmunde (8730') may be made from Leutasch-Platzl viâ the *Moos-Alp* in 4½-5 hrs. (with guide; comp. p. 254). — The *Tillfuss-Alpe* (4570'), with a shooting-box of the Prince of Lippe, is situated in the Gaisthal, 1½ hr. above Leutasch-Platzl. Path hence viâ the *Pestkapelle* to (3 hrs.) *Ehrwald*, see p. 21; viâ the *Gatterl* (6640') to the (3½-4 hrs.) *Knorr-Hütte*, see p. 35; across the *Niedermunde-Sattel* (6775') to the (4 hrs.) *Alpelhaus* (p. 22) or (4½ hrs.) *Telfs*, see p. 254.

Vereins-Alpe (4615'; 3½ hrs.; guide 3½ *M*, unnecessary). At the *Hussel-Mühle*, 20 min. below Mittenwald, the path crosses the Isar and ascends to the left; by (1 hr.) the *Aschauer Chapel* it crosses the *Seinsbach*, mounts steeply to the right, and reaches a tolerable cart-road, running high up on the right side of the *Seinsgraben*, which is joined on the left by the wild ravines of the *Lausberg-Lahne* and the *Reissende Lahne*. Opposite tower the imposing peaks of the Wörner, and behind us the Wetterstein. On the (2 hrs.) *Vereins-Alpe* (4615') stands a shooting-box of the Grand-Duke of Luxembourg (beer, etc.; night-quarters only by special permission). — A bridle-path leads hence viâ the *Jägersruhe* to the (3 hrs.) *Soiern* (p. 49); then through the *Fischbach-Thal* (at the bottom of which we cross the bridge to the left, and reach a finger-post in 10 min.), either to the right to (3 hrs.) *Vorder-Riss*, or to the left over the *Fischbach-Alp* to (3 hrs.) *Krün* (p. 44). — From the Vereins-Alpe to the Riss there are two routes (guide from Mittenwald 9 *M*, not indispensable). The preferable route leads through the densely-wooded *Fermannsbach-Thal* or *Fermersbach-Thal* to (1 hr.) the *Brandel-Alp* (3730'). Thence a good path, high up on the left side of the valley, leads to the *Peindel-Alp*, where it descends to the right, and, after crossing the *Rissbach*, reaches (2 hrs.) the *Oswald-Hütte*, halfway between *Vorder-Riss* and *Hinter-Riss* (p. 48). The other route (with blue marks, but guide required) descends to the right ½ hr. from the Vereins-Alp, crosses the Fermannsbach, and ascends through swampy wood (impassable after rain) to the *Vordersbachau* (4190') and (3½ hrs.) *Hinter-Riss*.

The W. Karwendelspitze (7825'; 4½-5 hrs., with guide; not difficult for experts), commands an imposing view. A marked path (red and white) leads to the *Karwendel-Hütte* (4955') in 2 hrs., whence by a rocky path, protected by wire, ascends to the (2½ hrs.) summit. — The ascent of the Wörner (*Wörnerspitze* or *Fahnenwörner* 8130', *Hochkarspitze* 8145', *Tiefkarspitze* 7985 ft.) should not be attempted except by experts (guide 12 *M*). The easiest route leads from the *Karwendel-Thal* (p. 41), taking 5½ hrs. from the *Larchet* (viâ the *Hochkar*), but the ascent is also sometimes made from the Vereins-Alpe viâ the *Grosskar*, passing below the *Steinkarlgrat*. — Schöttelkarspitze (6725'; for adepts, with guide, 6 *M*). From the *Seinsbach* valley (see above) we ascend the *Lausgraben* to (4 hrs.) the *Feldernkreuz*, and thence cross the arête to (1 hr.) the pavilion on the summit (descent to the *Soiern*, see p. 49).

Beyond Mittenwald the road crosses the Isar (before the bridge, on the right, the path to the Leutasch Klamm, p. 39) and traverses the level bottom of the valley as far as the (1 hr.) *Defile of Scharnitz*, the boundary between Bavaria and Tyrol. During the Thirty Years' War, Claudia de' Medici, widow of Archduke Leopold V., constructed here the strongly fortified *Porta Claudia*,

which resisted the attacks both of the French and the Swedes. In the Spanish War of Succession the stronghold came into the possession of the Bavarians, by whom it was destroyed. In 1805 it fell into the hands of the French (13,000 under Ney against 600 Austrians), and was completely destroyed by them and the Bavarians; traces of it still remain in some walls on the hillside beyond the Isar. The defenders were commanded by Baron Swinburne, an English officer in the Austrian service, and a member of the same family as the poet. — Beyond the adjacent village of —

13½ M. **Scharnitz** (3160′; **Adler; Neuwirth; Bräuhaus*), on the E., is the mouth of the united *Hinterau* and *Karwendel Valleys*, from which the river *Isar* issues.

All the more frequently used paths and passes among the Karwendel Mts. have been marked by the German Alpine Club. — Through the **Karwendel-Thal** to (8 hrs.) Hinter-Riss, interesting (guide 4 fl., from Mittenwald 11 *M*, not indispensable; Jos. Pontoi of Scharnitz may be recommended; provisions should be taken). Road viâ the (6 M.) shooting-box *Im Larchet* (ascent of the *Wörner*, see p. 40) to (3 M.) the *Anger-Alp* (4245′), with hunting-lodge of the Duke of Coburg, grandly situated, and to (3 M.) the *Hochalpe* (5540′). The road ascends hence in windings to (1 hr.) the **Hochalpen-Sattel** (5920′), which affords a fine view of the limestone rocks of the Hinterau range. We descend through wood (bridle-path shorter) to the (1¼ hr.) *Ahornboden* (p. 48) and then through the *Johannesthal* (p. 48) to (2½ hrs.) *Hinter-Riss* (p. 48).

Hinterau-Thal (to Hall, 9 hrs.; guide from Mittenwald 18 *M*). A road leads past (3 M.) the opening of the *Gleiersch-Thal* (see below) and (6 M.) the so-called *Source of the Isar*, two brooks descending from the Heissenkopf on the left, to (1½ M.) the hunting-lodge *Im Kasten* (3950′; simple night-quarters). We then ascend the *Lafatscher Thal* by a footpath to the right to the (1½ hr.) *Lafatscher Alp* and the (½ hr.) *Köhler-Atp* (leaving the *Haller Anger-Alp* to the left on the hillside; p. 175), and thence to the right to the (1¼ hr.) **Lafatscher Joch** (6840′), which affords a view of the Zillerthaler and Stubaier Ferner. The path descends hence to the *Issanger* and viâ the *Oberberg* to the (1 hr.) *Haller Berghaus* and to (1¾ hr.) *Hatt* (p. 174). — The Innthal is also reached by several passes leading through the **Gleiersch-Thal** (10-11 hrs.; see above). We follow the Hinterau-Thal road (see above) for 3 M. and diverge from it by a cart- road to the right, cross the Isar, and ascend the bank of the Gleierschbach to the (6 M.) shooting-box by the *Amtssäge* (saw-mill; 3960′; two beds), in a wild and grand situation. An interesting pass leads hence to ZIRL (6 hrs; guide from Mittenwald 12 *M*). The path ascends on the bank of the *Christenbach* to the S. to the (½ hr.) *Zirler Christen-Alp* (4345′) and the (1½ hr.) **Erl-Sattel** (6075′), with the *Erl-Alp*, whence the *Grosse Solstein* (8330′) may be ascended without difficulty in 2 hrs. (comp. p. 254; guide from Mittenwald 15 *M*). It then descends to the *Solen-Alp* and leads high up on the right side of the *Ehnbach Gorge* to (3 hrs.) *Zirl*. — In the E. prolongation of the Gleiersch-Thal (called the *Samerthal* or *Pfeisthal*) a bridle-path leads from the Amtssäge to the (3 hrs.) **Stempel-Joch** (7275′), whence it descends steeply over loose stones to the (2 hrs.) *Haller Berghaus* (p. 175; guide from Mittenwald 18 *M*). — Other passes (marked, but guides useful) cross the *Frauhütt-Sattel* (7330′; *View) and the *Arzler-Scharte* (7090′) to *Innsbruck*.

The road quits the Isar and ascends (to the right a view of the rounded cone of the Hochmunde and of the bare limestone peaks of the Wetterstein) to (6 M.) —

19½ M. **Seefeld** (3860′; **Post*, R. 60 kr.; *Bräuhaus*), with a Gothic church of the 14th cent., frequented as a summer-resort.

Excursions (guides, *Franz* and *Josef Heigl* of Seefeld). The *Reitherspitze (7780′; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 2 fl., not necessary for adepts; path marked) affords an admirable view of the N. and Central Alps. — From Seefeld to *Leutasch* by the *Leutascher Mähder* (6 M.), see p. 40 (to the *Knorr-Hütte* viâ the *Tillfuss Alp*, 7 hrs.); to *Telfs* (p. 254) viâ Mösern (4260′; *Inn*), with an imposing view of the valley of the Inn and the Selrain peaks, 3 hrs. (guide, advisable, 2½ fl.).

The road leads past the small and marshy *Wildsee* (fine retrospect of the Wettersteingebirge) and the village of *Auland* to (3 M.) *Reith* (3690′; Inn, rustic), beyond which it descends, viâ *Leiten*, in wide curves, affording magnificent views of the Innthal and the mountains to the S. of the Inn (Alps of Selrain and Stubai). On the last height above the road is the ruin of *Fragenstein*. (Those subject to giddiness should avoid the 'Schlossbergsteig', a path leading close by the castle, and cutting off the last curve of the road.)

26 M. **Zirl** (2035′; **Löwe; Stern*), and thence across the Inn to (27½ M.) the railway-station, see p. 253 (railway to Innsbruck, 9½ M., in 25 min.).

9. From Munich to Mittenwald viâ Benediktbeuern.

Kochelsee and Walchensee.

Comp. Maps, pp. 24, 16.

66½ M. Railway to *Penzberg* (38½ M.) in 2¾ hrs. Post-Omnibus twice daily from Penzberg to (5 M.) *Benediktbeuern* in 1 hr. (90 pf.); thence to (11 M.) *Walchensee* in 3 hrs. (1 ℳ 80 pf.); and thence to (12 M.) *Mittenwald* in 3 hrs. (1 ℳ 80 pf.). — Carriage and pair from Benediktbeuern to *Walchensee*, 20 ℳ. — From *Murnau* (p. 29) to the *Kochelsee*, carriage-road viâ (1½ hr.) *Schweiganger* and (1½ hr.) *Grossweil* to (1 hr.) *Schlehdorf* (p. 43; footpath from Schweiganger viâ *Greut* to Schlehdorf, 2 hrs.). An omnibus plies daily in summer from Murnau-station to Schlehdorf in 2 hrs.; another from *Penzberg* (see below) viâ *Sindelsdorf* and Grossweil in 1¾ hr.

From Munich to (25 M.) *Tutzing*, see p. 27. The railway skirts the Starnberger See. 28½ M. *Bernried;* 31½ M. *Seeshaupt* (p. 27), both ¾ M. from the railway. Farther on, the country is uninteresting. On the right lies the pretty *Ostersee*. — 35½ M. *Staltach* (Brewery), with peat-moors.

From Staltach to Murnau (4 hrs.). This pleasant route leads by *Iffeldorf* and *Antorf* to (2 hrs.) *Habach* (Inn); then over the (½ hr.) *Aidlinger Höhe (2610′), which affords a beautiful view of the Wetterstein and the Karwendel, to *Aidling;* and finally past the marshy *Riegsee* (on the right) to (1½ hr.) *Murnau* (p. 29).

38½ M. **Penzberg** (1980′; *Bernrieder Hof; Zur Eisenbahn*), the terminus of the railway, with coal-mines. — The road to Kochel crosses the *Loisach* at the *Schönmühle* (Inn) and traverses a flat district to (4½ M.) *Bichl* (*Bairischer Löwe, with baths; Grüner Hut), where it joins the road from *Heilbrunn* (p. 46). Then (¾ M.) —

43½ M. **Benediktbeuern** (2025′; *Post; *Zur Benediktenwand*), with a once wealthy and celebrated monastery, founded in 740, and consecrated by St. Boniface, now containing a home for veteran

soldiers and a stud). To the left rises the Benediktenwand; to the S. the Jochberg, Herzogstand, and Heimgarten.

The **Benediktenwand** (5910′) is ascended hence viâ the *Kohlstatt-Alp* in 4½ hrs. (way-marks; guide, 6 *M*, not indispensable for adepts); the route is steep at places, but repays the fatigue. At the top is a cross. Magnificent view as far as the Gross-Glockner and Venediger; to the N. the extensive plain and six lakes. From *Kochel* (see below) to the top of the Benediktenwand viâ the *Mair-Alpe* and *Staffel-Alpe*, 4 hrs. (with guide). From *Lenggries*, see p. 46.

Beyond Benediktbeuern the road skirts the E. side of an extensive marsh, and leads by *Ried* and *Besenbach* along the *Rohrsee* (N. end of the Kochelsee) to (48 M.) *Kochel* (Abenthum, moderate), which is separated by a hill from (¾ M.) the lake (**Bad Kochel*, with a chalybeate spring and grounds on the lake, R. 1½ *M*; *Pens. Natalie*, also on the lake). The **Kochelsee** (1970′), 3¾ M. long and 2½ M. broad, is fed by the Loisach, and is bounded on the S. by the Jochberg, Herzogstand, and Heimgarten. The pavilion near Bad Kochel affords a good view.

On the opposite bank of the lake lies **Schlehdorf** (*Inn zum Herzogenstand*), 3½ hrs. from stat. Murnau (p. 29) and 3 hrs. from stat. Penzberg (omnibuses, see p. 42). The **Herzogstand* (see below) may be ascended hence in 4 hrs. by an attractive route. We follow the marked path along the lake for ¼ hr., then ascend (guide-post) viâ the *Jochplatte* to the (1 hr.) *Unteraner Alp* (about 2850′), whence the *Pionier-Weg*, constructed in 1892 by the 1st Battalion of Pioneers, gradually ascends through wood, crossing several streams, and commanding beautiful views of the Kochelsee and the plain. At (1¼ hr.) the *Schlehdorfer Alpl* we join the bridle-path ascending from Urfeld; thence to the top, see below. — From Schlehdorf ferry in ½ hr., passing the *Nase*, which rises perpendicularly from the lake, to the *Müller am Joch* (Inn), at the foot of the Kesselberg. Footpath thence to the (20 min.) Kesselberg Inn.

About 1 M. beyond Kochel, at the **Kneipp-Bad Kochelsee*, the new road approaches the lake, and skirts it, passing the *Inn zum Grauen Bären*, to the (20 min.) *Kesselberg Inn* (ferry to Bad Kochel 80 pf.; good echo on the lake). It then ascends in easy windiugs to the pass of the **Kesselberg** (2825′). To the right of the road are the pretty falls of the *Kesselbach*, along which a path cutting off an angle of the road ascends. On the roadside near the top of the hill, to the left, is a crucifix with the Bavarian and Hapsburg arms, commemorating the construction of the road by Duke Albert IV. of Bavaria in 1492. From the culminating point, where the bridle-path to the Herzogstand diverges to the right (see below), we obtain a view of the Karwendel and Wetterstein ranges in the distance, and, below us, of the beautiful, deep-blue **Walchensee* (2635′), 4¼ M. long and 3 M. broad, surrounded by forests and mountains, the finest of the Bavarian lakes after the Königs-See. At the N. end are the houses of (1½ hr.) *Urfeld* (Zum Jäger am See, R. 1½ *M*; Inn at the fisherman's).

The **Herzogstand* (5695′), a remarkably fine point of view, is ascended hence in 2½-3 hrs. (guide unnecessary). A bridle-path (see above) diverges to the left (W.) from the road coming from the Kesselberg, about 8 min. from Urfeld (or a steep path leading from Urfeld direct to this bridle-track in ¼ hr. may be taken). In ¼ hr. a pavilion, commanding a beau-

tiful view of the lake, is reached. On the opposite side of the path is a bench affording a survey of the Kochelsee and the plain. The path thence ascends in easy windings; in 1/2 hr. we see below us, to the right, the *Schlehdorfer Alpl*, where the path from Schlehdorf issues (see p. 43), and in 1/2 hr. more we reach a poor chalet (spring), at the foot of a ravine descending from the summit. On the saddle, 1/2 hr. farther on, are the *Herzogstand-Häuser* (5100′), belonging to the German Alpine Club (Inn with 50 beds at 2 1/2 *M*, members 2 *M*). Beyond the inn the path is nearly level to the (10 min.) foot of the highest peak, which is attained by zigzags in 1/2 hr. more. On the summit is a closed pavilion, and a little lower is an open hut. Admirable view of the mountains as far as the Oezthal glaciers, and of the plain with its numerous lakes (panorama 50 pf.). The *Farrenbergkopf* (5340′) and *Martinskopf* (5490′), both with royal pavilions (closed), may also be visited from the inn (15-20 min.). — A narrow arête, protected by a wire rope, connects the Herzogstand with the (1 hr.) **Heimgarten** (5870′), to the W., from which we may descend (with gnide) by the *Kaser-Alp* to *Schlehdorf* (p. 43), by the *Ochsen-Alp* to *Ohlstadt* (p. 30), or by a good path viâ the *Ohlstädter-Alp* to (3 hrs.) *Walchensee*. — From the Herzogstand-Häuser, a narrow path to the right, affording at first a fine view of the Walchensee, and then leading through wood, descends to the hamlet of Walchensee in 1 1/2 hr. (Ascent of the Herzogstand from Walchensee 2 1/2 hrs.)

Jochberg (5145′; 2 1/2 hrs.; a fine point of view; guide not indispensable). By the 'brake' ('Radschuh') notice-board on the Kesselberg (p. 43) we ascend to the E. to the (2 hrs.) *Jocher Alp* (4490′; rfmts.) and the (1/2 hr.) summit, which commands a beautiful view, particularly of the Walchensee and of the Tanern to the E. — Descent to Kochel viâ the *Koth-Alp* and *Mair-Alp*, 2 1/2 hrs., with guide.

From Urfeld to *Jachenau* and *Tölz*, see p. 47. — *Boat* across the lake: to Walchensee (for 1, 2, 3, or 4 pers.) 1 *M* 20, 1 *M* 80, 2 *M* 10, 2 *M* 40 pf.; to Altlach 2, 3, 4, 4 1/2 *M*; Obernach 2 1/2 *M*, 3 1/2 *M*, 4 *M* 80, 5 *M* 30 pf. — *Carriage* from Walchensee to Wallgau 5, with two horses 8 *M*; to Kochel, Krün and Jachenau 6 and 9, to Barmsee 7 and 11, to Benediktbeuern and Mittenwald 10 and 15, to Vorder-Riss 12 and 18, to Partenkirchen 14 and 21, to Lenggries and Penzberg 17 and 22, to Murnau 15 and 23, to Tölz 19 and 31, to Tegernsee 30 and 50, to Achensee 33 and 56 *M*.

From Urfeld the road skirts the W. bank of the lake to (2 M.) — 54 1/2 M. **Walchensee** *(Post)*, a hamlet charmingly situated on a bay of the lake, and surrounded with beautiful woods. On the opposite bank are the church and parsonage of *Klösterl*.

It is preferable to proceed from Urfeld to Walchensee by boat (3/4 hr.). From the middle of the lake (the 'Weitsee') a fine view is enjoyed. On the S. bank are the houses of *Altlach*, whence a good bridle-path ascends the *Hochkopf* (4010′; 1 1/2 hr.; descent to Vorder-Riss, see p. 48). Near the S. bank lies the wooded islet of *Sassau* (private; no adm.). Travellers bound for Mittenwald row from Urfeld (without going to Walchensee) in 1 1/2 hr. to the mouth of the *Obernach* (see below).

Beyond the hamlet of Walchensee the road is carried over the steep *Katzenkopf* (2775′) to the (3/4 hr.) forester's house of *Obernach*, at the S. end of the lake. To the left is the road leading along the S. bank to *Niedernach* (p. 47), and to the right the cart-road to (3 1/2 hrs.) *Eschenlohe* (p. 30) viâ the *Eschenthal*. We now gradually ascend the pine-clad valley of the *Obernach*. To the right lies the small *Sachen-See*. At (1 1/4 hr.) *Wallgau* (2840′; Altwirth), the broad valley of the *Isar* is reached. The hill to the left affords a fine mountain-view. (Road to Vorder-Riss and Tölz, see p. 46.) — 1 1/2 M. **Krün** (2895′; **Inn*, rustic).

Geograph. Anstalt von

Geograph. Meile

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Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

From Krün a road leads to the W., past the picturesquely situated **Barmsee** (*Inn*, see p. 39), to (2½ M.) *Klais*, on the high-road from Mittenwald to Partenkirchen (p. 39). — To the Soiern Lakes (3½ hrs.). A road ascends to the left to (2 hrs.) the *Fischbach-Alpe* (4650′; rfmts.), with a shooting-lodge of Count Holnstein; thence we descend into the *Fischbach-Thal*, joining the path from Vorder-Riss, and ascend again to the right to (1½ hr.) the *Royal Shooting-Box* at the *Soiern* (see p. 49). Or those with steady heads may follow the *Lakaien-Steig*, which leads from the Fischbach-Alp round the Fischbach-Thal to (1¼ hr.) the Soiern.

On the S. the precipitous *Karwendel-Gebirge* is conspicuous; to the W. rises the *Wetterstein-Gebirge*. At the mouth of the *Seinsbach* (p. 40) the road crosses the Isar twice within a short distance. Then past the *Hussel-Mühle* to (3 M.) —

66½ M. *Mittenwald* (p. 39).

10. From Munich to Tölz and Mittenwald.

Comp. Maps, pp. 62, 16.

74 M. Railway to (36 M.) *Tölz* in 1½-2¼ hrs. Diligence from Tölz to (6½ M.) *Lenggries* twice daily, in 1¾ hr.; to (10 M.) *Benediktbeuern* viâ *Heilbrunn* and *Bichl* daily, in 2¼ hrs. Diligence from Lenggries to *Vorder-Riss* thrice weekly (Tues., Thurs., & Sat.) in 4 hrs. and thence mail-cart daily to *Hinter-Riss*.

The train soon turns towards the S.; to the left are seen the Bavaria and Ruhmeshalle, to the right the distant Alps. The direct line to Rosenheim diverges to the left (R. 13). — 3½ M. *Mittersendling*. At (6½ M.) *Grosshesselohe* the *Isar* is crossed by a fine iron bridge; to the left we obtain a view of the deep and gravelly bed of the river, with Munich in the distance; the Alps are visible to the right. Then through wood. To the left, near (11 M.) *Deisenhofen*, is the large reservoir of the Munich water-works, with a capacity of 8,250,000 gallons. 16 M. *Sauerlach* (2025′). The *Teufelsgraben* ('devil's dyke'), a deep, dry hollow, is crossed, and the train reaches (23 M.) **Holzkirchen** (2245′; *Post; Oberbräu; Rail. Restaurant*), the junction of the lines to Rosenheim (p. 59) and Schliersee (p. 55).

The line skirts the E. side of the town, and diverges to the right from the line to Schliersee. 26 M. *Ober-Warngau;* a marked path ascends the *Taubenberg* in 1¼ hr. (p. 55). 30 M. **Schaftlach** (2480′; *Rail. Restaurant;* to Tegernsee, see p. 47). The mountains become grander; on the left rises the Benediktenwand. 32 M. *Reichersbeuern* (2360′), with a handsome château. The Tölz station (2255′; *Rail. Restaurant; *Bellevue*, with fine view, adjacent) lies to the N. of the town, ½ M. from the Isar bridge (omnibus 20 pf.).

36 M. **Tölz** (2160′; *Post; *Bürgerbräu, *Bruckbräu*, both with gardens; **Kolberbräu; Lechner*, etc.), a small town (4092 inhab.) prettily situated on a hill on the *Isar*, with breweries and a trade in timber. Many of the houses are frescoed with Biblical subjects. The garden of the Bürgerbräu and the **Calvarienberg* (2320′; ¼ hr.) command a fine survey of the Isarthal, stretching far into the distance;

in the background, to the S.W., the long *Benediktenwand* (p. 43) and the cone of the *Kirchstein* (p. 47), to the S. the *Juifen* (p. 53). On the left bank of the Isar, 1/2 hr. from the station, are the baths of **Krankenheil** (**Cur-Hôtel*, witb baths; **Sedlmair*, with baths, R. 2, D. 2 1/4 *M*; **Artmann*, D. 2 1/2 *M*; *Actienbad; Pension Spenger*, 5-7 *M*; *Pens. Emilia*, 5 *M*; *Pens. Villa Meister;* furnished rooms at the *Villa Bellevue*, *Daxenberger*, etc.), with a *Conversations-Saal*, *Trinkhalle*, and *Bath House* (bath 2 *M*). The water is conducted in leaden pipes from the springs, 4 M. distant, and contains natron and iodine. About 1/2 M. to the W. is the *Zollhaus* (*Inn, with baths), on a hill near which is the *Alpenhaus Kogel* (Restaurant, D. 1 1/2 *M*). The left bank of the Isar, close to the town, is laid out with extensive woods and promenades. Visitors' tax, 1 pers. 7, 2 pers. 10, a family 12 *M*.

Excursions from Tölz. To (3/4 hr.) *Gaissach* (2430′; Inn), with fine view; through the woods to (1/2 hr.) *Sigmundsruhe* and (1 hr.) the *Schweizer* (Inn), with fine view; by (1 hr.) *Wackersberg* (Altwirth) and the (1/4 hr.) *Pestkapelle* to (3/4 hr.) the *Baun-Alp* (refreshments). — Beyond the *Zollhaus* (see above) to the left, before the first bridge, viâ the (20 min.) *Sauersberg* and the (1/4 hr.) *Sudhaus* (refreshments), to (8 min.) the *Krankenheil Springs*, and thence to (1 1/4 hr.) the top of the **Blomberg** (4190′; view). Turning to the right, we skirt the fence for 5 min., then pass through it to the right, and reach (1/4 hr.) the *Sauersberger Alp*. Two paths lead hence to the ***Zwiesel** (4430′), one direct in 1/2 hr., the other diverging to the left to (25 min.) the *Schnaitacher Alp*, about 10 min. from the summit, on which there is a refuge-hut. Extensive view. The descent may be made from the Schnaitacher Alpe at a somewhat steep angle, crossing several grassy expanses, to a footpath, which leads to the left through wood and finally loses itself in the stony channel of the *Steinbach*. We descend the channel until we come to a path ascending to the left, which leads past (1 hr.) the *Baun-Alp* and the *Pestkapelle* to (3/4 hr.) *Wackersberg* (see above). Thence either direct to (1 hr.) Tölz, or viâ the *Dachshöhle* to the (40 min.) Zollhaus. — The ***Buchberg** (2815′; splendid view) may be ascended in 1 1/4 hr. viâ the *Strasserbauer* and *Hahnbauer*. Immediately below the summit is the *Inn Zum Lukas.

[From Tölz to the Walchensee there are two roads: by *Kochel* (21 M.), or through the *Jachenau* (25 M.). The Kochel Road (one-horse carr. 12, two-horse 18 *M*) leads to the W., past the *Zollhaus* (see above), *Vorder-Stallau*, the *Stallauer Weiher* (2330′), and *Hinter-Stallau*, to the *Bierhäusl* (2250′), and to the right to (6 M.) the baths of *Heilbrunn* (2235′), with the *Adelheidsquelle*, containing bromine and iodine. We then pass *Enzenau* and *Steinbach*, and reach (3 M.) *Bichl* (p. 42).

The Lenggries and Jachenau Road (one-horse carr. to Urfeld 18, two-horse 28 *M*) follows the E. side of the broad Isarthal to (6 1/2 M.) **Lenggries** (2230′; **Altwirth; Post*). [The footpath over the *Wackersberg* (see above) is recommended to pedestrians.] The (1/2 hr.) *Köpfl* commands a pretty view. About 3/4 M. to the S. is the Grand-Duke of Luxembourg's château of *Hohenburg* (brewery and inn).

Mountain Ascents (guides, *Johann Lebender* in Tölz; *M. Greil* and *J. Bocksberger* in Lenggries). The *Benediktenwand (5910′) may be ascended in 5 1/2 hrs., with guide, by the *Längenthal-Alp* and *Probsten-Alp*. This

ascent is longer but more interesting than that from Benediktbeuern (p. 40). — The **Brauneck** (5105′) is easily ascended viâ the *Garland-Alp* in 2½ hrs., with guide. From the top we may descend to the *Brauneck-Alp* and thence ascend (1 hr.) the **Kirchstein** (5500′), which commands a fine view. — The **Geigerstein** (4890′; 3 hrs., with guide) offers no very great attraction. — The **Fockenstein** (5130′) and the **Kampen** (5235′), both of which may he ascended in 3-3½ hrs. viâ the *Hirschbach-Thal* and the *Hirschthal-Alp* (4000′), are two interesting points. (From the Hirschthal-Alp to the *Bauer in der Au* and to *Tegernsee*, see p. 50.) — The **Seekarkreuz** (5255′) is easily ascended in 3 hrs. viâ the *Seekar-Alp*; thence to the Kampen in 2½ hrs. by the arête, for adepts only. — A very attractive ascent is that of the ***Rossstein** (5570′), made from (1 hr.) *Fleck* (see below) through the *Alpenbach-Thal* and viâ the *Schönberg-Sattel* and the *Rossstein-Hütten* in 4½ hrs. (with guide); beautiful and extensive view from the top. — A similar view, more open to the W., is commanded by the **Schönberg** (5315′), ascended from Fleck viâ the *Schönberg-Alp* in 3 hrs.

The road crosses the Isar (on the opposite bank, the château of *Hohenburg*, p. 46), and reaches (2½ M.) *Wegscheid* (Zum Pfaffensteffl, rustic). The road now quits the valley of the Isar, skirts the wooded flanks of the *Langenberg*, and enters the **Jachenau**, a secluded valley watered by the *Jachen*, 10 M. in length. 8 M. *Zum Bäck Inn*. About 2 M. farther on is the village of *Jachenau* (2590′; Neuwirth; Pfund), whence a road to the left leads past the *Jachen-Klamm* to *Niedernach* and along the S. bank of the Walchensee to *Altlach* and *Obernach* (see p. 44). The road to Urfeld continues to ascend over the *Fieberberg* and then descends through wood to (4 M.) *Sachenbach*, at the E. end of the *Walchensee*, whence it follows the N. bank to (2 M.) *Urfeld* (p. 43).]

From Tölz to Mittenwald (38 M.; carr. to Vorder-Riss 18, with two horses 30 *M*). To (6½ M.) *Lenggries*, see above. The road then follows the right bank of the Isar, passing *Anger* (on the left *Schloss Hohenburg*, p. 46), to (3 M.) *Fleck* (2275′; *Inn), with large saw-mills. Beyond (1 M.) *Winkel* the valley turns to the S.W.; in the background rises the *Scharfreiter* (see below).

From the *Gerblbauer*, ¾ M. from Winkel, a marked path ascends to the left through wood to the (2 hrs.) ***Hochalpe** (4685′), which commands a fine view. The descent may he made to the (1½ hr.) *Stuben-Alp*, on the road from Kreuth to the Achensee (p. 53).

The valley narrows; on the left are abrupt, wooded slopes, on the right flows the river in its wide and gravelly bed. The road rounds a jutting rock, crosses the *Walchen* or *Achen* and the *Dürrach*, and reaches (6 M.) **Fall** (2435′; **Inn*). On the right a rapid of the Isar, here hemmed in by a rocky barrier.

On the right bank of the *Walchen* or *Achen*, which flows out of the Achensee, a narrow road leads to (9 M.) *Achenwald* on the Kreuth post-road (p. 53). — To the S. of the Fall is the *Dürrach-Klamm*, a gorge which deserves a visit (to the Klammbrücke, 1½ hr., with guide). — The very interesting ascent of the *Juifen* (6510′; see p. 53) may be made hence in 4½ hrs., with guide. — The **Lerchkogl** (5530′; 4½ hrs., with guide; fine view) is an attractive ascent viâ the (1½ hr.) Klammbrücke (see above) and the (3 hrs.) *Lerchkogl-Alp*. — A very fine point of view is the **Scharfreiter** (6885′; 5½-6 hrs.; marked path, but guide advisable; provisions should be taken). We diverge to the left from the road to the Riss after ½ hr., and ascend steeply to the *Wies-Alp* (3330′), thence proceed through

wood to the *Krottenbach-Thal*, and ascend the left bank to the *Hintere Krottenbach-Alp*. Hence we ascend to the right by the *Moosenbach* to the (4 hrs.) *Moosen-Alp* (5120′) and thence to the left to the (1½ hr.) summit (fine view). The descent may be made by the *Baumgarten-Joch* (bridle-path thence) to (3 hrs.) *Hinter-Riss* (see below); or from the Moosen-Alp to the (2½ hrs.) *Oswald-Hütte* (see below).

The valley expands. 6 M. **Vorder-Riss** (2645′; *Weiss*, by the saw-mill), a royal shooting-lodge in a pine-clad dale (*Grammers-Au*), at the confluence of the *Rissbach* with the Isar.

From Vorder-Riss to Altlach on the Walchensee (p. 44) over the **Hochkopf** (4010′), with a royal shooting-lodge, and fine view (marked horse-track, 4 hrs.; the direct footpath, 3½ hrs., is not recommended).

[Through the Riss to the Achensee by road (30 M.). The valley contracts at (3½ M.) the *Oswald-Hütte*, at the mouth of the *Fermannsbach-Thal*. (To *Mittenwald* by the *Vereins-Alpe*, see p. 40.) The *Scharfreiter* (6885′) may be ascended hence in 5½ hrs. (easier from Fall, see above). We now cross the Tyrolese frontier. 5 M. **Hinter-Riss** (3055′), a shooting-lodge of the Duke of Coburg, in a finely-wooded valley. At the foot of the small Gothic château are the low buildings of a Franciscan monastery (*Inn*, adjoining the monastery; **Alpenhof*, 20 min. farther on).

Excursions (paths generally marked). To the grand rocky amphitheatre in the *Ronthal* (Thorkopf, Wankspitze, Steinkarlspitze, Wechselkopf), 1½ hr. as far as the Alp (4150′; guide not indispensable). — To the S. into the *Thorthal* (1¼ hr. to the *Karau*, where the valley bends to the W.). — To the *Schönalpen-Joch* (*Schönalbkopf*, 6520′), an agreeable and easy expedition (3 hrs.). — The following are difficult ascents: *Risser Falk* (7185′), *Laliderer Falk* (7220′), *Hochglück* (8450′), and *Eiskarlspitze* (8605′).

To **Ladiz** and **Lalidera**, an attractive excursion for a whole day (9-11 hrs.). A road leads to the S. through the *Johannes-Thal* (see below) to the (2½ hrs.) *Ahornboden* (4585′), with a shooting-box; thence to the left (marked path) to the (1 hr.) *Ladiz-Alp* (5160′), which commands a striking view of the wild rocky masses of the Birkkarspitze, Kaltwasserkarspitze, etc.; then over the *Ladiz-Jöchl* (6000′), between the Ladizkopf and the Mahnkopf, to the (1½ hr.) shooting-lodge of *Lalider* (5000′), the (¼ hr.) *Alp Lalider-Niederleger*, grandly situated, and through the *Lalider-Thal* back to (3¼ hrs.) Hinter-Riss. Or we may again ascend from Laliders to the (1 hr.) *Hohljoch* (5890′; which may also be reached in 2 hrs. direct from Ladiz, viâ the *Spielistjoch*, 5825′), between the *Teufelskopf* and the *Kühkarspitze*, and to the (10 min.) *Lalider-Hochleger Alp* (5820′); thence we descend to (1 hr.) the *Eng-Alp* (3990′; *Inn), in a fine situation at the base of the huge *Spritzkarspitze* (8560′), and return to (3¼ hrs.) *Hinter-Riss* through the *Eng-Thal* (see below). From the Eng viâ *Grammai* to *Pertisau*, see p. 54; over the *Lamsen-Joch* to *Schwaz*, see p. 173. — From Hinter-Riss to the *Vereins-Alpe* and to *Mittenwald*, see p. 40. — Across the *Hochalpe* to the *Karwendel-Thal* and to *Scharnitz*, see p. 41.

From Hinter-Riss (provisions should be taken; guide, to Pertisau 5 fl., unnecessary) the road ascends gently, past the mouths of the *Johannes-Thal* and *Lalider-Thal*, to the (2 hrs.) *Hagel-Hütte* (3575′), where the *Riss-Thal* (above this point called the *Eng-Thal*) turns towards the S. (route over the *Grammai-Joch* to *Pertisau*, see p. 54). We then ascend in windings through wood, passing the *Plumser-Alp* (4580′) and a closed shooting-lodge (left), to the (2½ hrs.) **Plumser Joch** (5410′), which commands a limited but fine

view: to the W. the Rissthal, with the Falken and Gamsjoch, to the E. the Seekarspitze and Rabenspitze, near the Achensee. We now descend in zigzags to the (1¼ hr.) *Gern-Alp* (3845′), and through the wooded *Pletzach-Thal* to the (2 hrs.) *Pertisau* (p. 54).]

The road to Mittenwald crosses the Isar, and follows the left side of the secluded valley to (8 M.) *Wallgau* (p. 44), on the high-road from the Walchensee to (7½ M.) *Mittenwald* (p. 39).

From Vorder-Riss by the Soiern to Mittenwald, a very attractive walk (bridle-path, 11 hrs.). After crossing the Rissbach, the path ascends the *Fischbach-Thal* to the left, passing the *Hundstall-Hütte* (4100′), to (5 hrs.) the royal shooting-box at the Soiern (5290′), to the N. of and above the *Soiern Lakes* (5090′ and 5120′), in a wild valley (to the W. the Schöttelkarspitze, to the S. the Soiernspitze, to the E. the Krapfenkarspitze). [A well-made path leads from this point in 1¼ hr. to the top of the **Schöttelkarspitze* (6725′; see p. 40), with a pavilion affording a fine view.] A bridle-path now ascends to the left to (1½ hr.) the saddle of the *Jägersruh* (6225′), between the Krapfenkar and the Soiernspitze. We descend into the *Steinkar*, then proceed to the right along the cliffs through the *Fritzenkar* (fine views of the Achensee and Karwendel mountains) to the *Jöchl* (5865′). Thence a winding path leads down to (2 hrs.) the *Vereins-Alp* and (2½ hrs.) *Mittenwald* (p. 40).

11. From Munich to Innsbruck,

viâ Tegernsee, Wildbad Kreuth, and the Achensee.

Comp. Maps, pp. 44, 52.

94 M. Railway to (34 M.) *Gmund* in 2½ hrs. Diligence from Gmund thrice daily to (3 M.) Tegernsee (½ hr.) and (11 M.) Kreuth (2½ hrs.; fare 1 ℳ 80 pf.). Post-Omnibus from Tegernsee (Guggemos) to Wildbad Kreuth twice daily in 1¾ hr., and from Kreuth to the Achensee (Scholastika) daily in 3½ hrs. — One-horse carriage from *Gmund* to Tegernsee 4 ℳ, two-horse 7 ℳ; from *Tegernsee* to Kreuth one-horse 9, two-horse 12 ℳ, to the Scholastika 16 or 24, to Jenbach 26 or 42 ℳ; from *Scholastika* to Kreuth 6 or 10½, to Tegernsee 9 or 15, to Gmund 11 or 18 fl. From *Jenbach* to Pertisau or the Scholastika, with extra horse for the hill, 7 or 12 fl., to Kreuth 16 or 21, Tegernsee 17 or 25 fl. (driver's fee and tolls included). — Steamboat on the Achensee from Scholastika to Seespitz (and back) eight times daily in summer in 50 min. (90, 60 kr.). — Railway from *Seespitz* to *Jenbach* (6 trains daily in ¾ hr.) in connection with the steamboat (see pp. 55, 173).

Railway to (30 M.) *Schaftlach* (change carriages), see p. 45. The branch-line to Tegernsee diverges to the left from the line to Tölz (on the right, the Benediktenwand) and reaches the *Tegernsee* (3¾ M. long, 1¼ M. broad) at (34 M.) **Gmund** (2430′; *Herzog Max; Bellevue; *Obermayer's Restaurant*, at the station, with view), where the *Mangfall* emerges from the lake.

Kaltenbrunn (Inn), a farm of Duke Charles Theodore, at the N.W. end of the lake, 1 M. from Gmund and 4½ M. from Tegernsee by land, or reached by boat in 1 hr. (1 ℳ 40 pf.), commands the best survey of the lake. Pleasant walk thence by the road on the W. bank to (6 M.) *Egern* (p. 50), viâ *Wiessee* (Hackermann). — A path (distinguished by blue and white marks) ascends from Gmund to (2 hrs.) the **Neureut* (p. 51).

From Gmund a road leads along the E. bank, viâ *St. Quirin*, to —

37 M. **Tegernsee.** — **Hotels** (omn. from Gmund station, 60 pf.). *Post, R. 2-3 *M*, B. 80 pf.; *Guggemos, R. 2, D. 2 *M*; Tegernseer Hof; *Steinmetz, R., L., & A. 3 *M*, B. 80 pf., pens. 5-8 *M*; Schandl, unpretending; Pension Villa Helene, on the Lehberg. Lodgings may also be procured. — At *Rottach:* Scheurer, R. from 1½ *M*. — At *Egern*, at the S.E. end of the lake, on the road to Kreuth: Bachmair, moderate; Gasthof zur Ueberfahrt; *Villa Korn. — **Beer** at the *Bräustübl*, in the brewery of the ducal château; *Sommerkeller*, with veranda, a little to the N. of the château (open on Sun., Wed., Frid., & Sat. afternoons). *Café am See*, with view-terrace; *Maier*, on the Alhach, café and confectioner. — **Lake Baths**, ½ M. to the S. of the village. — **Boat**, with rower, for 1-2 pers. 1 *M* per hr., 3-4 pers. 1 *M* 20, 5-6 pers. 1 *M* 40 pf.

Tegernsee (2400′), a large and charmingly situated village, attracts numerous visitors in summer. Beautiful walks in the environs. The imposing *Schloss*, formerly a Benedictine abbey, said to have been founded in 719, and suppressed in 1804, now belongs to Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria; the N. wing contains a brewery (see above). Above the portal of the *Church* is an ancient relief in marble representing the princely founders of the abbey. Beautiful grounds.

*Environs (numerous guide-posts). A favourite point is the (20 min.) **Grosse Parapluie**, an open summer-house. The path ascends the right bank of the Albach, and in 3 minutes crosses a bridge (to the right) at the edge of the wood. Or the steps ascending to the left, about ½ M. to the S. of the S.E. angle of the Schloss, passing a memorial to the poet Carl Stieler (d. 1888), may be followed to the summer-house (2680′), which affords an admirable view of the lake and the encircling mountains. A path leads hence to the *Lehberger* (*Restaurant); fine view of the head of the lake. Pleasant way back from the Parapluie past the *Pflieglhof* (2755′; refreshments), 10 min. to the E. (fine view), and thence either direct in 10 min., or through the *Albach-Thal* (20 min.) past the memorial to King Max and the Albach Inn. — The **Westerhof** (2920′), 35 min. above Tegernsee on the N.E., also commands a fine view. The path (shady in the early morning) ascends the Albach-Thal as far as (5 min.) the bridge, beyond which it ascends to the left, partly by wooden steps (thence to the *Neureut*, etc., see p. 51); return viâ the Lieberhof and through the Albach-Thal in 25 min. Good views also from the *Hochfeld*, on the slope of the Albach-Thal, and from the finely situated *Sengerschloss* (2790′; ½ hr.).

Bauer in der Au. We cross by boat (in 12 min., 50 pf.) to *Abwinkel* (Sapplkeller), and then proceed past a saw-mill (Inn) to the (¼ hr.) Egern road, which we follow to the right till we cross the *Söllbach*, and then ascend to the left by a pleasant forest-path to (¾ hr.) the *Bauer in der Au* (2695′; Rfmts.) A cart-road leads hence viâ (1½ hr.) the *Schwarzentenn-Alp* (3375′) to (1½ hr.) *Bad Kreuth* (p. 52). Ascent of the *Hirschberg* (2¼ hrs.), see p. 51. A pleasant expedition may be made to Lenggries (4 hrs.) by a route diverging to the right from the above-mentioned road about 3 M. from the farm, crossing the brook, and ascending the *Stinkergraben* (sulphur-springs) to the (1 hr.) *Hirschthal* or *Hirschstall-Alp*, between the *Kampen* (5235′) and the *Fockenstein* (5130′; each of which may be ascended from the Alp in 1 hr.; comp. p. 47), and thence by a good bridle-path down the picturesque *Hirschbach-Thal* to (1½ hr.) *Schloss Hohenburg*, ¼ hr. from *Lenggries* (p. 47). — From the Bauer in der Au we may return by a road to the right, on the slope of the *Ringberg*; where it emerges from the wood (1 M.) a footpath descends to the right to (1 hr.) *Egern*, at the S. end of the lake; thence by boat or by the ferry to Tegernsee (see above).

Freihaus. Boat in 25 min. (1 *M*) to *Wiessee*, then across the *Zeiselbach* and up the valley to the N.W. to (25 min.) the *Freihaus* (Rfmts.); a charming route, with fine views.

The **Falls of the Rottach** are situated in a picturesque ravine, 5½ M from Tegernsee. The road leads from the *Schwaighof* (p. 52) on the left bank of the Rottach (or footpath on the right bank viâ the Duften-Mühle), passing *Elmau*, to (1½ hr.) *Enter-Rottach* (2565'; Inn); ½ M. farther on a finger-post shows where the path descends to the falls to the right; the path rejoins the road higher up. The *Bodenschneid* (5475') may be ascended hence in 3 hrs. viâ the *Boden-Alp*; attractive (see p. 57). — The road ascends hence to the *Wechsel-Alp* (3390'), and descends through the picturesque wooded valley of the *Weisse Fulepp* to (3 hrs.) the forester's house of *Fulepp* (p. 56). Thence by the *Spitzingsee* to *Schliersee* 12 M., and from Schliersee to Tegernsee 10 M. — The whole round forms a pleasant drive of 10 hrs. (carriage 20 *M*, with two horses 30 *M*).

The ***Neureut** (4115'; shelter-hut at the top), to the N.E., is ascended from Tegernsee in 2 hrs. by a path passing the *Westerhof* or the *Sengerschloss* (see p. 50). Splendid view (to the S. the Venediger). We may then either descend to *Gmund* (p. 49), or keep along the ridge to the E., without descending, to the (1 hr.) *Gindelalmschneid* (4350'), with fine views of the Schliersee, the Kaisergebirge, etc., and descend by the (10 min.) *Gindel-Alp* (4075'; beer) to (2 hrs.) *Schliersee* (see p. 56).

Riederstein (3960'), 1½ hr. to the S.E. We may ascend either from the *Pfliegelhof* (p. 50), the longer but better route; or from the *Lehberger* (see above). From the latter we ascend by a somewhat rough path, and then by a 'Route de Calvaire' with 14 stations, to the conspicuous chapel, on a precipitous rock. — A path which can hardly be missed ascends to the E. along the crest of the hill to the (¾ hr.) *Baumgarten-Alp* (4480') and the (¼ hr.) **Baumgartenschneid** (4785'), whence a fine panorama is obtained. For the steep descent through the *Albach-Thal* to (1½ hr.) Tegernsee a guide is advisable (to be procured at the chalets).

The ***Hirschberg** (5480'; 4½ hrs.) is an admirable and easily reached point of view. The ascent is best made from *Scharling*, on the Kreuth road, 3 M. from the ferry at Egern (p. 52). Here, or ½ M. before, on the other side of the *Lohbach Fall*, we diverge to the right from the road, and passing a marble-quarry, follow a marked path through wood viâ the *Holzpoint-Alp* (3705') to the (2 hrs.) *Ringberg-Sattel*. Thence we ascend the *Kratzer* (to the left) in zigzags to the (¾ hr.) *Hirschberg-Haus* (4950'; *Inn, open also in winter), on the *Luckereck* above the *Lucken-Alp*, 25 min. below the summit. Splendid view at the top (panorama by Waltenberger, 50 pf.). Descent to Dorf Kreuth, see below, or by a partly marshy path from the Ringberg-Sattel to the *Bauer in der Au* (p. 50).

The ***Risserkogl** (5995'; 5½-6 hrs., with guide; somewhat fatiguing) also affords a splendid view, embracing the Tauern and Zillerthal Ferner, and extending to the Zugspitze on the W.; to the N. rises the *Plankenstein* (5800'; ascent difficult), at the foot of which are the Röthenstein and Plankenstein lakes. From Egern or Rottach we proceed to the S. to (2½ hrs.) *Oberach* (Glasl Inn), then ascend (marked path; sometimes marshy) viâ the (2½ hrs.) *Obermeier-Alp* (4920'; accommodation) to the (¾ hr.) top of the *Setzberg* (5600'), which commands a fine view. We then descend to the saddle above the *Setzberg-Alp* and follow the arête to the *Grubereck*, where our route is joined on the left by the path ascending from Dorf Kreuth. A somewhat steep climb takes us to the summit in 2½ hrs. more. The descents by the (½ hr.) *Riss-Alp* and through the *Langenau-Thal* to (2½ hrs.) *Kreuth*, or viâ the *Bernau-Alp* to (3 hrs.) *Falepp* (p. 56), are steep at first, and not advisable for inexperienced walkers.

The **Wallberg** (5650'; 3½-4 hrs; attractive and not difficult) may be ascended from (½ hr.) *Oberach* (see above) by marked paths, either to the left viâ the abandoned *Brunnenthal-Alp* and the *Kleine Wallberg* in 2½ hrs. (the shorter but steeper route); or to the right viâ the (2½ hrs.) *Obermeier-Alp* (see above) and the Kleine Wallberg to the (¾ hr.) rocky summit, which commands a wide view and is marked by an iron cross, 25 ft. in height.

From Tegernsee to *Tölz*, railway viâ Schaftlach, see p. 49. — To *Schliersee*, see p. 56; to *Neuhaus*, see p. 56.

The high-road from Tegernsee to Kreuth passes the *Prinzenkapelle* (in memory of Prince Charles of Bavaria, d. 1875) and the baths of *Schwaighof* (sulphur-spring), crosses the Rottach, and leads through (1¾ M.) *Rottach* (Scheurer), with its pretty country-houses. About 1 M. farther on (to the right is Egern, p. 50) it crosses the *Weissach* (*Bachmair's Inn).

Pedestrians save 1 M. by taking the ferry (5 pf.) across the S.E. arm of the lake from the (¼ M.) *Kleine Parapluie* to *Egern* (5 min.; Gasthof zur Ueberfahrt, with lake-baths); the road on the other side reaches the high-road at (¾ M.) the Weissach bridge.

The road follows the pretty valley of the Weissach viâ *Oberhof* and *Pförn;* to the right is the *Lohbach Fall* (generally insignificant). Near (1½ M.) *Scharling* (*Hoegg) a pleasant footpath diverges to the right, leading to the *Point* and rejoining the road farther on (ascent of the *Hirschberg*, see p. 51 and below). The valley contracts near the village of (1½ M.) *Kreuth* (2630′; Obermayer), to the right of which rises the conical *Leonhardstein* (4760′). On the left is (¾ M.) the prettily-situated **Inn zur Rainer Alpe*, about ¾ M. beyond which a road to the left diverges to the (½ M.) —

44½ M. **Wildbad Kreuth** (2720′), a large bath-house and hotel (R. 2½-3 *M* per day, 6-36 *M* per week, D. 3 *M*), the property of Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria, situated on a broad green plateau. The springs, containing salt and sulphur, have been known since 1500. Good bathing arrangements; whey-cure, etc.

Walks in the grounds of the Curhaus. In a marble niche above a spring on the slope, ½ M. to the E. of the Curhaus, is a bust of King Max I. — The *Hohlenstein* (4020′), opposite the baths, to the E., commands a fine view of Tegernsee, etc. (to the cross, 1 hr.; refreshments).

Wolfsschlucht (3150′; 1¼ hr.), a ravine with two waterfalls. The path ascends the *Felsenweissach-Thal* to the *Pförner* and *Oberhof Alps* and turns to the left into the gorge. A giddy path ascends from the Oberhof-Alp, 'über den Fels', to the *Schildenstein-Alp* (see below).

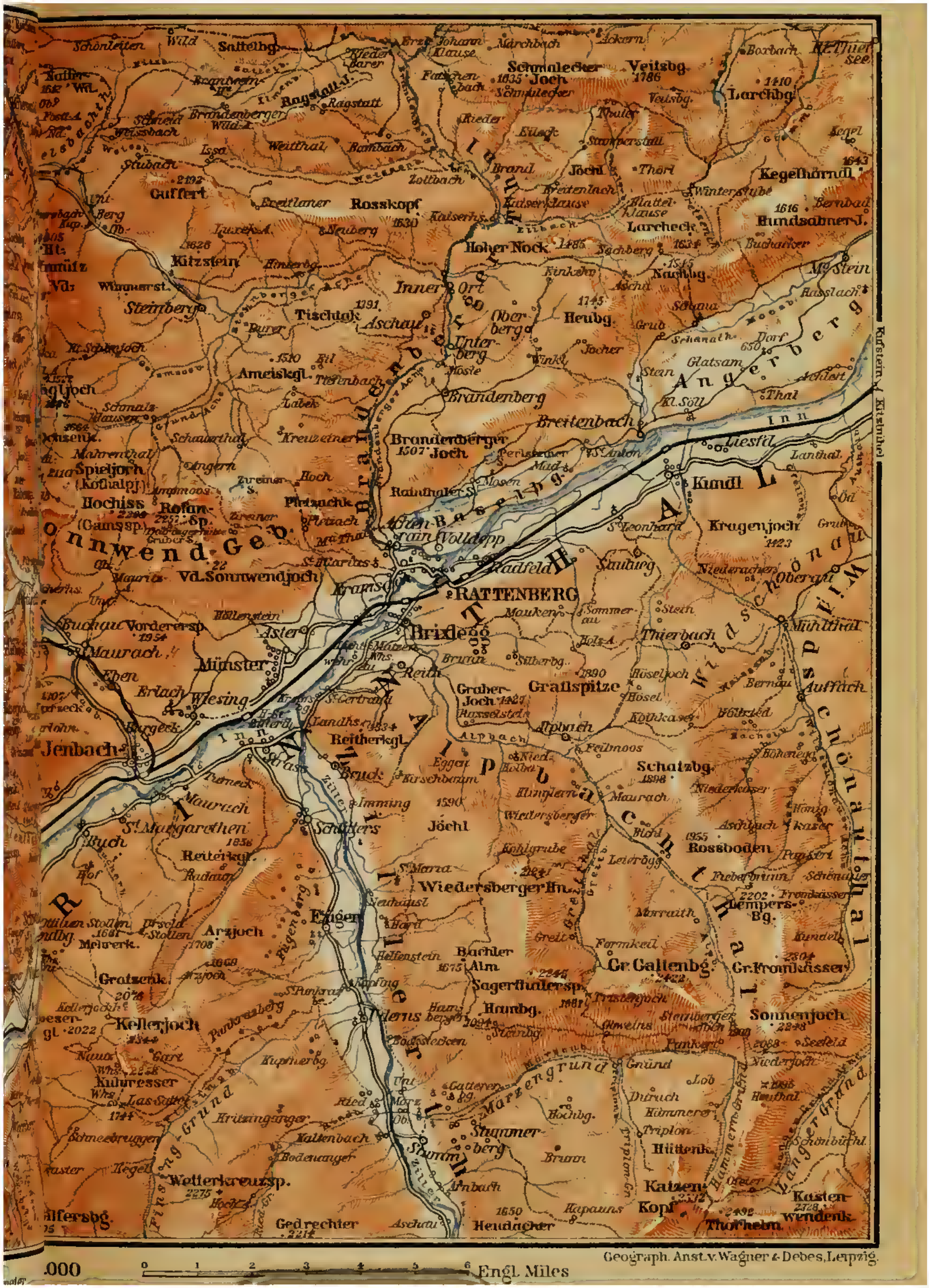
Gaisalpe (1½ hr.). Descending at the back of the Bad and crossing the Felsenweissach, we follow a good path through wood, which is at first level, and afterwards ascends to the left on the hillside to the pleasantly situated Alp (3700′). About 20 min. farther on is the **Königs-Alpe** or **Kaltenbrunner-Alpe** (3660′; *Rfmts.*), which may also be reached in 2 hrs. by a good road, diverging to the left from the Achenthal road above the *Klammbach Fall* (p. 53), and ascending in zigzags. — The **Schildenstein** (5295′), a good point of view, is ascended from the Gaisalpe or the Königs-Alpe in 1¾ hr.; last part of the ascent steep. The track descending from the *Schildenstein-Alp* to (3 hrs.) Achenwald on the S.W., though marked, is marshy and bad (guide advisable).

***Hochalpe** (4685′; 4 hrs.). A road, diverging to the right from the Achenthal road at the (2⅓ hrs.) *Stuben-Alpe* (p. 53), leads to the (1 hr.) *Mitterhütten-Alpe* (4260′), whence a path ascends to the (½ hr.) *Hochalpe* (fine view). Descent to (1½ hr.) *Winkel* in the Isarthal, see p. 47.

The ***Schinder** (5935′; 5½ hrs.) is a magnificent point of view. A road leads to the E. through the *Langenau* to the (3 hrs.) *Bayer-Alpe* (3560′; night-quarters), whence a marked path ascends to the left by the *Rieselsberg-Alp* (4970′) to (2½ hrs.) the summit (*Oesterreichischer Schinder*, *Trausnitzberg*, or *Ritzlberg*). Descent to *Falepp*, see p. 56.

The *Risserkogl* (5995′), 4½ hrs., with guide, viâ the *Riss-Alpe*, see p. 51. — The ***Hirschberg** (p. 51) is easily ascended from Scharling (path marked), or from Dorf Kreuth viâ the *Weidberg-Alp*, in 3 hrs., see above.

Wiffelsbg.
Staffel
Raufbg.
Falkenbg.
Jäger-Bergl
Achensel
Achen Pass
Reitstein
Niedersbg.
Schürpfeneck
Isar
Fall
Brettersbg.
Unt. Achenthal
Achenwald
Hochk.
Vorder-riss
Rossk.
Kramelsbg.
Dürrenbg.
Juifen
Schulter Bg.
Grasbg.
Durrach Klamm
Demeljoch
Kotzenbg.
Hochplatte
Jochbg.
Achen-kirch
Stanggläger Joch
Scharfreiter
Lerchkogl
Retherk.
Zundersp.
Thorjoch
Vorderk.
Baumgarten-J.
Bachenthal
Ochsenthal
Stallner Joch
Hochstall
Kuppel
Schönalpen-joch
Seekarsp.
Rappensp.
Fleischbank
Grasberg-J.
Plumsbach
Fons Joch
Mondscheinsp.
Rabensp.
Achensee
Riss thal
Thork
Kompar
Vogkarsp.
Wankasp.
Thorwand
Gernthal
Plumser Joch
Falk
Bettlerkarsp.
Pertisau
Hochalp Sattel
Rosssp.
Schaufelsp.
Trisilkogl
Ödkar
Birkkarsp.
Gamsjoch
Sonnenjoch
Bärenkopf
Kaiserjoch
Kaltwasserkar Sp.
Moserkar Sp.
Rappensp.
Stanserjoch
Birkk.
Gr. Heissenk.
Sonnensp.
Dreizinkensp.
Spritzkarsp.
Schafkarsp.
Lamsensp.
Brentenk.
Grubenkarsp.
Eiskarlsp.
Rothmandlsp.
Hochglück
Stallenthal
Mittagssp.
Gamskarlsp.
Vomper Thal
Hochnisslsp.
Schwaz
Sonntagskarsp.
Gr. Lavatscher
Bettelwurfsp.
Bachofensp.
Rosskopf
Stempeljochsp.
Walderkammsp.
Walderjoch
Vomp
Thaurer Joch
Zunderk.
Gnadenwald
Absam
Baumkirchen
Fritzens
Kolsass
Weer
Weerberg
Thaur
Mils
Wattens
Volders
Mühlau
Rum
HALL
Inn
Prädl
Agenbach
Kreuztaxen
INNSBRUCK
Kilometer
1:250



Schönleiten
Saltelbg.
Ragstall-J.
Ragstatt
Brandenberger
Weissbach
Weitthal
Rambach
Märchbach
Schmaleder Joch
Veitsbg.
1786
Lärchbg.
Stubach
2192
Guffert
Rosskopf
1630
Zottbach
Kaiserklause
Thorl
Kegelhörndl
1643
Hundsalmer J.
Lärcheck
1485
Hoher Nock
1626
Kitzstein
Wimmerst.
Steinberg
Tischlgk.
1391
Aschau
Inner Ort
Ober berg
Unter berg
Heubg.
1745
Nachbg.
Stein
Dorf
650
Angerberg
Ameiskgl.
Tiefenbach
Brandenberg
Breitenbach
Kl. Söll
Inn
Liesfd.
Brandenberger Joch
1507
Spieljoch
Hochiss
Rofan-Sp.
Pletzachk.
Kundl
Kragenjoch
1423
Sonnwend-Geb.
Vd. Sonnwendjoch
Radfeld
Volldepp
Kramsach
RATTENBERG
Brixlegg
Thierbach
Wildschönau
Vorderersp.
1954
Maurach
Münster
Eben
Erlach
Wiesing
Gratlspitze
1890
Auffach
Jenbach
Reitherkgl.
Alpbach
Feilbnoos
Schatzbg.
1898
Strass
Bruck
Maurach
St. Margarethen
1858
Reiterkgl.
Schlitters
Jöchl
1590
Rossboden
Wiedersberger Hn.
2202
Lempers-Bg.
Fügen
Arzjoch
1708
Melverk.
Gratzenk.
Buchler Alm
1675
Sagertallersp.
Gr. Galtenbg.
2422
Gr. Fronlasser
Kellerjoch
2344
Hambg.
Sonnenjoch
2248
Kuhuresser
Fügenberg
Zillerthal
Märzengrund
Stummer-berg
Stumm
Zillergrund
Wetterkreuzsp.
2275
Hüttenk.
Katzenkopf
Thorhelm
2492
Kasten-wendenk.
2728
Elfersbg.
Gedrechter
2214
Heudacher
1650
Finsinggrund
Langergrund
Alpbachthal
Kufstein / Kitzbühel
.000
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Engl. Miles
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

The road from Bad Kreuth to the W. crosses the Weissach and joins the main road. The latter gradually ascends the wooded Weissach-Thal, passing the pretty *Klammbach Fall* and the hunting-lodge of *Hohenadel*, to (2 hrs.) **Glashütte** (2930′; **Inn*), with the Bavarian custom-house of *Stuben*. Beyond the *Stuben-Alp* (3090′), about 1 M. farther on, the road descends rapidly through profound ravines, and at the *Kaiserwacht*, in the once strongly fortified defile of *Achen* (2860′), crosses the Tyrolese frontier. (Below, to the right, diverges the road through the Achenthal to *Fall* in the Isarthal, p. 47.) The Austrian custom-house is near the village of (1¼ hr.) **Achenwald** (2695′; **Hageninwald*).

The ascent of the Juifen (6510′) may be made from Achenwald viâ the *Schulterberg-Alp* in 4 hrs. (not difficult; guide advisable). Fine view from the summit. Descent either by the *Rothwand-Alp* to *Fall* (p. 47), or by the *Joch-Alpe* (p. 54) to Achensee.

The road gradually ascends through pine-woods along the *Achen*, or *Walchen*, the outlet of the Achensee, which rushes noisily in its deep bed. At (1 hr.) *Leiten* (Hinterer's Inn) the *Ampelsbach-Thal* opens on the left; in the background rise the grotesque rocky horn of the *Guffert* and the long ridge of the *Unnütz*.

A road on the left side of the *Ampelsbach-Thal* leads over the *Oberberg* (3435′) to (3 hrs.) Steinberg (3310′; *Adler*), a village prettily situated in a green Alpine valley. Ascent hence of the *Guffert* (or *Steinberger Spitze*, 7190′; marked path in 4½ hrs.), somewhat fatiguing, but repaying. Ascent of the **Unnütz* (6815′; 3 hrs.), viâ the *Hintere Schönjoch-Alpe* (4200′), not difficult (see p. 54). Route to the Innthal viâ *Aschau* (to *Brixlegg* 6 hrs.; guide desirable), see p. 172.

59 M. (1M. from Leiten) **Achenkirch** (3085′; **Kern*; **Post*, with baths, ¾ M. farther on; **Adler*, good wine), a village 2½ M. long, the scattered houses of which extend almost to the Achensee.

The ***Achensee** (3050′), 5½ M. long, about ½ M. broad, and 430′ deep, a dark-blue lake, the finest in N. Tyrol, lies 1300′ above the valley of the Inn. At the N. end of the lake is **Maier's Inn*, a little beyond which is the **Hôtel Scholastika* (R. 80 kr., D. 1 fl. 10 kr.), with a veranda, a bath-house, and the church. About ¾ M. farther on, on a green promontory, is the **Hôtel Seehof* (R., L., & A. 1 fl. 20, D. 1 fl. 30 kr.), with a café on the lake (singing and dancing in the evening). The road, hewn in the rock at some places, and built out into the lake at others, leads on the E. bank to (6 M.) *Buchau* (*Prantl), at the S.E. end of the lake (a drive of 1 hr.; sail across the lake preferable). Steamer on the lake from Scholastika (see above) eight times daily to Seespitz (and back) in 50 min., calling at Seehof, Pertisau, and Buchau (circular tour 1 fl. 30 kr.). Rowing-boat from Scholastika to Pertisau in 1½ hr. (1 pers. 70, 2 pers. 80 kr.); to Seespitz in 2 hrs. (1 fl. and 1 fl. 20 kr.).

Pleasant walks in the woods from the Scholastika to the *Aschbacher Höhe* and *Luisenruhe* (½ hr.), and from the Seehof to the *Kraxel Fall*, the *Eremitage*, and (¾ hr.) the *Gams Pavilion*, commanding a pretty survey of the lake. Boating-expeditions may be made across the lake to *Theresensruh* on the W. bank, and to the *Kleine Gaisalm* (Rfmts), a green slope at

he W. base of the abrupt Seekarspitze. The *Mariensteig* (quite safe for those not subject to giddiness) leads round the N. end of the lake, to the (1 hr.) Gaisalm (path from the Kleine Gaisalm to the *Grosse Gaisalm* 1/4 hr., to the *Breitlahn* 55 min., to Pertisau 20 min.; shade in the afternoon).

Excursions (guides, *Bart.* and *Jos. Edenhauser*). The *Unnütz (6815'; 3 hrs.; guide, unnecessary for experts, 3 fl.; provisions shonld be taken), which commands a magnificent view, presents no serious difficulty. Good paths (marked with red) lead from the Scholastika, from Maier's Inn, and from the Seehof through wood (fine glimpses of the Achensee), and lastly np steep pastures to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Kögl-Alpe* (4695'; accommodation). From the highest hut we cross the depression lying in front of ns, then (20 min.) turn to the left, and (1/4 hr.), where the path divides, ascend rapidly to the right for 3/4 hr. throngh creeping pines, and afterwards over grassy slopes, to the (20 min.) summit (*Vorder-Unnütz*, 6815'). The view embraces on the E. the Steinbergerspitze, and more in the background the Kaisergebirge, the Loferer Steinberge, and the Steinerne Meer; S.E. the Kitzbühler range, and the Tanern; S. the Sonnwendjoch, Zillerthaler Ferner, Duxer Ferner, Solstein, Oetzthaler Ferner, Karwendelgebirge, and Wettersteingebirge; far below lies the Achensee. — From the Kögl-Alp across the *Kögl-Joch* (5530') to *Steinberg* (p. 53), 2 hrs.

The **Spieljoch** (*Kothalpjoch*, 6925') may also be ascended with no great difficulty in 3 hrs. from the Seehof (guide 3 fl. 50 kr.). A marked path, to the left of the waterfall, ascends rapidly throngh wood to the *Lower*, *Middle*, and (2 hrs.) *Upper Koth-Alpe;* then to the left at a spring (38° Fahr.) across grass to the (1 hr.) summit. Edelweiss grows in profusion on this mountain. Fine views of the Achensee, the Steinberger-Thal, Innthal, and Zillerthal.

The **Seekarspitze** (6725'; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 3 1/2 fl.) is difficult near the top. From Maier's Inn we proceed to the hamlet of *Achensee*, at the mouth of the *Oberau-Thal*, and thence follow a marked bridle-path to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Kogl-Alpe* (4180'; fine view), whence we ascend in 2-2 1/2 hrs. to the summit. A difficult ronte (guide necessary) leads hence along the arête to the *Seebergspitze* or *Rabenspitze* (6835'), and thence down to Pertisan. — The **Hochplatte** (5935'; 3 hrs.) on the N. side of the *Unterau-Thal*, is an easy and attractive ascent from Maier's Inn viâ the *Bründl-Alpe* and the *Joch-Alpe*. — Ascent of the *Juifen*, see p. 53.

On the S.W. bank of the lake is the **Pertisau,** a green pasture enclosed by precipitous mountains and frequented as a summer-resort (**Fürstenhaus*, on the lake, the property of the Benedictine abbey of Viecht, plain, 'diner maigre' on Fridays, R. 90, D. 1 fl. 10, S. 45 kr.; **Hôtel Stephanie*, D. 1 fl. 20 kr., pens. 3 fl.; rooms at the *Villa Wörndle; Pfandler* and *Karl*, in the village, 1/2 M. from the lake, unpretending; *Lake-Baths*). Charming view of the lake; to the S. the mountains of the Innthal and of the lower Zillerthal.

Excursions (guide, *Franz Prantl*). The **Bärenkopf** (6520'; 3 hrs.; guide 2 1/2 fl.), ascended by the *Bärenbad-Alpe* (or from Seespitz throngh the *Weissenbach-Thal*), affords an admirable survey of the lake and the environs. — The ascent of the **Sonnjoch** (8060'; 6 1/2-7 hrs; guide 4 fl.), though somewhat fatigning, is remnnerative. The *Falzthurn-Thal* is followed to the (4 1/2 hrs.) *Grammai Hochleger-Alp* (see below). Then a steep and stony ascent of 2 hrs. to the summit. Extensive panorama.

From Pertisau to Hinter-Riss over the *Plumser-Joch* by road (18 M.), see p. 43; beyond the Gern-Alp a shorter footpath leads to the right through shady woods. The route viâ *Grammai* (9-10 hrs.; guide 5 fl.) is preferable. The path (marked) ascends the *Falzturn-Thal* to the S.W.; 1 1/2 hr. *Falzturn-Alpe* (3535'), finely situated; 1 1/4 hr. *Grammai Niederleger* (4140'); then a steep ascent to the right to the (1 3/4 hr.) *Grammai Hochleger* (5685'; poor accommodation), to the S. of the *Sonnjoch* (see above). Thence across the (1/2 hr.) **Grammai-Sattel** (6240'), with view of the Karwendel chain, etc., to the S., to the (3/4 hr.) *Bins-Alpe* (4830'), the (1/2 hr.) *Eng* (5990'; *Mair's

Inn), and (3½ hrs.) *Hinter-Riss* (p. 48). — Over the **Stanser Joch** (6900′) to *Schwaz* (7 hrs.; guide 4½ fl.), see p. 173; from Maurach or Seespitz through the *Weissenbach-Thal* to the Joch 3½, to Georgenberg 1½ hr. (splendid view from the pass).

The road from Pertisau leads to the (1½ M.) *Seespitz* (Brunner's Inn), at the S. end of the lake. Thence we either follow the rapidly descending road through the *Kasbach-Thal* (3½ M.) or proceed by railway (p. 173) viâ (1 M.) *Maurach* (3100′; *Neuwirth) and *Eben* (p. 173) in ¾ hr. to —

4 M. (71 M. from Munich) **Jenbach** (1735′), see p. 172. Railway thence to (94 M.) *Innsbruck*, see R. 35.

Maurach (see above) is the best starting-point for the ascent of the peaks of the **Sonnwend-Gebirge** (Rofan group), which afford splendid views (guide, Alois Brugger at Maurach). The route first leads through the valley ascending to the N.E. to the *Lower* and (2½ hrs.) *Upper Mauritz-Alpe* (6035′; poor quarters), finely situated. From this point we may ascend the *Hochiss*, or *Gamsspitze* (7540′), an excellent point of view, in 2 hrs. (The ascent is also made from Buchau by the *Dalfatz-Alpe*, or from the Seehof by the *Koth-Alpe* in 4½ hrs.) The *Rofanspitze* (7415′; guide not indispensable for adepts) takes 2 hrs.; the *Vordere Sonnwendjoch* (7295′; with guide), 2½ hrs. About ¾ hr. above the upper Mauritz-Alpe, near the little *Gruber-See* at the foot of the Rofanspitze, is the new *Thüringer-Hütte* (5560′).

PEDESTRIANS should row from Pertisau to the Seespitz, where they take a shady footpath to the right. At the bifurcation, the path to the left is followed, which leads through the fence and across the meadows, and joins the road above the mill opposite the telegraph-post 108/82 (to Jenbach 1-1¼ hr., uphill 1½ hr.).

12. From Munich to Kufstein viâ Schliersee and Bairisch-Zell.

Comp. Map, p. 44.

68 M. RAILWAY to (38 M.) Schliersee in 2½ hrs. From Schliersee to (10 M.) Bairisch-Zell POST-OMNIBUS twice daily in 2 hrs.; thence to (20 M.) Kufstein carriage-road, but no public conveyance. Carriages to be had at Schliersee and Neuhaus (carr. and pair from Schliersee to Kufstein in 6-7 hrs., 45 *M*).

Railway to (23 M.) *Holzkirchen* (change carriages), see p. 45. The line diverges to the left from the Tölz line, and at (27 M.) *Darching* it enters the picturesque *Mangfall-Thal*. Opposite is *Weyarn*, formerly a monastery, now a school. Pleasant excursion to (1¼ hr.) the *Weyrer Lindl* (2370′; view).

30½ M. *Thalham* (2055′); on the right rises the *Taubenberg* (3015′), a fine point of view (1¼ hr.; Inn, 10 min. from the top). The train crosses the Mangfall, and traverses the wooded *Schlierach-Thal*. — 33½ M. **Miesbach** (2245′; **Waizinger*; **Post*; *Kreiterer*; *Alpenrose*; *Wendelstein*), a thriving village and summer-resort, prettily situated. In the vicinity are several coal-mines.

To TEGERNSEE (10 M.). The road (diligence every afternoon in 2½ hrs.) leads viâ *Schweinthal* to (3 M.) the *Müller am Baum* (Inn), crosses the Mangfall, and then proceeds by *Festenbach* and *Dürrenbach* to (4 M.) *Gmund* (p. 49) and (3 M.) *Tegernsee*.

To BIRKENSTEIN (12 M.). Diligence from Miesbach daily in summer, in 2½ hrs., viâ *Parsberg*, *Wörnsmühl*, and *Hundham*, to (8¾ M.) *Ellbach* (2590′; Inn; ascents of the *Schwarzenberg*, 3925′, 1½ hr., and the *Breitenstein*, 5375′, 2¼ hrs., interesting). Then by (1¼ M.) the **Marbach Inn* and (¾ M.)

Fischbachau (2530'; Inn) to (¾ M.) **Birkenstein** (1625'; *Kramerwirth; Birkenstein*), with a frequented pilgrimage-chapel, at the W. base of the ***Wendelstein** (p. 57), which may be ascended hence viâ the *Spitzing-Alpe* in 2¾ hrs. (shortest route, marked with red and green). — Beyond Fischbachau the road crosses the Leitzach and leads to (3 M.) *Aurach* (p. 57) and (2 M.) *Neuhaus* (shorter route viâ the *Fischer-Alpe*, marked with blue). Omnibus from Birkenstein to *Schliersee* every afternoon in 2 hrs. (in the reverse direction every morning in 1½ hr.).

The train crosses the Schlierach twice, passes *Agatharied* and *Hausham* (with coal-mines), and reaches —

38 M. **Schliersee** (2575'; *Seehaus; Post; Seerose*, at the station; *Wagner; Messner*, plain), prettily situated on the **Schliersee* (2585'), and much frequented in summer. Peasants' theatre on Sun. and holidays in summer at 7 p.m. The (5 min.) *Weinberg-Kapelle* affords the best view of the environs (from E. to W., the Schliersberg, Rohnberg, Eipelspitz, Jägerkamp, Brecherspitze, Baumgartenberg, and Kreuzberg). Baths at *Seebad Spitz* (*Restaurant, with rooms), ½ M. from the station, to the S.

To Tegernsee (p. 50). The shortest route (*Prinzenweg;* 3½ hrs.) leads from the peninsula of Freudenberg on the N.W. bank of the lake (reached by boat), or from the railway-station viâ the Seeklause (slnice), then to the right to the road, past the glass-works (Restaurant), and up the wooded *Breitenbach-Thal*. 3 M. *Breitenbach Inn* in the *Au* (2790'), whence a bridle-path ('*Prinzenweg*') follows the *Breitenbach*, crosses (left) the second bridge, ascends to the (1¼ hr.) saddle of the *Sagfleckl* (3785'), between the *Baumgartenberg* (on the left; p. 51) and the *Kreuzberg* (on the right), and descends through the *Albach-Thal* to (1½ hr.) Tegernsee. — A more attractive route (4¼ hrs.; guide not indispensable) is afforded by the new path of the Alpine Club from *Hausham* (see above) viâ the *Rainerberg* (2¼ hrs. to the Gindel-Alpe), or from the (1 hr.) *Au* to the right to the (1¼ hr.) *Gindel-Alpe* (4165') and the (¼ hr.) *Gindelalm-Schneid* (4385'), where a survey of the plain is enjoyed. The path then runs almost on the crest of the hill (paths descending to the left to be avoided) to the (1 hr.) *Neureut* (p. 51), and descends rapidly to the *Westerhof* and (1¼ hr.) Tegernsee. Over the *Kühzackl* (4-4½ hrs. to Egern), see p. 57; ascent from the Au to the left through the *Duftthal*.

The road skirts the E. side of the lake. 2 M. *Fischhausen* (Kellerer) lies at the S. end of the lake; high up to the left the ruin of *Hohenwaldeck* (3235'). At (¾ M.) **Neuhaus** (2655'; *Eham*), a favourite summer-resort, the road divides, the right leading to Falepp, the left to Bairisch-Zell. To the E. rises the finely shaped Wendelstein; to the S. the Brecherspitze and Jägerkamp.

The Road to Falepp leads through the *Josephs-Thal*, past (½ hr.) a paper-mill (Inn), crosses the brook, and ascends in numerous windings, which the pedestrian may cut off. On the right the precipitous *Brecherspitze* (p. 57); pleasing retrospect of the Schliersee. Beyond the (¾ hr.) pass (3740') between the *Stocker-Alp* and *Spitzing-Alp*, the road descends to the (¼ hr.) lonely **Spitzing-See** (3495'), at the S. end of whiah is the *Wurz-Hütte*, a rustic inn. The lake is drained by a stream flowing into the *Rothe Falepp*, which the road follows; to the right, ½ M. from the lake, is a fall of the Falepp. 1½ M. *Waizinger Alp* (beer); 2 M. the forester's house of **Falepp** (2840'; *Inn*), prettily situated in the midst of wood, below the union of the Rothe and Weisse Falepp. In the vicinity is the disused *Kaiserklause*. A marked path leads from Falepp by the *Erzherzog-Johann-Klause* and through the *Brandenberger Thal* to *Brixlegg* (p. 172; 9-10 hrs., with guide). — Through the *Rottach-Thal* to *Tegernsee*, see p. 51. — The **Schinder* (5935'; p. 52) is ascended from Falepp in 3 hrs. viâ the *Gais-*

Alpe and *Trausnitz-Alpe*. — To Landl across the Elend-Alp (4½ hrs.; with guide). This route may conveniently be combined with the ascent of the Rothwand (see below; provisions should be taken). We leave the Schliersee road at the guide-post (½ M.; to the right) marked 'Rothe Wand', and in 1 hr. more reach a second guide-post, from which the path to the left leads to the top of the **Rothwand* (see below) in 2 hrs. (down again in 1⅓ hr.). Keeping to the right from the guide-post, we reach (¼ hr.) the **Elend-Alp** (3730′), and continue through the *Elendgraben* to (1 hr.) the *Kloascher-Alp* and in ¾ hr. more to the road from Bairisch-Zell to Landl (to *Urspring*, 1½ M., see p. 58).

Ascents (routes in most cases indicated by coloured marks). **Brecherspitze** (5530′), 3 hrs. from Neuhaus viâ the *Angerl-Alp* (fatiguing; guide necessary). — **Bodenschneid** (5475′), 3½ hrs., with guide, viâ the *Reiner Alp* and the *Rettenbäck Alp*, not difficult; admirable view. The descent to the W. leads viâ the *Boden-Alpe* to (2 hrs.) *Enter-Rottach* (p. 51). — **Jägerkamp** (5730′), 3 hrs., viâ the *Jägerbauern-Alp*, another excellent point of view. — **Rothwand** (6510′), 4½-5 hrs., not difficult. We ascend to the left from the (1¾ hr.) *Wurz-Hütte*, on the Spitzing-See (see above), to the (½ hr.) *Winterstube*, and thence proceed either to the left to the (1 hr.) *Lower* and (½ hr.) *Upper Wallenburger-Alp* (5380′; Rfmts.), and across the ridge between the *Kirchstein* and the Rothwand to the (1 hr.) summit of the latter; or we take the easier route from the Winterstube over the Klausbach and through wood, skirting the *Gleiselstein*, to the (1½ hr.) *Rothwand-Hütte* on the *Wildfell-Alpe* (5380′; beds), ½ hr. below the summit. Magnificent *View (mountain-indicator). Below the summit is the *Böcklein* shelter-hut. The Rothwand may also be ascended from Geitau (see below) viâ the *Schellenberg-Alp* and the *Grosstiefenthal-Alp* (between which lies the *Soinsee*, 5050′), and the *Kimpfl-Scharte*, in 4 hrs. from the (2½ hrs.) *Waizinger Hütte* (p. 56) through the *Pfandlgraben* and viâ the *Kimpfl-Alpe* and the *Rothwand-Hütte* in 3 hrs., or from Falepp (p. 56) in 3¼ hrs. — **Miesing** (6180′), from Geitau (see below) by the *Grosstiefenthal-Alp* and the saddle between the Rothwand and the Miesing in 4 hrs. — **Auerspitze** (5945′), another fine point, ascended from Geitau by the *Obere Soin-Alp* in 4 hrs.

From Neuhaus to Tegernsee by the **Kühzackl**, 3½ hrs. (guide hardly necessary). A marked path leads through the *Dürrenbach-Graben* to (1¼ hr.) the saddle to the S. of the *Kühzackl-Alp* (3725′), whence we descend to the (½ hr.) *Kühzacklhof*, then into the *Rottach-Thal* to the road from Falepp to (1½ hr.) *Tegernsee* (p. 50).

The road to Bairisch-Zell next passes (2 M.) *Aurach* (to the left the road to Fischbachau, see p. 56). Between (2¼ M.) *Geitau* (Inn) and (1¼ M.) *Osterhofen* the wide *Leitzach-Thal* is entered. — 2 M. **Bairisch-Zell** (2630′; *Wendelstein* or *Neuwirth*; *Post* or *Altwirth*), a small village, prettily situated in a basin enclosed by the Wendelstein, Seeberg, and Traithen.

Wendelstein (6035′; 3 hrs.; guide unnecessary; horse to the Wendelstein-Hans 8 *M*, if kept overnight 12 *M*), a much frequented and very fine point of view and not difficult. We may either proceed to the N. through meadows to the foot of the mountain, and ascend by a path (marked with white and red) past the *Tanner-Mühle* to the farm of *Hochkreuth*, where we turn to the right to the (1 hr.) *Sigl-Alpe*, the (¼ hr.) *Lower Wendelstein* or *Zeller Alp*, and the (¼ hr.) *Upper Wendelstein Alp* (5215′); or we may follow the bridle-path, beginning behind the Wendelstein Inn and marked with red, which ascends viâ the *Mitterberg-Alp* to the *Lower Wendelstein Alp*, where it joins the above footpath. From the Upper Wendelstein Alp we proceed to the left, skirting the *Gache Blick* and joining the path from Birkenstein (p. 56) above the spring, to the (¾ hr.) **Wendelstein-Haus** (5655′; **Inn*, with 90 beds), at the foot of the cone (meteorological station; telephone from Bairisch-Zell; advisable to secure beds in advance). From this point we ascend by a safe path protected by railings to the (20 min.) summit, a platean 6-12 yds. broad and about 25 yds. in length, on which stand a pretty, new chapel and a cross. The *View (panorama to be obtained in the house) embraces (left to right) the

Untersberg, Watzmann, Kaisergebirge, Tauern Mts. (with the Venediger and Gross-Glockner), and the Karwendel and Wetterstein ranges (with the Zugspitze); to the N. the extensive plain with the Chiemsee, Simmsee, and Starnberger See. — On the E. side of the peak, in the 'Kessel', is a limestone cavern, the entrance to which is covered with ice. A visit to it (there and back 3 hrs.) is fatiguing and should not be attempted without a guide. Descent to *Birkenstein*, see p. 55; to *Brannenburg*, see p. 168. From the upper Wendelstein Alp a marked path leads viâ the *Lacher-Alp* to the (3 hrs.) *Tatzelwurm* (see below). — The **Traithen** (6160'; easy and interesting) may be ascended from Bairisch-Zell in 4-4½ hrs. (with guide) by the *Urspring-Thal* and the *Vordere Wennebrand-Alp*. The descent may be made by the *Steilen-Alp* and the *Himmelmoos-Alp* to (3 hrs.) *Oberaudorf* (p. 168).

From Bairisch-Zell to Oberaudorf or Brannenburg, 4½-5 hrs. The road, steep at first, leads by the *Tannen-Alp* and the *Grafenherberg-Alp* to the *Auer-Brücke*, and through the *Auerbach-Thal* to the (2½-3 hrs.) **Tatzelwurm** (2510'; *Inn*), near a fine fall of the Auerbach (best viewed from the lower bridge). Then by the deep Anerbach-Thal past *Rechenau* to (2 hrs.) *Oberaudorf* (p. 168); or to the left from the Tatzelwurm to the saddle between the *Greater* and *Lesser Mühlberg*, descending past the *Kohlstatt-Alp* and through the *Förchenbach-Thal* to (2½ hrs.) *Brannenburg* (p. 168).

The road (rough at places) to Kufstein follows the *Urspring-Thal*, enclosed by finely-wooded mountains; to the left is the *Traithen* (see above). We pass a small waterfall of the *Sillbach* on the right (2½ M.), and the small *Stocker Lakes* at the mouth of the *Kloascher-Thal* (over the *Elend-Alp* to *Falepp*, see p. 57). The valley expands for a short distance. On the right rises the *Hintere Sonnwendjoch* (see below). We reach the Austrian frontier at the (2 M.) *Bäcker-Alp* (2770'), and the **Inn Zur Urspring* (good wine) ½ M. farther on. The road descends a beautiful wooded valley. Several fine glimpses of the Kaisergebirge. At the (2½ M.) pleasant village of **Landl** (2195'; *Inn*), in the *Thiersee-Thal*, is a shooting-lodge of Archduke Ludwig Victor.

To Falepp over the Ackern-Alp, 5 hrs., fatiguing and lacking interest. A cart-road, between the *Veitsberg* on the left and the *Hinter-Sonnwend-joch* (6555'; ascended from Falepp in 4½ hrs.; fine view), on the right, ascends to the (2½ hrs.) **Ackern-Alp** (4570'). Descent by a rough path through wood, high on the right side of the valley, past the (1½ hr.) *Reichstein-Alp*, and (steep) down into the *Enzengraben;* then under a wooden conduit, after passing which we re-ascend, and finally turn to the right to the forester's house of *Falepp* (p. 56).

The road forks here. The branch to the left leads through the valley of the *Thierseer Ache (Kieferthal)*, and after passing (2½ M.) an **Inn*, crosses to the right bank at *Wieshäusle*, and ascends rapidly to (2 M.) the *Thier-See* or *Schreck-See* (2040'; *Seewirth). Thence it crosses the *Marblinger Höhe* (fine view of the Kaisergebirge), and descends through wood, passing the dark *Längsee* and the *Ed*, to (5 M.) **Kufstein** (p. 169).

The more attractive road to the right from Landl ascends to (¾ hr.) *Inner-Thiersee* (2800'; Grasshammer) and (¾ hr.) **Vorder-Thiersee** (2200'; *Kirchenjackl*), where the peasants perform plays nearly every Sunday in summer (passion-play every tenth year, the next in 1895). Then to the (¾ M.) *Thiersee*. — A pleasant route leads from the Thiersee (diverging to the left from the road before the culminating point is reached) viâ the *Wachtl* (good wine) and through the *Kieferthal* to (5 M.) *Kiefersfelden* (p. 168).

13. From Munich to Salzburg. Chiemsee.

Comp. Maps, pp. 44, 60.

95 M. Railway. Express in 3½ hrs.; ordinary trains in 5½ hrs. Travellers in the reverse direction should be provided with German money.

Munich, see *Baedeker's S. Germany.* The railway skirts the town. Beyond the (3 M.) *Munich S. Station (Thalkirchen)* the train crosses the Isar. At (6 M.) *Munich E. Station (Haidhausen)* the Simbach-Braunau line diverges to the left. Stations *Trudering, Haar, Zorneding, Kirchseeon.* — 23½ M. **Grafing** (1780′; *Railway Inn; Kaspersbräu*), a considerable place, 1½ M. from the railway.

About 2 M. to the N. is the finely-situated town of **Ebersberg** (*Hölzerbräu*, and several other inns); the 'Keller', or summer garden, of the Schloss brewery commands a magnificent view of the Alps (still more extensive from the belvedere on the *Ludwigshöhe*, 1 M. to the N.). The church contains a fine marble monument of the counts of Ebersberg.

From Grafing to Glonn, railway in 36 min. through the smiling *Glonnthal*, viâ *Taglaching*, *Moosach*, and *Adling*. From Glonn (*Inns*) pleasant excursions may be made to the (½ hr.) château of *Zinneberg* (fine view), to the *Glonnquelle*, to the *Steinsee*, etc.

Between *Assling* and *Oster-München* the broad dale of the *Attel* is traversed. To the right, opposite the traveller, rises the Wendelstein, to the left the Kaisergebirge, in the background the Gross-Venediger. — 36½ M. *Gross-Carolinenfeld.*

40 M. **Rosenheim** (1470′; **Bayrischer Hof*; **König Otto*; *Alte Post*; **Deutsches Haus*, R. 1½-2 *M*; *Zum Wendelstein*, *Thaller*, both near the station and moderate; *Rail. Restaurant*), the junction of the Innsbruck, Holzkirchen, and Mühldorf lines, a town of 10,000 inhab., with salt-works, lies at the influx of the Mangfall into the Inn. The salt-water is conveyed hither from Reichenhall, upwards of 50 M. distant. About ¾ M. from the station are the **Kaiserbad*, with a large park, the **Marienbad*, and the *Dianabad*, all with salt and other baths. Pretty view of the Innthal and the Alps from the (20 min.) *Hofbräukeller* and from the (½ hr.) *Schlossberg* (Restaurant), on the right bank of the Inn.

From Munich to Rosenheim viâ Holzkirchen, 46 M., in 3 hrs. To (23 M.) *Holzkirchen*, see p. 45. We here diverge from the line to Schliersee and enter the *Teufelsgraben* (p. 45), which ends at the valley of the *Mangfall.* The train runs at first high along the left slope of the valley and then descends to (31 M.) *Westerham.* The valley expands. Stations *Bruckmühl*, *Heufeld* (with a chemical manufactory), and (40 M.) **Aibling** (1575′; **Ludwigsbad*; **Hôtel Duschl*; **Schuhbräu*; **Wittelsbach*, with garden and park; **Johannisbad*), a small town on the *Glonn*, with salt and mud-baths. The *Schuhbräu-Keller* commands a fine view of the Alps. Pleasant walks in the *Irlach Gardens*, on the Glonn; in the park of the château of *Brandseck;* and to the (12 min.) *Milchhäusl.* *Ellmosen*, 1¼ M. to the N., commands a view of the entire Alpine chain with the Venediger. — The Kaisergebirge, and beyond (43½ M.) *Kolbermoor*, with a large cotton-factory, the Gross-Venediger, become visible on the right. — 46 M. *Rosenheim*, see above.

The train crosses the *Inn*, passes (44 M.) *Stephanskirchen*, the *Simmsee* (3¾ M. long), and (50 M.) *Endorf* (Post; Wieser), and runs to the S. through a hilly district to (56 M.) **Prien** (1745′; **Zur Kampenwand*, near the station and also a halting-place on

the Chiemsee line, with view, R. 2 *M*; *Hôtel Chiemsee*, at the station; *Kronprinz; Bayrischer Hof; Railway Restaurant*), a favourite summer-resort, in the smiling *Prienthal*.

From Prien a STEAM TRAMWAY runs in 8 min. to (1 M.) *Stock* (Hôtel Dampfschiff, with lake-baths), the landing-place of the steamer on the Chiemsee, which plies nine times daily in 1/4 hr. to the Herreninsel and six times daily in 1/2 hr. to the Fraueninsel (return-ticket to the Herreninsel, 2nd class in the steam-tramway, 1st class on the steamer, 1 *M* 80 pf.; to the Fraueninsel 2 *M* 60 pf.; rowing-boat there and back 1 *M*, with a stay of some time 1 1/2 *M*). — The Chiemsee (1700'), 8 1/2 M. long and 6 1/2 M. broad, contains three islands: the large *Herreninsel*, with a monastery (now the old castle) and the new castle; the *Fraueninsel*, with a nunnery (now a girls' school), with an interesting church; and the *Krautinsel* ('vegetable island'), formerly a kitchen-garden for the monks and nuns. The Fraueninsel (20 acres in area) is also the site of a fishing-village and an **Inn*, a favourite resort of artists, as an album kept in the house will testify. On the extensive Herreninsel (9 M. in circumference) rises the large ***Schloss Herrenchiemsee**, begun in the style of Louis XIV. by King Lewis II. after the model of Versailles, but not completed (adm. daily from 1st May to 15th Oct., 9-5; fee 3 *M*, Sun. and holidays 1 1/2 *M*; closed on 13th June). A few min. walk from the pier, where tickets for the new castle are obtained (to the right), is the *Hôtel-Restaurant Artmann*, with a veranda and garden. Thence we proceed through the grounds of the *Old Castle* and then through woods to (10 min.) the *New Palace*, built on three sides of a square (open on the E.), adjoined on the N. by a wing (unfinished) 480' long, and connected with the lake by a channel 3/4 M. long. In front of the W. façade are ornamental *Water-Works* (without water at present), with the basins of Fortune, Fame, Latona, etc. The pillared *Vestibule*, adorned with an enamelled group of peacocks, opens on a *Court*, paved with black and white marble, on the right side of which is the magnificent **Staircase*, richly adorned with imitation marble and painting. On the first floor, turning to the right, we enter successively the *Salle des Gardes du Roi* (blue and gold), the *Première Antichambre* (lilac), the *Salon de l'Oeil du Boeuf* (green; with an equestrian statue of Louis XIV., by Perron), and the magnificent **Chambre de Parade*. This last apartment, an imitation of Louis XIV.'s Bed Chamber at Versailles, adorned in purple and gold, with a lavishly gilded bed, is said to have cost alone over 125.000*l*. Of the remaining rooms the chief are the **Galerie des Glaces* or *Spiegelgallerie*, 245' long and illuminated with 35 lustres and 2500 candles, the *Salon de la Guerre* and the *Salon de la Paix*, opening on the right and left of the Galerie, the royal *Bed Chamber* and *Study*, the *Dining-Room* (with the table descending and ascending through the floor), the *Small Gallery*, the *Oval Saloon*, and the *Bath Room*. In all the rooms are costly furniture, clocks, etc. — The woods clothing the S. part of the island contain many picturesque points. The (1/2 hr.) *Steinwand* (1785') commands a beautiful view: to the E. in the distance is the Gaisberg (p. 90) near Salzburg, then the conspicuous Staufen (6030'); S.E. the Sonntagshorn (6425'); in the foreground, rising abruptly from the valley, the Hochgern (5730'); S. the Hochplatte (6030'), the long, indented Kampenwand (5505'), and the Mühlhorn; S.W. the cone of the Kranzhorn, the pinnacles of the Heuberg, the Wendelstein (6035'), and the broad outline of the Breitenstein (5475'). Similar view from the (1/2 hr.) *Paulsruhe*, the E. extremity of the island.

From *Seebruck* (*Inn), at the N. end of the lake (steamer from Stock to Seebruck and Chieming in summer twice daily, except Frid.), a road leads to (3 M.) **Seeon**, an old monastery on an island in the small *Seeoner See* (good view from the *Höhenberg* and *Weinberg*). About 4 1/2 M. to the E. is the railway-station of *Stein an der Traun* (p. 62). — From *Chieming* (Inn), on the E. bank of the lake, a pleasant footpath leads to (2 hrs.) *Traunstein* (p. 62).

A BRANCH-LINE runs from *Prien* to the S. through the richly-wooded *Prienthal*, in 33 min., past the château of *Wildenwarth* (Duchess of Modena) and the station of *Umratshausen* to the charmingly-situated village of (6 M.)

Zaisering See
Schrabering
Prutting
Reischach
Unterhofen
Bonham
Leonhardspfunzen
Edling
Hagering
Hadering
Bauerbach
Gehering
Stephanskirchen
Schlossberg
Soolenleitung
SIMSSEE
Wurmsdorf
Niedering
Thansau
Una-Moosen
Gogging
Pfaffenbichl
Stollhofen
Wilden wart
Unterhalting
Irschen
Fitz
Lauterbach
Hohenmoos
Rohrdorf
Thalmann
Altenbeuern
Törwang
Grainbach
Neubeuern
Schwarzenbg.
Aschau
Hohenaschau
Sattelberg
Grisshen
Nussdorf
Heuberg
Tellmann
Zimmerberg
Spitzstein
Mühlhorn
Kranzhorn
Scheiben
Reifenau
Sachrang
Erl
Schwaiberg
Grenzstein
Wildthell
Bremkopf
Rudersburg
Dichtler
Kössen
Reisalt
Mühlgraben
Niederndf.
Ob. Aiblorf
Burgberg
Mühlbach
Ebbs
Nusselberg
Kohlstatt
Oberndorf
Habberg
Pyramiden-Spitze
Naunspitze
Kiefer
Feldalp
Schnappenberg
Scheibenbühel
HINTERE KAISER
KUFSTEIN
Hochetsp.
Bärenbad
Strips
Aussenteam
Grund
Kranzach
Walchsee
Achen
Schwendt
Unterberghorn
Prinzen
Geograph. Anstalt von
Geograph. Meile
Kilometres
1:250.0

Engl. Miles
Österr. Meile.
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Niederaschau (2020′; **Rest* and other inns), another summer-resort. About 1 M. to the S., in the middle of the valley, is the château of *Hohenaschau*, picturesquely situated on a rock, 100′ in height (at the foot a brewery and the *Inn zur Burg, R. 3 *M*, generally crowded in summer). Pleasant excursions to the *Hofalpe* (3350′), an ascent of 1½ hr. to tbe W., and to the *Aschauerkopf*, ½ hr. to the N. of it, with fine view. The *Hochriss* (5115′), 3½ hrs. from Niederaschau, viâ the *Hofalpe* and *Riesenalpe*, affords a more extensive view. Guides: *Alois* and *Mich. Oberlechner* of Niederaschau, and *Alois, Joh.*, and *Jos. Maier* of Hohenaschau. — The *Kampenwand, on the E. side of the valley, is another very fine point (3½ hrs.; good bridle-path, with benches). Charming view of the Chiemsee and Hohenaschau from the 19th bench. Beyond the *Schlechtenberger Alpe* (refreshments) we proceed viâ the *Sulten-Alpe* and the *Steinling-Alpe* to a refuge-hut and N. to the *Kampenwand-Höhe* (5136′; fine view of the Tauern, etc.). The jagged summit of the *Kampenwand* (5505′) can be attained by active climbers only; from the Steinling-Alpe we reach the arête in ½ hr.; thence to the right by a difficult ascent. A marked path leads to the E. from the Steinling-Alpe to the (1½ hr.) *Hochplatte* (p. 63). There is also a new path from the Kampenwand to the *Geigelstein* (p. 63). — An easy pass leads to *Schleching* in the Achenthal viâ the *Thalsen* (4½ hrs.; guide unnecessary): from (1 hr.) *Hainbach* (see below) we proceed to the E. through the *Klausgraben* to (2 hrs.) tbe *Thalsen-Alpe* (3390′; small inn), and thence descend viâ thc *Kohlstatt* to (1½ hr.) *Schleching* (p. 63).

The road in the Prienthal to (22 M.) Kufstein next leads by (2½ M.) *Hainbach* and *Huben*, between the *Spitzstein* (5230′; on the right) and the *Geigelstein* (5938′; on the left; ascent by a marked path from Sachrang viâ the *Schreck-Alpe* in 3½ hrs.; comp. p. 63), to (4 M.) **Sachrang** (2370′; *Neumaier; Bräuhaus*), crosses the Tyrolese frontier (2460′), and descends viâ (1½ M.) *Wildbichl* (°Inn, good wine), and then more abruptly (too steep for driving) through the '*Stein*' pass to (3½ M.) *Sebi*, on the road from Walchsee to Kufstein (p. 66; the footpath from Wildbichl to *Niederndorf* viâ *Maierhof*, 1½ hr., is preferable).

The line skirts the S. bank of the Chiemsee. 59½ M. *Bernau.* From (64 M.) *Uebersee* (Heindl) a branch-railway runs to *Marquartstein* (p. 63). The train crosses the *Grosse Ache.* — 69 M. *Bergen;* the village (*Huber) is prettily situated 1½ M. to the S.

Carriage-road from the railway-station (diligence twice daily in ½ hr.) viâ *Bernhaupten* to the baths of **Adelholzen** (2035′; rooms should be secured beforehand; quarters also at *Alzing*, ½ M. to the E.), charmingly situated 1½ M. to the S.E., well fitted up, and possessing three different springs (saltpetre, sulphur, and alum). The hilly neighbourhood affords many pleasant walks. Carriage-road viâ (1¼ M.) *Siegsdorf* (p. 65) to (4 M.) *Traunstein.* — The foundries and blast-furnaces at the **Maximilians-Hütte** (2000′; **Zum Eisenhammer; Hütten-Schenke*), in the *Weissachen-Thal*, 2 M. to the S.W. of Adelbolzen (1 M. from the village of Bergen), are worthy of inspection.

The ascent of the ***Hochfelln** (5480′) is one of the most attractive and easiest among the German Alps (from the station of Bergen 4, from the Maximilians-Hütte 3 hrs.; guide unnecessary; horse 10, there and back 16, overnight 20 *M*; 'portantina' to the Brünnling-Alp 8 *M*). From tbe Maximilians-Hütte we ascend the Weissachen-Thal, and beyond tbe last houses, take the second (marked) path to the left, into the *Schwarzachen-Thal*, with its woods of beech and pine. In ¼ hr. we have below us to the right the romantic gorge of thc Schwarzache, with a pretty waterfall; ¾ hr. anotber fall of the Schwarzache; 40 min. *Brünnling-Alpe* (3800′; Inn), finely situated. Thence we ascend in numerous windings (echo), and at (1¼ hr.) the *Felln-Scharte* obtain a view of the Tauern. About 65′ below the summit is the *Hochfelln-Haus* (°Inn, open all the year round; post and telegraph office and telephone to Bergen); beside it is an iron cross in memory of King Lewis I. On the S. summit is the *Tabor-Kapelle.* The *View is very fine; from left to right: the Traunstein, Todte Gebirge, Gaisberg and Hohen-Salzburg, Schafberg, Höllengebirge, in the foreground, Stauffen and

Untersberg; then, Dachstein, Hohe Göll, Tennengebirge, Watzmann, Hocheisspitze, Steinerne Meer, Hochalpenspitze, Ankogl, Schareck, Leoganger and Loferer Steinberge, the Tauern with the Gross-Glockner and Gross-Venediger, Kitzbühel and Zillerthal Alps, Kaiser-Gebirge; then, across the valley of the Inn, the Stubai and Oetzthal summits, Karwendel and Wetterstein chains, and the Achensee and Schliersee mountains, with the Wendelstein. To the N. stretches the Bavarian plain from the Peissenberg to the Bavarian Forest, with four lakes; at the foot of the mountain lies the Chiemsee. — The descent may be made to *Ruhpolding* (p. 65) or to *Maria-Eck* (p. 65). — The ***Hochgern** (5730′), another fine point, is ascended from the Maximilians-Hütte, viâ the *Hinter-Alpe* (3715′) and the *Grundbach-Alpe* in 4¼ hrs. (better from Marquartstein, Staudach, or Wessen, p. 63).

73 M. **Traunstein.** — **Hotels.** *Traunsteiner Hof, R. 1-1½, pens. 4-5 *M*; *Krone, at the station; *Wispauer; *Post, R. 1½-3 *M*, B. 80 pf.; Scheicher; Sailer; Weisses Bräuhaus, with garden; all in the town. — **Beer.** *Höllbräu; Koller; Scheicher.* — *Bad Traunstein, with mineral, saline, and mud-baths, a hydropathic establishment, and large garden, pens. 3½-7 *M*. Vapour and Turkish baths at the *Marienbad*. — Swimming Bath, 1 M. to the S. of the town.

Traunstein (1935′), a thriving place with 5400 inhab., on a slope above the *Traun*, is much frequented as a summer-resort. In the upper Platz stands a handsome marble fountain of 1526. The extensive salt-works are situated in the suburb of *Au*, on the Traun; the brine evaporated here is conducted in pipes from Reichenhall (p. 67), a distance of 22½ M.

Excursions. *Empfing*, a well-appointed bath-house, on the left bank of the Traun, 1 M. to the N. (railway-station, see below). — The *Weinleite* (Café Ettendorf), ½ hr. to the N.W., affords a fine view of the town and mountains; more extensive from the (1¼ hr.) **Hochberg* (2536′; Inn), or from the **Hochhorn* (2545′), 2½ hrs. to the E., viâ *Surberg*. — The *Stoisser-Alpe* (3900′), viâ *Neukirchen* or *Wagenau*, in 4 hrs. (see p. 70). — *Kammer* (tavern in summer), 4½ M. to the N. — A diligence plies daily in 1¼ hr. to (8 M. to the N.W.) *Waging am See*, a prettily situated summer-resort on the Waginger-See. — To *Siegsdorf*, *Adelholzen*, *Maria-Eck*, etc., see above and p. 65.

From Traunstein to Reichenhall viâ *Inzell*, 22½ M. (post-omnibus to Inzell, 11 M., daily in 3 hrs.; carr. and pair to Reichenhall 22 *M*). Beyond Inzell the road will also repay the pedestrian. To (4½ M.) *Ober-Siegsdorf*, see p. 65. The road now ascends the broad valley of the *Rothe Traun*, viâ *Molberding* and *Hammer*, to (4 M.) **Inzell** (2275′; **Post*), a village in the bed of an ancient lake. [The footpath to this point viâ the *Hochberg* (see above) is much preferable; it descends viâ *St. Johann* and *Hammer*, with a fine view of the entire mountain chain.] Various excursions may be made from Inzell: about 3 M. to the E. is the forester's house of *Adlgass* (Inn), with a little lake, whence the *Stoisser-Alpe* (p. 70) may be ascended in 2 hrs. The *Hoch-* or *Kreuz-Stauffen* (5815′) and the *Zwiesel* (5850′) are both laborious ascents from this side (4-5 hrs.; p. 69); the *Inzeller Kienberg* (5565′) and the *Rauschberg* (5485′) are interesting (3-4 hrs.; marked paths; comp. p. 65). — The road then passes between the *Falkenstein* on the left and the *Kienberg* on the right, and traverses the deep *Weissbach-Thal*, passing the village of *Weissbach* (1995′). Farther on, the road ('Neuweg') is carried along the rocky slope on the left, adjoining the salt-water conduit, to the **Mauthhäusl* (p. 69). Thence to (2½ hrs.) *Reichenhall*, see p. 69.

From Traunstein to Trostberg, 13 M., local railway in 1⅓ hr., through the pretty Traunthal, viâ *Bad Empfing* (see above), *Stein an der Traun* (Inn), and (11 M.) *Altenmarkt*. The two last-named are both 1½ hr. from *Seeon* (p. 60). The handsome château (restored) of Count Arco-Zinneberg, at Stein, was once the hold of the robber-knight Heinz vom Stein.

The Salzburg train crosses the Traun by a bridge 75′ in height.

To the S., above the lower heights, towers the Stauffen, and farther on, the Untersberg (p. 92). 77 M. *Lauter;* 83 M. *Teisendorf*, with the ruined castle of *Raschenberg;* 89½ M. **Freilassing** (1380′; **Föckerer; **Maffei*, ¼ M. from the station), the junction of the lines to the S. to Reichenhall (p. 66) and on the N. to *Laufen* (7½ M. in 40 min.). The train crosses the *Saalach* (the Austrian frontier); to the right is *Schloss Klesheim;* to the left, *Maria-Plain* (p. 91). The *Salzach* is then crossed; to the right a view of Hohen-Salzburg is suddenly disclosed.

95 M. **Salzburg**, see p. 83.

14. From Munich to Reit im Winkel and Kössen.

Comp. Map, p. 60.

Railway to (64 M.) *Uebersee* in 2½-3½ hrs., and thence to (5 M.) *Marquartstein* in ½hr. Omnibus from Marquartstein to (10 M.) *Reit im Winkel*, daily in summer in 2½ hrs. — *Kössen* is best reached from *Kufstein* (p. 169; diligence daily in 4¼ hrs.) or from *St. Johann in Tirol* (p. 129).

To (64 M.) *Uebersee*, see p. 61. The railway to Marquartstein leads to the S. through the broad valley of the *Ache*, past *Mietenkam* and *Staudach* (Zum Hochgern), with cement-quarries. Staudach is the station for *Grassau* (*Post), a summer-resort 1½ M. to the W. — 5 M. **Marquartstein** (1775′; **Führer zum Hofwirth; **Prinz-Regent*, **Alpenrose*, near the railway-station), picturesquely situated among woods, with a château of Baron Tautphœus.

The *Schnappen Kapelle* (3600′; 1½-2 hrs.), loftily situated on the *Schnappen*, a spur of the Hochgern, commands a fine view of the Chiemsee. — The **Hochgern** (5730′), an excellent point of view, is ascended from Staudach viâ the *Staudacher-Alpe* in 4 hrs. (guide convenient), or from Marquartstein or Unter-Wessen by a picturesque lumberers' route (marked) viâ *Aggersgschwend* and the *Weit-Alpe* (small inn) in 3½ hrs. (see p. 62). A pleasant route leads from Marquartstein or Staudach viâ the *Schnappen Kapelle*, the *Staudacher-Alpe*, the *Vorder-Alpe*, the *Hinter-Alpe*, and *Eschelmoos*, to (5-6 hrs.) *Ruhpolding* (p. 65). — The **Hochplatte** (5205′), another fine point, is ascended from Marquartstein in 3-3½ hrs., by a marked path viâ *Niedernfels* and the *Platten-Hochalpe*. (Path from the Hochplatte over the *Piesenhauser Hochalpe* to the *Steinling-Alpe* on the *Kampenwand*, 1½ hr., p. 61.)

From Marquartstein to Kössen. The road (beyond Schleching scarcely suitable for carriages) follows the left bank of the Ache, passing *Reuten* and *Mettenham*, to (2 hrs.) **Schleching** (1865′; *Niederhauser*, mediocre), pleasantly situated in a broad and smiling valley. On the N. rise the Hochplatte and Kampenwand, W. the Geigelstein. S.W. the Breitenstein and Rudersburg. The attractive ascent of the **Geigelstein** (5935′; 3½-4 hrs.; provisions should be taken) is made viâ the *Wuhrstein-Alpe* and *Wirths-Alpe;* beautiful view of the Kaisergebirge and the Glockner group. The descent may be made to (2½ hrs.) *Sachrang* (p. 61); or (guide convenient) viâ the *Tauron* (rich flora) to the *Thalsen-Alpe*, and to (4½-5 hrs.) *Aschau* (p. 61). — From Schleching viâ *Streichen* to the *Taubensee* and to *Reit im Winkel*, marked path, in 4 hrs. — The road now crosses the Ache, passes the Bavarian custom-station of *Streichen* (1¼ M.), and enters **Pass Klobenstein** (2040′), a magnificent gorge of the Ache (2 M. in length), in which it crosses the Tyrolese frontier (finest view from the forest-chapel). The road then descends to (3½ M.) *Kössen* (p. 65). — The walk from Marquartstein to Klobenstein viâ *Unter-Wessen* (see below) and *Achberg* (continuous fine views) is preferable to the valley-route. Pedestrians to Reit im Winkel will find it better to follow the shady forest-path from the 'Obere Forstamt' at Marquartstein almost to Ober-Wessen.

The road to Reit im Winkel runs on the right bank of the Ache to (2¼ M.) *Unter-Wessen* (1870′; Klammerer; Steigenherger's Bräuhaus; ascent of the *Hochgern*, see p. 63). It then follows the Wessener Bach, to the S.E., to (2¼ M.) *Ober-Wessen* (2135′; Inn), and thence skirts the *Walmberg* to (5½ M.) **Reit im Winkel** (2240′; **Oberwirth*; **Unterwirth*), a Bavarian frontier-village, in a broad, picturesque valley, and an inexpensive summer-resort. (Walkers from Ober-Wessen save ½ hr. by turning to the right at the guide-post, ½ hr. beyond that village, viâ the Eck-Kapelle, see below.)

Excursions (guide, *Adr. Hörmann*). To the (1 M.) *Eck-Kapelle* (2855′), which affords a fine view of the valley, and thence to the right to (½ hr.) the top of the *Walmberg* (3480′; view of the Chiemsee). Or we may turn to the left at the chapel, cross the hill through wood to the *Klapf-Alp*, and return by *Birnbach* (1½ hr. to Reit). — The '*Glocknerschau*', ¾ hr. to the W., on the way to the Möser-Alp, beyond the farms of *Klapf* and *Birnbach*, commands a view of the Gross-Glockner. — The ***Möser-Alpe** (4330′; 2½ hrs.; marked path) affords a fine view of the Tauern (Venediger, Glockner); descent on the N. to the (½ hr.) *Taubensee* (3735; trout) and thence over the saddle to the *Obere* and *Untere Schlechter-Alpe* and to (1½ hr.) Kössen (see p. 65). — The ascent of the ***Fellhorn** (5780′; 3½-4 hrs.; not difficult; guide, not indispensable, 4½ *M*) is recommended. The route leads viâ *Blindau* and the *Neu-Alp* to (3 hrs.) the *Ecken-Alp* (5555′; Inn), in an open situation on the crest of the mountain (fine view). The broad summit of the *Fellhorn*, carpeted with Alpine roses, and commanding a superb panorama, is easily reached from the inn in ½ hr.; far below lies the Tyrolese Achenthal. The Ecken-Alp belongs to Kössen (see p. 65); descent viâ *Durchkaser* to (3 hrs.) *Waidring*, see p. 190; to the *Seegatterl* (see below) viâ the *Hemmersuppen-Alpe*, 2 hrs., marked path. — Pleasant route (guide advisable) over the *Winkelmoos-Alp* to (7 hrs.) *Unken* (p. 191). From the (1½ hr.) *Seegatterl* we ascend to the right along the right bank of the *Dürrenbach* to the (1½ hr.) *Winkelmoos-Alpe* (3810′), whence the route to the Fischbach-Thal leads to the left, and that to the Kammerköhr-Alp to the right (p. 92). We continue in a straight direction (marshy at places) and then descend to the left to the (1¼ hr.) hunters' hut of *Schwarzberg* and (10 min.) the *Schwarzbergklamm* (p. 191). Thence to Unken 2½ hrs.

[To Traunstein (22 M.). The road, monotonous at first, leads through the wooded *Weisslofer-Thal* to (2¾ M.) *Leitstuben*. At the saw-mill it turns to the left, ascends gradually to the (1¼ M.) *Seegatterl* (Inn), and leads through wood on the hillside, past the *Weit-See*, *Mitter-See*, and *Löden-See*, to the (5½ M.) **Seehaus** (2445′; *Inn*), on the beautiful little *Förchensee*.

The **Seehauser Kienberg** (5555′) is ascended from the Seehaus by the *Hörnl-Alp* in 3½-4 hrs., with guide; admirable view towards the S. and W. The ascent may also be made from the *Urschlau* viâ the *Röthelmoos*; numerous chamois. — Another fine round is to ascend the **Dürrenbachhorn** or *Thurnbachhorn* (5805′; 4 hrs., with guide) and to descend to the S. to the *Winkelmoos-Alpe* (see above), returning to the Seehaus viâ the *Staubfall*.

The road then follows the *See-Traun* to (1¼ M.) the hamlet of *Labau*, at the confluence of the *Fischbach* and the Traun.

A path (red marks), diverging to the right by a finger-post, ascends the narrow *Fischbach-Thal* to (1½ hr.) the ***Staubfall**, precipitated from the Sonntagshorn on the left, from a height of 590′. This fall is on the Anstrian and Bavarian frontier. The path, which is rendered safe by an iron balustrade, leads behind the fall, and past several other fine cascades of the Fischbach, into (½ hr.) the *Heuthal* (p. 192). Thence to *Unken*, 2½ hrs.; to the **Schwarzbergklamm* (red and white marks), 1½ hr. — Ascent of the **Sonntagshorn* (6435′) from the Heuthal, 2½ hrs., see p. 192.

The road crosses the Traun (below this point called the *Weisse Traun*), and leads past the hamlets of *Fritz*, *Fuchsau*, and *Nieder-Vachenau* to (2¾ M.) **Ruhpolding** (2260′; **Stockbauer*, with garden; **Post*), a large village, prettily situated at the influx of the *Urschlauer Ache* into the Traun. The church-hill, to the W., affords a good survey of the environs (to the S.E. the Rauschberg and Sonntagshorn).

Excursions. Through the Urschlau to Reit im Winkel, a pleasant walk of 4 hrs. (guide). The road leads by *Brand* (Inn) to the *Urschlau* (Inn), whence a footpath (marked) leads viâ the *Klause* and the marshy *Röthelmoos-Alpe* (2895′) to the *Seegatterl* (p. 64). From the Röthelmoos a marked path leads viâ the *Jochberg-Alpe* to (1½ hr.) *Unter-Wessen* (p. 64; 4 hrs. from Ruhpolding). — A road leads from Ruhpolding to the E., by *Zell*, *Aschenau*, and the small *Froschsee*, to (5½ M.) *Inzell* (p. 62). A shorter route to the *Mauthhäusl* (p. 69) is afforded by the fine forest-path diverging to the right at the *Schmelz* (leaving Inzell to the left) and leading viâ *Wildmoos*. — Ascent of the **Rauschberg** (5485′), 4 hrs., with guide (for adepts only). — Ascent of the **Hochfelln** (5480′), viâ the *Hochfelln-Alpe*, 4 hrs., very attractive (see p. 61).

We may either follow the road hence viâ *Eisenärzt* (in 1¾ hr.), or take the path skirting the brine-conduit (in 2 hrs.), to **Ober-Siegsdorf** (1950′; **Post*, with garden and baths; **Oberwirth*; *Reitthater*), at the confluence of the *Weisse* and *Rothe Traun*, frequented as a summer-resort.

Excursions. A road leads to the W. viâ *Unter-Siegsdorf* to (½ hr.) the baths of *Adelholzen* (p. 61). Pleasant walk (road viâ the *Scharhamberg*) to (3 M.) **Maria-Eck** (2700′), a pilgrimage-church and inn, with a fine view of the Chiemgau. A marked path leads thence round the *Scheichenberg* to the *Hocherb-Alpe* (3390′) and on viâ the *Brünnling-Alpe* to the (4 hrs.) top of the *Hochfelln* (p. 61), a very attractive ascent. — Another fine point is the **Stoisser Alpe** (3905′) on the *Teisenberg*, reached by *Neukirchen* (3 hrs.; guide); descent to stat. *Teisendorf* (p. 63) or to *Piding* (p. 66). — A road leads to the E. to *Inzell* and *Reichenhall*, p. 62.

The road now follows the left bank of the Traun, passing *Haslach*, to (4 M.) *Traunstein* (p. 62; the shorter 'Salinen-Strasse' on the right bank, at the foot of the *Hochberg*, is better for pedestrians). Omnibus from the railway-station of Traunstein to Ruhpolding, daily at 1 p.m., in 2¼ hrs.; to Siegsdorf thrice daily.]

From Reit im Winkel a good road leads across the Tyrolese frontier and through the *Weisstofer-Thal* to (4 M.) **Kössen** (1930′; **Erzherzog Rainer*; *Stadler*; **Krone*), a large village, prettily situated in the broad valley of the *Grosse Ache*. The best view of the valley is obtained from (5 min.) the *Rottmanns-Höhe* and (12 min.) the *Calvarienberg* (S. the Unterberghorn; S.W. the Kaisergebirge).

Excursions. To the (1¾ hr.) *Taubensee* and (2½ hrs.) *Möser-Alpe*, see p. 64. — The *Ecken-Alpe* and **Fellhorn* (4 hrs.), rather arduous, see p. 64. The easy and attractive ascent of the *Unterberghorn* (5805′) may be made in 3 hrs., viâ the *Niederhauser-Thal* and the *Lak-Alpe*. — Through **Pass Klobenstein* to *Schleching* and *Marquartstein*, see p. 63. — A road leads to the S. from Kössen through the monotonous *Achenthal*, between the *Unterberghorn* on the right and the *Fellhorn* on the left, to the (1½ M.) *Aschenauer Inn* and (6 M.) *Erpfendorf* (p. 190). A pleasanter route is the rather longer road viâ *Schwent* (Inn) through the *Kohlnthal* (*Hohenkendl Inn) to (2½ hrs.) *Griesenau* (Inn) and viâ *Gasteig* to (2¼ hrs.) *St. Johann* (p. 129).

From Kössen to the Innthal (to Kufstein, 16½ M., diligence daily in 5¼ hrs.). The road leads past *Kappel* (Bräuhaus) and through the *Weissenbach-Thal* to (6 M.) **Walchsee** (2190′; **Fischerwirth*; **Kramerwirth*), a summer-resort prettily situated on the lake of that name (abounding in fish). On the S. rises the *Hintere*, or *Zahme*, *Kaiser*.

Excursions. The **Habberg** (5260′), the extreme N.E. spur of the *Rosskaiser*, ascended from *Durchholzen* (see below) viâ the *Grossspoiter-Alpe* and the *Jöchl-Alp* in 3½-4 hrs. with guide, commands a magnificent view of the Kaisergebirge, Loferer Steinberge, and Tauern. — From Walchsee to *Kufstein* over the *Feldalpe* (8 hrs.; guide), see p. 170.

The road then descends by (1¼ M.) *Durchholzen* (2245′; Inn), where a path, more attractive and 1¼ M. shorter, diverges to the left, following the hillside to *St. Nikolaus* and the *Schanzl* (see below), and by (2½ M.) *Primau* (*Weinwirth), in the narrow wooded valley of the Jenbach, to (1 M.) *Sebi* (Inn), where it is joined on the right by the rough road descending from the *Prienthal* through the *Stein* (p. 61). About ¾ M. farther on the road divides: the branch to the right leads by *Niederndorf* (Gradl, rustic; Bräuhaus) to (3 M.) the custom-house (ferry), and then to the left to (1½ M.) *Oberaudorf* (p. 168); that to the left leads by *Ebbs* (1560′; Oberwirth; Post), *Oberndorf*, the *Schanzl Inn*, and *Sparchen* (p. 170) to (6 M.) *Kufstein* (p. 169).

15. From Munich to Reichenhall.

Comp. Map, p. 72.

99 M. Railway in 3½-5½ hrs.

To (89½ M.) *Freilassing*, see p. 63. The line here diverges to the left and ascends the right bank of the *Saalach*. On the right is the wooded *Högelberg*; on the left the Gaisberg and Untersberg. From (93 M.) *Hammerau* a shady forest-path ascends the (¾ hr.) *St. Johanns-Högel* (Inn), from which a fine view is obtained. On the right, near (95 M.) *Piding*, at the base of the abrupt Hochstauffen (p. 69), stands the ruin of *Stauffeneck*. The train then crosses the Saalach to —

99 M. Reichenhall. — **Hotels:** *Curhaus Achselmannstein, with garden, R. & L. from 4 (before the season 3), D. 3 *M*; *Cur-Hôtel Burkert, near the Cur-Park, R. & A. from 3, B. 1, D. 3 *M*; *Deutscher Kaiser, with garden-restaurant, R. 1½-4, pens 7-10 *M*.; *Louisenrad, R., L., & A. from 3, D. 3½, pens. from 7 *M*; *Maximiliansrad; *Marienrad (Dr. Hess); *Bad Kirchberg (p. 67), all for a prolonged stay. Apartments with pension: Villa Hessing, Schader, Mann, Wittelsbach, etc. — *Hôtel Bavaria, at the Reichenhall-Kirchberg station, R. 2-3, D. 2½, pens. from 6 *M*; Villa Thalfried (hôt. garni), with café-restaurant; *Russischer Hof, R. 1½-2½, D. 2½ *M*; *Post (or Krone), R. 2 *M*; *Münchnerhof; Hôtel Bahnhof, with garden-restaurant; Goldner Hirsch, R. 1-3, B. ½ *M*, unpretending.

Cafés, etc.: *Café Mayr*, also a restaurant and lodging-house (R. & A. 1½ *M*), with garden; *Staimer*, by the Cur-Garten; **Niedermaier's Café-Meierei*, prettily situated ¾ M. to the N. of the Gradir-Park, in the direction of the Saalach; *Fischerbräukeller*, with garden; *Railway Restaurant.* — *Schiffmann*, confectioner.

Visitors' Tax (for a stay of more than a week) 15 *M* (less in proportion for members of a family).

Baths at the *Dianabad* (with inhalation and pneumatic cabinets), at the Curhaus Achselmannstein, Louisenbad, Bad Kirchberg, etc.

Post and Telegraph Office in the market-place and at the station (poste restante). — Money may be changed at *M. Grundner's*, Bahnhof-Str.

English Church Service in summer.

Reichenhall (1555′), a favourite watering-place on the *Saale* or *Saalach* (3800 inhab.), is picturesquely bounded on three sides by an amphitheatre of mountains, the *Untersberg* (6480′), *Latlengebirge* (5700′), *Reitalpgebirge* (6460′), *Müllnerhorn* (4500′), *Ristfeichtkogl* (5315′), *Sonntagshorn* (6430′), and *Hoch-Stauffen* (5815′). This is the central point of union of the four principal Bavarian salt-works, which are connected by conduits of an aggregate length of 50 M. The surplus brine from the Berchtesgaden mines is conducted to Reichenhall, which in its turn supplies Traunstein (p. 62) and Rosenheim (p. 59). The large *Salinengebäude*, or salt-work buildings, in the market-place, contain the offices on the right, and four *Sudhäuser* ('boiling-houses', from 'sieden'; comp. Engl. seethe, suds) on the left, opposite which is the handsome *Hauptbrunnhaus*, or pump-house. In the latter (second door to the left) tickets of admission (1 *M*) to the springs and the salt-pans are obtained.

The sources of the saline springs of Reichenhall, fifteen in number, are about 50′ below the surface of the soil, and are reached by a flight of 72 steps. Five of them are so strongly impregnated (Edelquelle, 25½ per cent) that they are at once conducted to the salt-pans. The water of the other ten springs is conducted to the Gradirhaus (see below), and also supplies the fountain in the Gradir-Park. The fresh-water springs are conveyed to the Saalach by means of a shaft 1½ M. in length and 8 ft. in height. The pump-house contains the two huge wheels by which the pumps are worked. On the second floor is a chapel in the Byzantine style, with stained-glass windows. In the court are two fresh-water fountains adorned with statues of SS. Virgilius and Rupert.

The *Church*, in the Romanesque style, is adorned with small frescoes by *Schwind*. A new *Protestant Church* adjoins the Cur-Garten. Above the town rises the old castle of *Gruttenstein* (1680′).

Reichenhall is resorted to by patients suffering from general debility, chronic rheumatism, pulmonary affections, asthma, etc., who find relief in the mild and highly ozonized air, as well as from the salt-baths, saline and pine-needle inhalation, etc. The patients reside for the most part in the *Cur-Vorstadt*, a suburb or district of the town consisting of hotels, bath-houses, and villas. The chief rallying-point of visitors is the new *Cur-Garten*, beside the *Gradirhaus* (behind the Hôtel Burkert), with a covered promenade, a café, etc., where a band plays from 6.30 to 8 a.m. and from 5 to 7 p.m. (on Tues. and Frid. afternoons at Bad Kirchberg, see below). The Cur-Anlagen contain the *Soolsprudel*, a salt-water fountain 20′ in height. The *Gradirwerk* (evaporating-house), 180 yds. long, is exclusively devoted to the purposes of the inhalation cure.

Near the station of Reichenhall-Kirchberg (p. 70), a handsome new bridge crosses the Saalach to the **Kirchberg Bath-House*, with salt and mineral baths and whey-cure (board 5 *M* per day; R. 10-36 *M*. per week, L. & A. extra).

ENVIRONS. One of the chief attractions of Reichenhall for invalids consists in the numerous shady woodland walks in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, some level and some gently ascending, *e. g.* in the *Nonner Wald*, *Forstplantage*, *Kirchholz*, etc. These are all marked with guide-boards and distance-posts (terrain-cure, see p. 283). — On the Salzburg road, 1/2 M. to the N.E. of the Curhaus, lies **St. Zeno** *(Hofwirth; Schwabenbräu)*, once an Augustine monastery, of very ancient origin, but suppressed in 1803, and fitted up in 1853 as a nunnery and school. (Pleasantest way to St. Zeno by the promenade at the foot of the Kirchholz, passing the handsome *Villa Karg*.) The church, originally Romanesque and recently restored, possesses a handsome portal of the 12th cent., an ancient font, and finely-carved choir-stalls. One of the pillars in the cloisters (12th cent.) bears an old marble relief of Charlemagne. — The **Königsweg**, a winding path among the fine pines of the *Kirchholz*, begins behind the monastery and ascends gradually to (1/2 hr.) the *Klosterhof* (1770'; café, see below). Descent hence direct to St. Zeno, 10 min.; by the *Eichen-Allee* and past the *Moltke Oak* to Reichenhall, 25 min.; or across the hill to Gross-Gmain, 20 minutes.

Pleasant walk of 40 min. to **Gross-Gmain**. The route (footpath by Staimer's café, or carriage-road past the Villas Hessing and Langenfeld) crosses the hill, turns to the left by an old lime-tree, and descends gradually. Fine view of the Untersberg and Lattengebirge all the way. The pleasant little village (1710'; *Untersberg; Kaiser Karl*) lies on the right bank of the *Weissbach*, just beyond the Austrian frontier. The rococo church, with a Gothic tower, contains four paintings by Zeitblom (?) and a Madonna, in artificial stone, said to have been executed by Archbishop Thiemo in the 11th century. — The picturesque ruined castle of *Plain* (popularly called *Salzbüchsel;* with belvedere) lies 1 1/2 M. to the E., at the base of the Untersberg. — We may return by the Weissbach road to (5 min.) the *Bachbauer* (reached also by a footpath from the church, or through the garden of the Kaiser Karl), whence we ascend to the left to the *Stidlbauer*. Hence we may either continue to the left over the hill (view of the Hohe Göll, etc.), past the *Schöne Aussicht* (a farm) and *Langenfeld* (see above), to (3/4 hr.) Reichenhall; or keep straight on to the Klosterhof (see above).

On the Berchtesgaden road, 1 1/4 M. to the E. of Reichenhall (but shorter from the Curhaus to the old lime-tree, mentioned above, and then to the right, or by train to *Gmain*, in 1/4 hr.), is the *Whey Dairy* in connection with the Curhaus, and 1/4 M. farther on are the *Alpgarten Inn* and the *Restaurant zur Alpenbahn*, situated at the entrance to the **Alpgarten**, a rocky gorge, which we may ascend as far as (10 min.) the 'Klause'. — The road and railway then lead between the Untersberg on the left and the Lattengebirge on the right, and across the *Weissbach*, to (3 1/4 M.) the *Pass Hallthurm* (p. 70), to which also a shady and picturesque path leads from the entrance of the Alpgarten, at first skirting the Reichenhall water-conduit and crossing the foot-bridge at the pump-house (1 1/2 hr.). — From the dairy we may return to Reichenhall in 25 min., passing the *Streitbühl* (private property, not open to the public) and the old *Schloss Gruttenstein* (p. 67).

To the W. of the Gradir-Park, beyond the (1/2 M.) *Nonner Steg* (bridge across the Saalach), extends the *Nonner Wald*, which is intersected by numerous paths. The most frequented leads straight on (where it forks, we pass through the fence to the right) to (3/4 M.) **Non** (1590'; *Fuchsbauer's Restaurant*), a village at the foot of the Hochstauffen, with an old church containing a Gothic *Altar of the 15th century. The *Villa Stauffen*, belonging to Dr. Martius, has a fine garden. — The raised path to the left, just beyond the Nonner Steg, leads to (1 1/2 M.) *Bad Kirchberg* (p. 67). Other paths lead past the 'Eichenrondel' and through the *Weitwiesen* to (2 1/2 M.) the *Kaitl*, on the Lofer road (p. 69); to the *Buchenhof* and (1 1/2 M.) the *Poschen-Mühle* (Restaurant, with rooms; view), etc. — The ***Padinger Alpe** (2170'; 615' above Reichenhall) may be reached in 1 1/4 hr., either viâ Non (see above) or by a zigzag path from Buchenhof; on the top is a café (splendid view of the Reichenhall valley). — The **Listsee** (2040'; 1 hr.), a small lake embosomed among woods at the foot of the Zwiesel, is reached by ascending beyond the Buchenhof (see above), chiefly through wood. Return-route by *Langacker* to (2 1/2 M.) *Bad Kirchberg* (p. 67).

The **Molkenbauer** (1625'; *Inn*) at *Kibling*, on the left bank of the Saalach, reached viâ *Kirchberg* in 1/2 hr., affords a good view of the Saalach-Thal. The path (generally in shade) farther on follows the left bank (the road running on the opposite bank, p. 81) to (1 1/2 hr.) *Fronau*, and crosses the Jettenberg bridge to (20 min.) *Jettenberg* (p. 81). — The **Bürgermeister-Alp** (2420'; 1 hr.) is ascended by a zigzag path from the Molkenbauer through wood (or we may diverge to the right immediately beyond the Saalach bridge), and through the *Teufelshöhle*, to the *Vordere Aussicht* (view of Reichenhall). We then retrace our steps through the grotto, and take the path to the left to the *Hintere Aussicht* (Lattengebirge, Saalach valley, etc.). On the N. side is a direct path to Kirchberg (not recommended). — The **Kugelbachbauer** (2085'; 3/4 hr.), reached by a path ascending to the left beyond Bad Kirchberg, commands a pretty view (rfmts. at the farm). About halfway up, a little to the right, is the *Reischlklamm*, a rocky cleft, spanned by a bridge. — Route to (4 1/2 M.) **Jettenberg** and the *Staubfall*, see p. 81.

To THE *MAUTHHÄUSL, 2 1/2 hrs., a very attractive excursion (carr. with one horse, 6, carr. and pair 10 1/2 *M*; omnibus daily in summer at 2.30 p.m. from the Hôtel Achselmannstein, returning at 6 p.m., return-fare 1 1/2 *M*). The Lofer road (p. 185) leads to the W., passing Bad Kirchberg, the (1 1/2 M.) *Kaitl Inn* (well spoken of), and the *Moser Inn* (with garden), and ascends a wooded ravine. About 1/2 M. farther on, by a mill on the left bank of the *Seebach*, is a flight of 277 steps ascending to the right to (20 min.) the **Chapel of St. Pancras** (1800'), commanding an extensive view. On the higher eminence facing it on the W. stands the ruin of **Karlstein** (reached by the first footpath to the right beyond the steps to St. Pancras), another good point of view. — About 3/4 M. farther on (1 hr. from Reichenhall) we reach the pretty **Thumsee** (1730'), 1/2 M. long and 1/4 M. broad (*Restaurant* on the opposite bank; the ferryman, at the N. end of the lake, is summoned by shouting). The road ascends from the W. end of the lake through the picturesque *Nesselgraben* to the (1/2 hr.) pump-house of *Obernesselgraben*, at the summit of the pass (2120'), and 1/4 M. farther on divides. The left branch descends abruptly to *Schnaitzlreut* and *Unken* (p. 191); while the right branch, known as the *Neuweg*, maintains its high level above the valley of the *Weissbach* (opposite rises the huge *Ristfeichtkogel*, 5315'; to the S.E. the Watzmann), and reaches the (1/2 hr.) *Mauthhäusl (2075'; *Inn*), in a most picturesque situation above the profound gorge of the Weissbach. A path leads down to the *Gorges of the Weissbach* and the *Schrainbach Fall* in the ravine beneath. — Beyond the Mauthhäusl the road goes on, past *Weissbach* and *Inzell*, to *Traunstein* (p. 62). — An attractive return-route to Reichenhall from the Mauthhäusl leads through the *Höllenbach-Thal* in 3 hrs.

ASCENTS (guides, Jos. Brandmaier, J. Kuglstatter, Jos. Rieth, Franz Süss). An admirable point of view near Reichenhall is the *Zwiesel (5850'; 3 1/2-4 hrs.; bridle-path; guide unnecessary), the W. and highest peak of the *Stauffengebirge*. We may drive from Bad Kirchberg, turning to the right at the *Kaitl* (see above), to (3/4 hr.) the farm of *Langacker* (Rfmts.), and thence follow the cart-track leading up through wood to (1/2 hr.) a guide-post, which indicates the footpath diverging to the right through wood to (1 1/2-2 hrs.) the *Zwiesel-Alp* or *Schwaig-Alp* (4790'; Inn, bed 2 *M*), 1 hr. below the summit. A shorter and more picturesque route leads from Reichenhall viâ the Nonner Steg and through the Oberlandl to (1 hr.) the *Listsee* (p. 68), whence we reach the Zwiesel route through a cleft to the left, turning to the right at the (10 min.) gnide-post (see above). The summit (the highest peak is about 10 min. to the N. of the cross) commands a magnificent mountain-panorama, extending from the Gaisberg on the E. to the Kaisergebirge on the W. (Schafberg, Untersberg, Dachstein, Tennengebirge, Hohe Göll, Hochkönig, Watzmann, Schönfeldspitze, Wiesbachhorn, Mühlstnrzhorn, the Lofer and Leogang Steinberge, Glockner, Venediger, and Sonntagshorn), and a view of the plain to the N.E., with its numerous lakes. — A steep path ascends from the Zwiesel-Alp across the *Weitscharte* in 2 1/2 hrs. to the **Hochstauffen** or **Kreuzstauffen** (5815'), the E. peak of the Stauffengebirge, marked by a large cross. The ascent on the N. side by a good new path from *Piding* is preferable (p. 66).

The *Stoisser Alpe on the *Teisenberg* (3905′), easily ascended from *Piding* (p. 66) in 3½ hrs., is another fine point. Carriage-road by *Mauthhausen*, *Anger*, and *Kohlhäusl* to the chalet, ¼ hr. from the top. Descent to *Siegsdorf* (p. 65), *Inzell* (p. 62), or *Teisendorf* (p. 63).

16. Berchtesgaden. Königs-See.

Comp. Maps, pp. 72, 120.

a. From Reichenhall to Berchtesgaden.

12 M. Railway in 1¼ hr. (2nd class 1 ℳ 60 pf., 3rd class 1 ℳ). The tickets are sold by the conductor on the train. The view-carriages, for which 2nd class passengers have to take an additional 3rd class ticket, are scarcely recommended. — Carriage from Reichenhall viâ Hallthurm to Berchtesgaden (preferable in fine weather) in 3 hrs., with one horse 11 ℳ 20 pf., with two horses 17 ℳ (fee included); viâ Hintersee and Ramsau (much better than viâ Hallthurm), 15 or 27 ℳ; see p. 73. — Omnibus (1 ℳ) and Carriages for the Königssee (tariff, see p. 73) meet the trains at Berchtesgaden.

Reichenhall (1555′), see p. 66. The train skirts the W. side of the town to (1 M.) *Reichenhall-Kirchberg* (*Hôtel Bavaria, at the station; *Bad Kirchberg*, to the right, beyond the Saalach, p. 67) and then ascends to the left through the valley of the *Waidbach* (4:100). To the left is the château of *Gruttenstein* (p. 67). At (2 M.) *Gmain* (1765′; Restaurant) we obtain a view of the Untersberg (left) and the Lattengebirge (right). To the left lie the village of Gross-Gmain and the ruin of Plain (p. 68). The train then steadily ascends along the base of the Lattengebirge, crosses the *Weissbach* and the old moraine of the *Fuchsenstein*, and proceeds through fine wood to (4½ M.) **Hallthurm** (2270′; **Pension Hallthurm*), picturesquely situated on the saddle between the Untersberg and the Lattengebirge, with an old tower. We then descend (2:100) through a wide green valley (in front, to the right, the Hochkalter, with the Blaueis glacier, to the left the Watzmann) and skirt the *Bischofswieser Ache*, which descends from the right. In front rises the Hohe Göll, to the right the Hagengebirge. Below (8½ M.) *Bischofswiesen* (2015′; Brennerbascht Inn, Neuwirth, p. 74) the train crosses to the left bank of the Ache. The next part of the line lies through the wild *Tristram Ravine* (short tunnel) to (10½ M.) *Gmundbrücke* (1805′), at the confluence of the Bischofswieser Ache with the *Ramsauer Ache*. The train runs along the bank of the latter to (12 M.) *Berchtesgaden* (1770′; Hôtel Bahnhof); the station lies to the S. of the town, near the salt-works (omnibuses for the large hotels and the Königs-See in waiting; footpath across the railway to Berchtesgaden, p. 72).

b. From Salzburg to Berchtesgaden.

14 M. Steam Tramway to (8 M.) *St. Leonhard-Drachenloch* in 53 min.; Omnibus thence to ***Berchtesgaden*** seven times daily in 1¼ hr., and to ***Königs-See*** four times daily in 2 hrs. When the regular omnibuses are full, travellers must arrange for their own conveyance; the omnibuses rarely start punctually. At Berchtesgaden, the omnibuses halt in the Königs-

See road about ¾ M. from the village and from the station for Reichenhall. Through-ticket from Salzburg to Berchtesgaden 2nd cl. 1 fl. 20 kr., 3rd cl. 1 fl.; to Königs-See 1 fl. 70, 1 fl. 50 kr., return-ticket, 2 fl. 60, 2 fl. 10 kr. Circular ticket from Salzbnrg to Berchtesgaden and back viâ Reichenhall, 2 fl. 90, 2 fl. 10 kr. For a day's excursion the best plan is to leave Salzburg at 9.8 a.m., arriving at Königs-See at 12.25 p.m., and row to the Obersee and back (3 hrs.); then from Königs-See at 3.40 p.m. to the Salt Mines (4.20 p.m.; stay of 1 hr.) and thence back to Salzburg, which will be reached about 8.15 p.m. Luggage is charged for at the rate of 25 kr. per 55 lbs. from Salzburg to St. Leonhard, and 20 kr. from St. Leonhard to Berchtesgaden; no guarantee is given that it will be forwarded at the same time as the passenger. — In summer (June-Oct.) an OMNIBUS plies direct from Salzburg (Café Tomaselli) to the *Königs-See*, starting at 6 a.m., reaching the Königs-See at 9.30 a.m., leaving for the return-journey at 3.30 p.m., passing the Salt Mines at 4.30 p.m. (halt of 1 hr.), and regaining Salzburg at 8.30 p.m. (fare 1 fl., there and back 2 fl.). — CARRIAGE from Salzburg to Berchtesgaden 5 or 8 fl., there and back 6 or 10 fl.; to the Königs-See and back 8 or 12 fl. (visit to the salt-mines inclnded in each case; the drive from Salzburg and back, with a visit to the salt-works, occupies 8 hrs.). The salt-mine is generally visited on the return-jonrney, bnt the coachman may be ordered to drive from Salzburg direct to the (2 hrs.) mining-offices. A supply of small change in German money will be fonnd useful. The nsnal halting-place on the way to Berchtesgaden is the Inn Zur Almbach-Klamm.

The STEAM TRAMWAY ('Salzburger Localbahn'; p. 84) leads through the suburb of *Nonnthal* (p. 88), passes (3 M.) *Hellbrunn* (p. 91) and (5½ M.) *Anif* (p. 91), and near (6¾ M.) *Grödig* (*Bräuhaus; Löwe), at the foot of the *Untersberg* (p. 92), crosses the *Alm Canal*, conducted to Salzburg from the Ache, which drains the Königs-See. On the hill to the right is the old château of *Glaneck* (p. 91), behind which towers the pointed *Hochstauffen* (p. 69); on the left is the *Schmidtenstein* (5555'), resembling a castle. About 1½ M. to the W. is the *Gosleier Fels* (1870'), commanding a fine view of the valley. The line skirts the Alm Canal (cement-works) and reaches its terminus at the station of **St. Leonhard** (1585'; *Restaurant*). On the hill to the left is *Schloss Gartenau*, above the prettily-situated village of *St. Leonhard*.

From St. Leonhard we may ascend by a marked path, viâ *Gartenau* and *Gutratberg*, to the top of the (1½ hr.) Getschen (3050'), a good point of view. The descent may be made to the road from *Zill* to Berchtesgaden, or viâ the *Barmsteine* to *Hallein* (comp. p. 93).

On the right, near the (5 min.) *Restaurant Drachenloch*, high up in the side of the Untersberg, is the curious opening called the Drachenloch ('dragon's hole'). A narrow defile, traversed by the Ache, between the Untersberg and the N. spur of the *Hohe Göll*, now leads to the district of Berchtesgaden. The boundary is formed by the *Hangende Stein* (1490'), a cliff rising above the Ache. The Austrian custom-station is on this side of the cliff; the Bavarian station is 1 M. farther on, near an old tower. — 9½ M. **Schellenberg** (1560'; **Forelle*, near the church, good trout, R. 1 *M*; *Untersberg*), with a monument to the memory of natives who fell in 1870-71. — The road follows the right bank of the Ache, and reaches the (2½ M.) **Almbach-Klamm. Hotel* (1660'; good trout; to the *Almbach-Klamm*, see p. 75), ½ M. beyond which the road from

Hallein viâ *Zill* (p. 94) joins our road on the left. On the right rises the precipitous *Graue Wand*. The valley expands, and the *Grosse* and *Kleine Watzmann*, with the *Watzmann Scharte* and *Glacier* between them, suddenly become visible. Crossing the *Larosbach*, at the *Laroswacht* (p. 75), and then the Ache by the (1/2 M.) *Freimann-Brücke*, we ascend the slope on the left bank. (The Königs-Allee on the right bank, see p. 75.) We soon obtain (1/2 M.) the first glimpse of Berchtesgaden, with its well-built houses, delightfully situated on the slope of the mountain, and surrounded by meadows and trees. About 1/2 M. farther on, at a finger-post indicating the way to the 'Salzberg und Königs-See', a road (the direct route to the Königs-See) leads across the *Gollenbach-Brücke* to (1/4 M.) the **Salt Mine** (1742').

*Visit to the Salt Mine (easier, more expeditious, and less expensive than a visit to the Dürrenberg mine at Hallein). Ticket for the regular trips at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m., 1 1/2 *M* each; at other hours, from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m., admission for one person 3 1/2 *M*, for each additional person 1 1/2 *M* (tickets at the mining-offices, opposite the entrance-shaft). Visitors of each sex are provided with appropriate miners' costumes and with lanterns. The mine is entered on foot, numerous flights of steps ascended, and an occasional descent accomplished by means of wooden slides inclined at an angle of 45° or more. These present no difficulty. Ladies are preceded by a miner, who acts as a drag and prevents the risk of a concussion at the bottom of the slide. Gentlemen are supplied with leathern gloves, and regulate their pace by allowing the rope at the side to slip more or less rapidly through their hands. The 'Salz-See', illuminated somewhat feebly by miners' lamps, is traversed in a boat. The party then passes through several other chambers and galleries, the most interesting of which is the huge Kaiser-Franz chamber, now deserted, and reaches the tramway by which the mine is quitted. Ladies are seated in rude cars, gentlemen on a long wooden horse on wheels. The miniature train descends on an inclined plane, its speed being regulated by a brakesman, and finally shoots out into the open air. Visitors may be photographed on the spot in their mining costume.

The mine lies about 3/4 M. from Berchtesgaden, to which the *Bergwerks-Allee* leads. — The road from Salzburg, leading straight on from the Gollenbach bridge (see above), crosses the *Gernbach* (on the left is the *Malerhügel*, a massive rock commanding a beautiful view), and ascends through the straggling suburb of *Nonnthal* to (1 M.) Berchtesgaden. Travellers bound for the Königs-See do not go through Berchtesgaden, but drive past the salt-works, round the base of the hill.

Berchtesgaden. — **Hotels.** *Bellevue, with baths, R., L., & A. 2-4, B. 1, D. 3, pension 6-8 *M*, omn. 60 pf.; *Leuthaus or Post, R. 2-3 *M*, B. 80 pf., pension 6-7, omn. 1/2 *M*; Vier Jahreszeiten, at the upper end of the village, with garden and view, R. 2 1/2, D. 3, B. 1, pens. 6-8 *M*; Hôtel-Pension & Restaurant Deutsches Haus, R. 1 1/2-3, pens. 5-7 *M*; *Hôt.-Rest. Bahnhof, at the station, pens. 5 1/2 *M*; Watzmann, R. 2 *M*; Krone; Salzburger Hof, pens. 5 *M*; Neuhaus; Nonnthalee Wirthshaus; Bär; Löwe; Triembacher, R. 1 *M*; Zur Königs-Allee, on the Salzburg road. — **Pensions:** Geiger, 5-7 *M* per day; Berghof; Villa-Minerva, with park and view; Luitpoln; Villa Holzner (*Café Waldluft*), in a cool situation; Wahlheim; Schwabenwirth; Göhlstein; Fürstenstein; Wenig; Zechmeister. — Pens. Gregory, with café-garden, 6-8 *M*; Malterlehen, Hofreit, Villa Köppeleck, etc., in Schönau (see p. 75);

Geograph. Anst. von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

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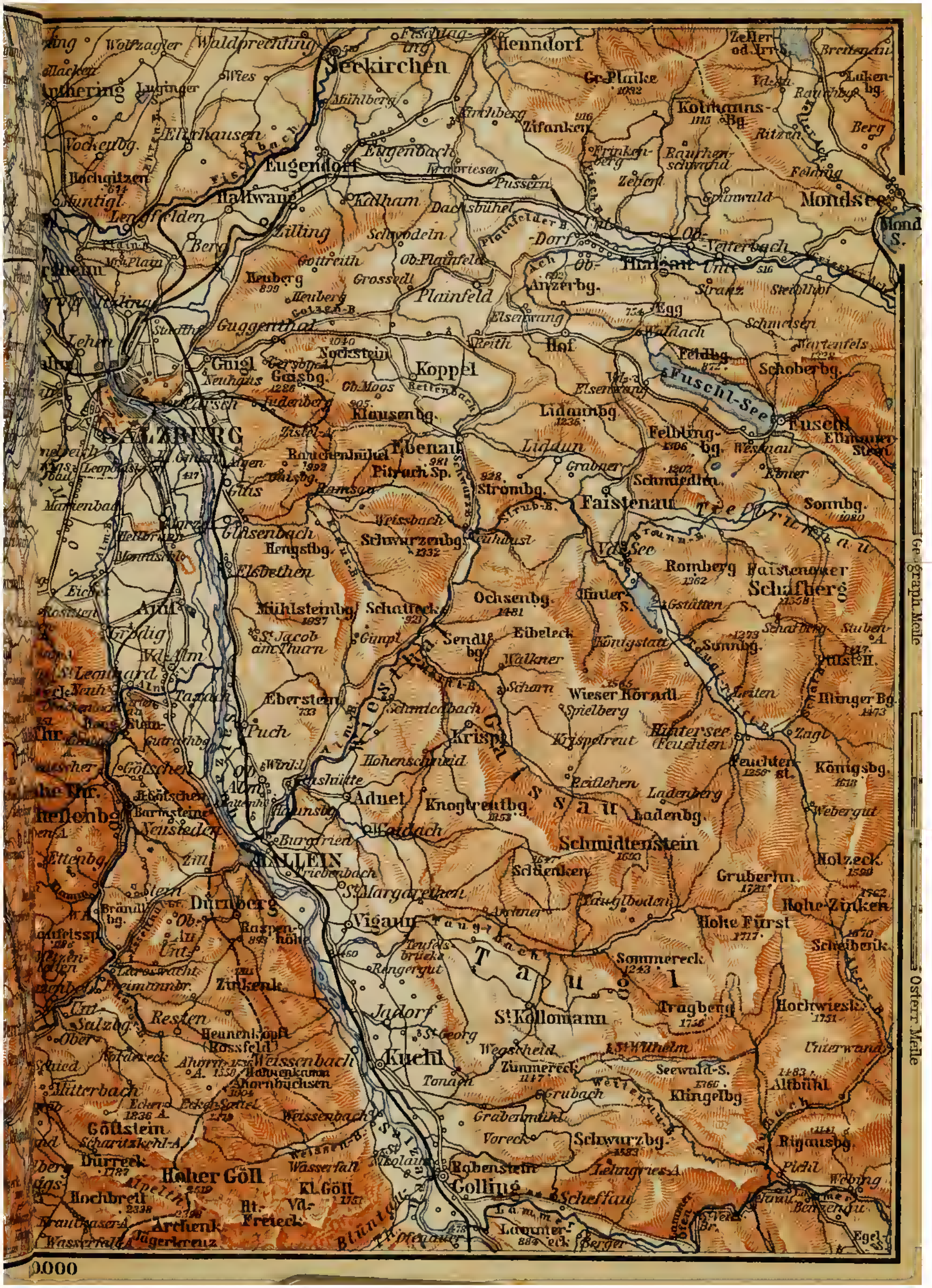
Seekirchen
Henndorf
Eugendorf
Hallwang
Mondsee
Salzburg
Fuschl-See
Fuschl
Plainfeld
Koppel
Ebenau
Faistenau
Hof
Thalgau
Hintersee
Elsbethen
Anif
Grödig
Puch
Hallein
Dürnberg
Vigaun
St. Kollomann
Kuchl
Golling
Hoher Göll
Kl. Göll
Schmidtenstein
Schafberg
Tennengau
Osterr. Meile
Geograph. Meile

*Moritz, Steiner, and Regina, on the upper Salzberg (p. 75; 1¼-1½ hr.). — *Apartments* to let are advertised at the fountain in front of the Neuhaus.

Cafés. **Forstner*, near the Post, with rooms; *Deutsches Haus* (see above), beer; *Café-Restaurant Göhlstein*, near the Malerhügel; good beer in the *Unter-Bräuhaus* ('Bräustübl'). — Reading-Room in the Rathhaus (1st floor), adm. free. — Summer Theatre in the Vier Jahreszeiten Hotel (see above). — Subscription to the *Verschönerungs-Verein*, 4 *M* for four days, families 6 *M*. — Money may be changed at *M. Grundner's*.

Baths. Fresh and salt-water baths at the Bellevue, the Lenthaus, and most of the pensions; *Huber*, Bahnhof-Str.; *Wilhelmsbad*, Maximilian-Str. *River Baths* in the *Gernbach*, ¾ M. from the town, to the left of the Salzburg road, and at the *Aschauer Weiher*, 2 M. from the town, to the right of the old Reichenhall road.

Carved Wares in wood, bone, and ivory, for which Berchtesgaden has been famous for centuries, are kept in great variety by *S.* and *P. Zechmeister*, *Kaserer*, *Walch*, *Wenig*, *Huber*, *Grassl*, and others. — Exhibition of the local *School of Carving* in the Königsseer-Str., daily in summer, 8-6, adm. free.

Carriages. To the *Königs-See* and back, with stay of 3 hrs., one-horse carriage 8 *M*, two-horse 11 *M* 70 pf. (for each additional hour 1 *M* more); to *Ramsau* 8 *M* 10 or 11 *M* 70, there and back (½ a day) 11 *M* 10 or 15 *M* 70 pf.; *Hintersee* 11 *M* 40 pf. or 17 *M*, there and back 13 *M* 40 or 20 *M* 40 pf.; to *Almbach-Klamm* 8 *M* 10 and 11 *M* 70 pf.; to *Vordereck* (Pens. Moritz), with two horses 11 *M* 70 pf.; to *Ilsank* 5 *M* 70 pf.; to *Reichenhall* via Schwarzbachwacht, returning via Hallthurm, 17 *M* 50 or 26 *M* 50 pf. Fees included, but tolls extra. — **Omnibus** from the station to *Königs-See* in connection with the trains (1 *M*); to the Wimbachklamm Hotel (Ramsau), twice daily in summer from the station (2½ *M*); to the *Hintersee* once daily in July and August (3½ *M*).

English Church Service in summer.

Berchtesgaden (1885'), a small Bavarian town with 2300 inhab., was down to 1803 the seat of an independent provostry, or ecclesiastical principality, the dominions of which were so mountainous and so limited in extent (165 sq. M.), that it was jestingly said to be as high as it was broad (interesting relief-map in the above-mentioned reading-room). One-sixth part only was cultivated, the remainder consisting of rock, forest, and water. The handsome old abbey is now a royal château. The *Abbey Church* possesses Romanesque cloisters, carved stalls, marble tombs of the Abbots of Berchtesgaden, and an interesting crypt. In the Baumgarten-Allee, in the middle of the town, are pleasant public gardens. To the E. of the church is the *Wika-Weiher*, with a fountain. The *Luitpold Park*, in front of the royal villa to the S. of the town, was embellished in 1893 with a bronze **Statue of Prince Luitpold*, regent of Bavaria. This point commands a fine view: to the left the Schwarzort, Hohe Göll, and Hochbrett, in the background the Stuhlgebirge and Schönfeldspitze, to the right the Kleine and Grosse Watzmann. In the valley, on the Ache, are situated extensive *Salt Works* and the *Station of the Reichenhall Railway* (p. 70). Berchtesgaden is a very favourite summer-resort, and the environs afford an almost inexhaustible variety of beautiful walks and excursions.

Walks (comp. the guide-book issued by the local Alpine Club). The *Lockstein (2235'; ½ hr.) commands an admirable view of the valley of Berchtesgaden, particularly by evening-light. We turn to the right by the abbey-church and ascend the *Doctorberg* by the old Reichenhall road; at

the hospital we turn to the right, again keeping to the right where the path divides at the *Ober-Weinfeld Farm*, and proceeding through the wood to the restaurant. — A few hundred paces before the hospital, opposite the Villa Scheifler, a charming path to the left skirts the precipitous *Kälberstein* (see below) by the '**Soolenleitung**', or salt-water conduit, to the (1/4 hr.) *Calvarienberg* (fine view), and proceeds thence, passing above the royal villa, to the new Reichenhall road. Before reaching the Calvarienberg, we may take the Fürstenstein road, to the right, and ascend to (1/4 hr.) the **Fürstenstein** (formerly a summer-resort of the abbots; now a pension). Hence we may proceed to the right by the Königsweg (see below), or to the left by the road past the Villa Waldrast and Brandholzer hack to Berchtesgaden. An interesting detour from the latter route leads viâ the *Belvedere* (fine view). — Another pleasant excursion may be made by following the old Reichenhall road past the hospital (see above) as far as the (1/2 hr.) *Rosthäusl* (2185'), and then proceeding to the right through the *Rostwald* to (1/4 hr.) the **Aschauer Weiher** (2135'), with swimming and other baths (1/4 M. to the N.E. the **Restaurant Dietfeldkaser*, picturesquely situated). We may return, at first through wood and then through meadows, to (40 min.) the *Weinfeld Farm* (see above), or to the left viâ the *Hilgerberg* to (3 M.) Berchtesgaden. — A pleasant return-route from the Rosthänsl to Berchtesgaden is offered by the **Königsweg**, extending for 1 1/2 M. along the wooded slopes of the Kälberstein, and joining the old Reichenhall road at the hospital (see above); or we may go on as far as the (1/2 hr.) Fürstenstein (see above). Another alternative is to follow the *Hermanns-Steig* (fine views) along the edge of the wood, to the S. from the Rosthäusl, and cross the *Hienleiten-Höhe* (view), to the new Reichenhall road and (1 hr.) Berchtesgaden. — A very pleasant walk may be taken to **Bischofswiesen** (p. 70) by following the old Reichenhall road to the (3 M.) *Neuwirth* (3/4 M. farther on, at the station, the *Brennerbascht Inn*), returning by the new Reichenhall road. A fine return-route is also by the beautiful **Maximilians-Reitweg**, which is reached through meadows (marked path) in about 10 min. from the railway-station of Bischofswiesen. This bridle-path traverses the *Rostwald*, on the slope of the Untersberg, and ends at the Dietfeldkaser near the Aschauer-Weiher (see above). The *Katzenstein* (1/2 hr. from Bischofswiesen), to the left of the beginning of the Maximilians-Reitweg, commands a fine view. — Another excursion leads to the (1 hr.) **Böckl-Weiher** in the *Strub* (1985'; Restaurant; baths), viâ the new Reichenhall road as far as *Reitofen*, then to the left viâ *Urbanlehen* to the Bischofswieser Ache, the right bank of which we follow (from the pond to the Neuwirth, 25 min.). — The **Tristram-Weg** is a level path in the gorge of the Bischofswieser Ache; before the Gmund Bridge (p. 70), we turn to the right (1 hr. to the Böckl-Weiher, see above).

The **Schlösslbichl** (1/2 hr.; 2075'), an inn with a pretty view, at the mouth of the *Gerner-Thal*, is reached from Nonnthal by the *Hilgerberg*, or from the Weinfeld farm by the *Pfannhausmaier*; in the vicinity are the *Etzerschlössl*, a villa belonging to Prince Urusoff, and the *Etzer-Mühle*, with a waterfall. A new road leads hence to (20 min.) the hamlet of Gern (2390'; *Inn*), with the pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Gern* (good ceiling-paintings and old votive tablets). About 1/4 M. beyond the church, not far from the next cottage, is a point commanding a fine view of the Watzmann and Untersberg. A new path (with red marks) ascends to the right between the school and the inn. From the (20 min.) fork, the right branch leads to the (3 min.) **Marxen-Höhe* (2566'), affording a splendid view of the Watzmann, Göll, etc., while the left branch leads to the (25 min.) *Gasperl*, on the way to the Knäufelspitze (p. 76), by which we may return to Berchtesgaden in 1 1/4 hr. — At the foot of the sheer Untersberg, 1/2 hr. above Gern, lies *Hinter-Gern* (2595'), whence a dizzy descent leads to the right, viâ the *Braunlehen*, on the N. slope of the Knäufelspitze, to the *Almbach-Klamm* (p. 75). To the left another dizzy route (red marks) leads viâ the *Dürrlehen* to the (1 hr.) **Theresienklause** (2300'), in the picturesque *Almbach-Thal*. Hence we may ascend to the N.E. to (1 hr.) the pilgrimage-church of *Ettenberg* (2720'; Inn, plain), and descend the *Gatterlweg* to the (1/2 hr.) entrance of the *Almbach-Klamm* (p. 75).

Au (1½ hr.; red marks). We follow the Salzbnrg road (or the shady *Königs-Allée*, first on the left, then on the right hank of the Ache) to the (50 min.) *Laroswacht* (see below). Thence we ascend to the right, passing (20 min.) a chapel, in a commanding position, to (20 min.) the *Inn* of *Unterau*, which occupies a magnificent situation. Thence to the *Dürrenberg* (p. 93), 1 hr.; to *Zill* (p. 94), 1 hr.; to *Vordereck* (see below), 1½ hr. — The ronte viâ the **Laros Water Conduit** (red marks) is less attractive. From the salt-mine we proceed viâ the *Mausbichl* (¾ hr.) and skirt the slope of the Salzberg, passing through two tunnels; then from the end of the conduit we ascend the ravine of the Laroshach, to the left, to (1¼ hr.) *Au*. — The *Mahlweg* and the **Kleine Barmstein*, see p. 93.

The **Kalte Keller**, a deep rocky cleft above the *Herzogberg* (see below), is reached by a path ascending to the left beside the shooting-range (¾ hr.; small restaurant). The return may be made viâ the *Ottenhöhe* (fine view) to the Königs-See road (½ hr. to Berchtesgaden).

Schönau is a scattered village on the plateau between the *Königsseeer Ache* and the *Ramsauer Ache* (pensions, see p. 72). A picturesque walk leads from the station past the château of *Lustheim*, to the (1 hr.) *Vienna Café-Garden* at the Pens. Gregory and (¼ M.) the *Kohlhiesl* (Café), returning by the Unterstein road (1¼ hr.) passing the *Sulzberglehen*, or viâ *Ilsank* (p. 79; 2 hrs.). Charming views of the Hohe Göll, Brett, Kahlersberg, etc.

The **Ober-Salzberg** (to Vordereck or Pens. Moritz, 1½ hr.; omn. from the station to Pens. Moritz daily at 3.30 pm., 3 *M*, carr. and pair 11 *M* 70 pf.) may be reached by crossing the Ache at the rifle-range, and proceeding hy a road, shaded the greater part of the way, past (1¼ hr.) the *Pension Steiner*. Beyond this point the road divides, the left branch leading to (¼ hr.) the forester's lodge at *Vordereck* (3180'; Café, adjoining the *Pension Villa Regina*), the right to (¼ hr.) the **Pension & Restaurant Moritz* (3135'), in a sheltered situation (pens. 8 *M*). The pensions on the Upper Salzherg (besides those already mentioned: *Bergler; Hölzl; Kurz*, etc.) are steadily growing in reputation as resorts for the mountain air cure. — An interesting path (red marks) leads from Pension **Moritz** to the (1½ hr.) *Scharitzkehl* (see below), running all the way through wood. — Another path leads from Pension Moritz to *Vordereck* in 10 min. (above is a view-temple, commanding a splendid panorama) and (5 min. farther) the *Hintereck Inn* (direct road also from Pens. Moritz), at the junction of two routes, that to the left leading to (1¼ hr.) *Au* (see above), that to the right to the *Ecker-Sattel* (p. 95). *Rossfeld*, see p. 93; *Göhlstein* and *Hohe Göll*, see p. 76.

The **Almbach-Klamm**, a picturesque gorge through which the *Almbach* descends in cascades from the Untersberg, is an interesting object for an excursion (1½ hr.; carr. to the hotel in ¾ hr.). We follow the Salzburg road to (3¼ M.) the **Almbach-Klamm Hotel* (p. 71), turn to the left to (5 min.) a bridge over the Ache, descend the left bank for 5 min., and near the *Almbach-Mühle* ascend on the left side of the gorge. The path crosses the hrook several times (railings at dizzy places). The finest point is the *Gumpe*, a rocky basin with a cascade 33' high falling into a dark-green pool, ahout 8 min. from the entrance of the gorge. (A path is being constructed from this gorge to the *Theresien-Klause*, see p. 74.) We may return by a path ascending among hushes on the left bank of the Ache (a few marshy places), and in ½ hr. cross a hridge without railings, to the Salzburg road, ¼ M. below the *Freimann-Brücke* (p. 72). Viâ *Gern* (for those only who have steady heads), see p. 74.

**Vorderbrand* (1½-2 hrs.; carr. and pair there and back 13 *M* 70 pf.; donkey with attendant 10 *M*). At the (¼ hr.) *Wemholz*, on the old Königs-See road, we diverge to the left and cross the *Faselsberg* to (1½ hr.) *Vorderbrand* (3485'; *Inn). Thence in 20 min. to the *Vordere* and *Hintere* **Brandkopf* (3795'), which afford magnificent views. From this point to the *Scharitzkehl-Alp* ¾ hr.; to the *Wasserfall-Alp* (4210'; rhododendrons), 40 min.; to the *Königs-See*, ¾ hr.; to the *Gotzen-Alp* (p. 78) 4 hrs.; ascent of the *Jenner* (p. 76), 2 hrs., with guide; *Brett* (p. 76), 3 hrs. with gnide.

**Scharitzkehl-Alp* (3360'; 1½-2 hrs.; gnide, unnecessary, 3, donkey and attendant 10 *M*). From the rifle-range we ascend the *Herzogberg* to the right, passing the Kalte Keller (see above), or divérge to the left from

the Königs-See road opposite the station, and pass the *Waldhäusl*. Both routes unite near the *Schiedlehen*. Or we may follow the road to Vorderbrand (see above) till we are opposite (3 M.) the *Spinnerlehen*, then ascend to the left. The Alp (Rfmts.) lies in an extensive meadow, surrounded by trees, between the Göhlstein and the Dürreckkopf. About ¾ hr farther up is the *Endsthal*, a desolate valley at the W. base of the Hohe Göll, containing rocky debris and patches of snow. From the Scharitzkehl-Alp to *Vorderbrand* ¾ hr., to *Vordereck* 1½ hr. (see p. 75).

Mountain Excursions (guides, *Jos. Hausmann*, nicknamed *Bindersepp*, *Peter Schwaiger*, and *Nep. Walch* at Berchtesgaden; *G. Brandner* at Salzberg; *Joh. Kastner* at Schönau; *Mich. Brandner* and *Nik. Moderegger* at Königs-See; *Joh. Grill jun.*, nicknamed *Köderbacher jun.*, *Jos. Aschauer*, *Joh. Gruber*, *Joh. Punz*, nicknamed *Preisei*, and *W. Votz*, nicknamed *Jagerer*, at Ramsau). The Knäufelspitze (3900'; 2 hrs.), the highest peak of the *Metzenleiten* (p. 74), commands an excellent view (marked path; guide, unnecessary, 4 *M*; donkey with attendant 10 *M*). We either proceed viâ *Gern* (p. 74; the easiest route), or follow the Salzburg road, and beyond the river-baths ascend to the left, passing the villas Alpenruhe and Aldefeld; at the latter we either go to the left by *Kropfleiten* and *Marxen* (better path), or to the right by *Freilehen*, to the (1¼ hr.) *Gasperl Inn* (2970'), and to (¾ hr.) the top, with a small refuge-hut (view of Salzburg 3 min. to the E.). — The **Todte Mann** (4555'), a spur of the *Lattengebirge*, may be ascended by *Bischofswiesen* (p. 74; turn to the left ½ M. to the N. of the Brennerbascht) in 2½-3 hrs., attractive. The path is indicated by red marks (guide, 5 *M*, unnecessary for experts). On the top is the *Bezold-Hütte*. A descent to the S. leads in 40 min. to the *Söldenköpfl* (p. 79), and to (½ hr.) *Ilsank*, by a marked path; another to the S.W. viâ *Schwarzeck* to the *Zipfelhäusl* and to *Ramsau* (comp. p. 80). — Ascent of the **Jenner** (6150'), from Berchtesgaden viâ *Vorderbrand* and the *Krautkaser-Alp* in 3½-4 hrs. (guide 5 *M*); or from Königs-See by the *Königsberg-Alpe* (p. 78) in 3½ hrs., attractive and not difficult. — Ascent of the **Hohe Brett** (7750'), the W. spur of the Hohe Göll, by Vorderbrand and through the *Brettgabel* in 4-5 hrs., fatiguing (guide 7 *M*); edelweiss abundant. — **Göhlstein**, or *Kehlstein* (6015'), a N. spur of the Hohe Göll, viâ *Vordereck* (p. 75) and the *Untere* and *Obere Göll-Alp* in 3½ hrs. with guide (5 *M*), an attractive and not difficult expedition (path indicated by red marks). — The **Hohe Göll** or **Göhl** (8265') may be ascended from Vordereck (p. 75) by the (3 hrs.) *Ecker-Alpe* (4660'; night-quarters) and over the *Eckerfirst* (5840') and the *Göllleiten* in 4 hrs., but should be undertaken only by adepts with good guides (12 *M*). Comp. pp. 93, 95. Magnificent view. A long descent (not difficult for experts) leads viâ the *Archenköpfe* and the *Brettriedel* to the *Alpelthal* and to Vorderbrand. — The **Schneibstein** (7465'), an excellent point of view, is easily ascended in 2 hrs. from the (3-3½ hrs.) *Königsberg-Alpe* (p. 78; guide 8 *M*). — The **Kahlersberg** (7705') is ascended from the *Gotzenalp* (p. 78) by the *Landthalwand* and *Bärensunk* in 4 hrs. (fatiguing; guide 11 *M*). The descent may be made viâ the *Seelein-Alpe* and the *Priesberg-Alpe* to the *Königsbach-Alpe* (p. 78), and to (5 hrs.) *Königssee*. — The *Watzmann*, *Hundstod*, and *Steinerne Meer*, see pp. 80, 78; *Untersberg (Berchtesgadener Hochthron)*, see p. 92.

The gem of this district is the clear, dark-green ****Königs-See** (1975'), or *Lake of St. Bartholomew*, 6 M. long and 1¼ M. broad, the most beautiful lake in Germany, vying in grandeur with those of Switzerland and Italy. Some of the surrounding mountains, which rise almost perpendicularly from the water, are 6500' in height above the lake. The new road, opened in 1894, crosses the Ache near the station by an iron bridge, and gradually ascends along the right bank of the stream to (1¼ hr.) the lake.

The old high-road viâ the *Kranzbichl* is slightly longer (1½ hr.). — At the *Wemholz*, 1 M. from the station by the new road, another route

diverges to the right viâ the *Schwöb-Brücke*, and follows the left bank, leading past *Unterstein* (Inn), with a château and park of Count Arco-Zinneberg (accesible in the absence of the owner; fine collection of antlers). The roads unite again about 1/2 M. from the lake.

On the bank of the lake lies the village of *Königssee* (Zum Königssee, Schiffmeister, both on the lake), with a small bath-house.

A picturesque path on the N.E. bank of the lake leads to the (1/2 hr.) **Malerwinkel** (*View) and to the (1 hr.) *Kessel* (see below). — A splendid view of the entire lake is obtained from the (3/4 hr.) **Rabenwand** (2985′). The path (red marks) ascends to the right at the *Löwenstein*, a large boulder, 4 min. to the N. of the landing-stage, and threads its way among rocky debris; farther up it passes the Villa Beust.

The 'Schiffmeister' Moderegger presides over the rowing-boats and their crews, and regulates their trips. The fares are paid to him on returning; the rowers usually receive a small gratuity. The latter are sometimes stalwart peasant-girls, the sinews of whose arms might well be coveted by heroes of the Isis or the Cam. From the middle of June to 1st Oct. there are four regular trips daily round the lake, starting at 8.30 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., and 2.30 p.m., and occupying about 4 3/4 hrs., including 3/4 hr. at the Sallet-Alp and 1 hr. at St. Bartholomä (fare for each pers. 1 1/2 *M*). Small boat (2 pers.), with one rower, to St. Bartholomä 3 *M*; with two rowers (1-4 pers.) to St. Bartholomä 4 1/2, to the Sallet-Alp 6 1/2 *M*; with three rowers (7 pers.) 7 1/2 and 11 *M*; for parties of 10 or upwards 1 *M* and 1 1/2 *M* each. The best plan is to row direct to the Sallet-Alp (1 1/2 hr.), and call at St. Bartholomä in returning. The most favourable light is in the early morning or late in the afternoon.

Lake Voyage. To the left, on a promontory, is the *Villa Beust*; in the lake lies the islet of *Christlieger*, with a statue of St. John Nepomuk. The boat passes the *Falkenstein*, a rock with a cross commemorating the wreck of a boat with a party of pilgrims about 150 years ago. The lake now becomes visible in its entire extent; in the background rise the *Sagereckwand*, the *Grünsee-Tauern*, and the *Funtensee-Tauern*, and adjoining them on the right the *Schönfeldspitze* (8700′). On the E. bank the *Königsbach* falls over a red cliff (about 2525′) into the lake. A little farther on, at the deepest part of the lake (616′), a long, reverberating echo is awakened by a pistol fired in the direction of the W. cliffs *(Brentenwand)*. In the vicinity, on the E. bank, not far from the Kessel Fall, is a cavern on a level with the water, called the *Kuchler Loch*, from which a streamlet enters the lake (comp. p. 94). The boat touches at the **Kessel**, a wooded promontory on the E. bank, whence a good path, leading through the Kesselgraben, ascends to the (10 min.) pretty waterfall of the *Kesselbach* (bridle-path to the *Gotzen-Alp*, p. 78).

The boat now proceeds to the S.W. to **St. Bartholomä**, a green promontory, with a chapel and a former royal hunting château. At the restaurant kept by the forester good salmon-trout *(Salmo salvelinus*, Ger. *Saibling)* may be obtained (dear). In the cellar is a large tank for keeping the fish.

The **Chapel of SS. John and Paul**, 3/4 M. from the inn, attracts numerous pilgrims on the festival of St. Bartholomew (24th Aug.), when the surrounding heights are lighted up with bonfires. — The **Eiskapelle**, a kind of glacier in a wild gully between the Hachelwand and the Watzmann, 2755′ only above the sea-level, hardly merits a visit (there and back 1 1/2-2 hrs.; fatiguing path, dangerous in warm weather; guide desirable).

At the S.W. end of the lake the *Schrainbach* is precipitated into it from a rocky gorge. The *Sallet-Alp*, a poor pasture 1/2 M. in breadth and strewn with moss-grown rocks, with a villa of the Duke of Meiningen, separates the Königs-See from the beautiful ***Obersee** (2000′), a lake 1 M. long, enclosed on three sides by lofty precipices of limestone. To the left rises the sheer *Kaunerwand;* beyond it tower the *Teufelshörner* (7855′), from which a brook descends over the *Röthswand* in several arms from a height of 1800′. On the E. bank is the *Fischunkel-Alp*, to which a narrow path (not recommended) leads on the S. bank in 1/2 hr. — A good survey of the imposing Watzmann is obtained in returning.

From the Kessel (p. 77) a good path in long windings ascends to the (3 1/2-4 hrs.; guide, nnnecessary, 5 *M*) ***Gotzen-Alp** (5530′), opposite St. Bartholomä. It passes the chalets of (1 1/2 hr.) *Gotzenthal* and (1 hr.) *Seeau*, and then ascends in zigzags viâ the *Kreuzeck*, where we take the path to the right (that to the left leads to the *Regen-Alp*) and reach (1 hr.) the *Gotzen-Alp*, with three chalets, occupied in midsummer only (rustic quarters, with 5 beds, in the *Springel-Kaser*). Magnificent view of the Uebergossene Alm, Steinerne Meer, Watzmann, Hohe Göll, Untersberg, etc. The view towards the N. is imperfect until we reach the (1/4 hr.) *Feuerpalfen* (5640′) on the N.W. margin of the Alp. Somewhat beyond that point, from the brink of the rock lower down, the lake and St. Bartholomä are visible 3300′ below us. Descent to the (2 hrs.) Kessel, where a boat (previously ordered) should he in waiting; or we may proceed from the (1 1/2 hr.) Gotzenthal-Alp to the right to the (1/2 hr.) *Königsbach-Alp* (3900′), then cross the Königsbach, and descend to the left, crossing the *Hochbahn*, to the village of (1 1/2 hr.) Königssee; or continue along the hills by the *Königsweg* past the *Wasserfall-Alp* to (4 hrs.) *Vorderbrand*. Thence to (1 1/4 hr.) Berchtesgaden or (1 1/2 hr.) Vorderbrand, see p. 75.

From the Gotzen-Alp to the Sallet-Alp, 4-5 hrs., for adepts only (guide from Berchtesgaden 8 *M*). The path leads past the Wasserkaser chalet to the (1 hr.) Königsstand on the *Laafeld*, and in 10 min. more to the crest of the *Landthalwand*; descent to (25 min.) the *Landthal-Alp* and through the *Landthal* by a narrow, and at places rather steep and giddy path to (2 1/2-3 hrs.) the *Fischunkel-Alp* (see above) and (1/2 hr.) the *Sallet-Alp*. The interest of the route is enhanced by the numerous deer and chamois frequently seen in this royal *chasse*. — A still more interesting excursion may be made from Berchtesgaden direct viâ *Vorderbrand* (p. 75) to the (3 hrs.) *Königsbach-Alp;* 3/4 hr. *Priesberg-Alp;* then through the *Hirschlau* and over the *Gotzentauern* to the *Regen-Alp* and the (2 hrs.) *Landthalwand* (see above).

From the Königs-See to Golling (8 hrs.; guide 10 *M*, not necessary for adepts). Footpath (indicated by red marks) by the *Königsberg-Alp* (5210′; whence the *Jenner* may be ascended in 1 hr., comp. p. 76) and (3 1/2-4 hrs.) the Torrener Joch (5670′), between the *Schneibstein* and the *Brett;* descent to the *Upper* and *Lower Joch-Alp* and through the *Blüntau-Thal* (passing the pretty *Torrener Waterfall*), to (4 hrs.) *Golling* (p. 94).

Excursions in the Steinerne Meer, the wild mountain region to the S. of the Königs-See, are fatiguing (paths partly indicated by red marks, guide unnecessary for adepts in clear weather, see p. 71: to the Funtensee through the Saugasse 9 *M*, viâ Grünsee 10 *M*, over the Steinerne Meer to Saalfelden 16 *M*). A path leads from St. Bartholomä on the margin of the lake to the *Schrainbach Fall* (see above). Above the fall we ascend to the right through wood to (1 1/4 hr.) the *Holzstube* (2930′) and (1 hr.) the *Unterlahner-Alp* (3235′). We then mount the steep *Saugasse* in numerous zigzags to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Oberlahner-Alp* (4590′). Here a path to *Trischübel* ascends to the right (p. 80). The new path (passing the *Gjaidköpfe* on the right) now ascends the *Himmelsstiege*, and then descends a little to the (1 1/2 hr.) **Funtensee-Hütte** (5340′; club-inn in summer), which lies 5 min.

to the W. of the small *Funtensee* (5230′). — Another path (5 hrs.; more interesting for persons with steady heads) leads from the *Sallet-Alp* (p. 78) up the steep *Sagereckwand*, with a fine view of the Königssee and Obersee, to (2½ hrs.) the *Sagereck-Alp* (4395′), and monnts across the (1 hr.) *Grünsee-Au* through the finely situated *Zirbenau* to (1½ hr.) the *Funtensee-Hütte*. To the left, below the Zirbenau lies the pretty *Grünsee* (4935′). [The *Feld* (5535′), an excellent point of view, is easily ascended from the Funtensee Hut in 1 hr.; the *Viehkogl* (7078′) in 1½-2 hrs.; also the *Funtensee-Tauern* (8392′; 3½ hrs., fatiguing); and the *Hundstod* (8510′; 3½-4 hrs.) viâ the *Diesbach-Scharte* (easiest ascent, see p. 80).] — Several passes (*Buchauer*, *Ramseider*, *Weissbachl*, and *Diesbach Scharte*) lead from the Funtensee to Saalfelden; the shortest (6 hrs.) and most interesting is the **Ramseider Scharte** (6895′; 3½ hrs. from the Funtensee is the *Riemann-Haus*, comp. p. 128).

From the *Fischunkel-Alp* (p. 78) rough and fatiguing routes (11-12 hrs.; guide 15 *M*) cross the *Blühnbach-Thörl* (6670′) or the *Mauer-Scharte* (7140′) to the *Blühnbach-Thal* and *Werfen* (p. 121).

To THE RAMSAU a road leads direct from the Königs-See viâ *Schönau* (p. 75) to (4½ M.) *Ilsank* (see below). A somewhat longer route leads through the woods to the left from Schönan, at the base of the Grünstein, to the forester's house of *Schappach* (refreshments). Thence we may proceed either to the right to Ilsank, or to the left direct to the *Wimbach-Klamm* (see below).

FROM BERCHTESGADEN TO REICHENHALL (12 M.), railway viâ *Hallthurm* in 1¼ hr.; see p. 70. A far preferable route, however, is the ROAD BY THE RAMSAU AND THE SCHWARZBACHWACHT (20 M.; omn. daily to the Hintersee, see p. 73). The road passes the Luitpold Park and beyond the Theresien-Allée joins the new Reichenhall road. After ¾ M. (direction-post) it descends to the left, crossing the (⅓ M.) *Gmundbrücke* over the *Bischofswieser Ache*. At (2¼ M.) **Ilsank** (1910′; *Inn*, pens. 4-5 *M*; telephone to the Münchnerhaus, see p. 80), a brook descending about 400′ works a pump by which the salt-water from the mines is forced up to the *Söldenköpfl*, 1200 ft. higher, and over the Schwarzbachwacht to Reichenhall, a distance of 20 M.

A flight of steps ascends thence to the *Söldenköpfl* (3110′; simple refreshments in the pump-house) whence a good path with fine views leads along the brine conduit to the (1¼ hr.) *Zipfelhäusl* (p. 80) and the (1¾ hr.) Schwarzbachwacht (p. 81). — From the Söldenköpfl a new path leads viâ *Boschberg* to (1½ hr.) Berchtesgaden. — Ronte from Ilsank to the *Königs-See* viâ *Schönau*, 1½ hr. (see above).

The fine new road now runs along the left bank of the foaming Ache; to the left a grand view of the Watzmann; before us rises the broad Steinberg. The ***Ramsau** is remarkably picturesque owing to the contrast of the luxuriant vegetation of the valley with the imposing and picturesquely-shaped grey mountains. — On the left (1½ M.) a finger-post indicates the path to the 'Jagdschloss Wimbach'.

A path crossing the bridge (2050′; *Restaurant) to the left, and ascending to the right by the 'Trinkhalle', leads to the (¼ hr.) ***Wimbach-Klamm.** The clear blue water of the brook here forms beautiful falls in its rocky ravine, into which the sun shines abont noon.

A visit to the upper ***Wimbach-Thal**, at least for ½ hr. beyond the Jagdschloss, or still better to the Gries-Alp, is recommended. A good bridle-path leads from the upper end of the gorge at first on the left, and then on the right bank of the brook through pine-wood, and afterwards traverses the broad mass of débris from which the stream issues,

to (1 hr.) the hunting-lodge of *Wimbach* (3074'; Rfmts.). In 1½ hr. more we reach the *Gries-Alp* (4340'), and enjoy a magnificent view of the imposing mountains at the head of the valley (from left to right, the Watzmann, Hundstod, Palfelhorn, Alpelhorn, Hocheisspitze, Hochkalter, Steinberg). — A track, hewn in part in the rocks, leads to the S. from this point to the (1¼ hr.) shooting-box of *Trischübl* (5785'; no rfmts.), whence we may ascend the *Hirschwiese* (6930'; 1 hr.; guide 8 *M*), which affords an admirable view of this wild region, including part of the Königs-See. From Trischübl we proceed viâ the deserted *Sigret-Alp* to (3½ hrs.) the *Oberlahner Alp* (Steinerne Meer, see p. 78). — The **Hundstod** (8510') may be ascended from Trischübl through the *Hundstod-Grube* (3 hrs., fatiguing, steady head necessary; guide from Ramsau 14 *M*); better ascent from the Funtensee-Haus viâ the *Diesbach-Scharte* (p. 79).

The ascent of the ***Watzmann** (6-7 hrs.; guide 10 *M*, to the middle peak 12 *M*; to the Watzmann-Haus, 6 *M*), is not difficult for experts. We ascend from (1¼ hr.) Ilsank by *Schappach* (Rfmts.) to the (2¼ hrs.) *Mitterkaser-Alpe* (4570'), which may also be reached from Ramsau viâ the *Stuben-Alp* in 2¼ hrs., or (less recommended) from Königs-See by the *Herroint-Alpe* and *Kühroint-Alpe* in 4-5½ hrs. Thence a good path ascends in windings to the (40 min.) *Falz-Alpe* (5310'; abandoned) and the (¾ hr.) *Watzmann-Haus* on the *Falzköpfl* (6330'; *Inn in summer, kept by the guide Köderbacher). Thence we ascend the arête to the E. of the *Watzmann-Grube* and over the *Watzmann-Anger* to the (2-2½ hrs.) *Watzmann-Hocheck* (8700'), on which are a trigonometrical bench-mark and two crosses. The *View embraces the Gross-Glockner, Gross-Venediger, Krimmler Tauern, the vast Bavarian plain, the entire Salzkammergut and district of Berchtesgaden, with the Wimbach-Thal below, and the Königs-See and Obersee to the S. — From the Hocheck a path, protected by a rail (steady head indispensable), leads along the arête in ½-¾ hr. to the top of the *Central Peak* (8905'; the highest). The *Panorama from this point is still more extensive, and besides a magnificent view of the Königs-See, embraces the entire Tauern chain from the Mallnitzer Tauern to the Oetzthaler Ferner, Zugspitze, etc. The ascent of the *Southern Peak*, or *Schönfeldspitze* (8900'), from the central peak in 1½ hr. (guide 20 *M*), and the descent to the Wimbach-Thal are very difficult.

On the road, ½ M. above the finger-post (see p. 79), is the **Inn zur Wimbachklamm* (Pens. 4-5 *M*), and a little beyond it the **Inn zum Hochkalter*. Then (¾ M.) **Ramsau** (2190'; *Oberwirth*, well spoken of).

A pleasant walk (diverging to the right from the road at a guide-post near the Oberwirth) leads hence through wood to (½ hr.) the pilgrimage church of *Maria-Kunterweg* (2495'), thence on to (¼ hr.) the *Grosse Linde*, whence we ascend to the right to (20 min.) the *Zipfelhäusl* (3270'; Inn), on the salt-water conduit, 1 hr. from the Sehwarzbachwacht and 1¼ hr. from the Söldenköpfl (p. 79; the path leading straight on up the hill goes to the *Todte Mann*, p. 76). — Another route leaves the Reichenhall road at a guide-post beyond the point where the Hintersee road diverges, and ascends to the left to (¾ hr.) the **Wartstein** (2900'), which affords a splendid view of the Hintersee, the Blaueis Glacier, etc. A little below is the *Magdalenen-Kapelle* (2885'), a rocky grotto containing an altar. Descent to the *Hintersee*, ¼ hr. — The **Mordau-Alp** (3905'), at the foot of the Lattengebirge, may be ascended from the Taubensee or the Schwarzbachwacht in 1¼ hr.; it commands a charming view of the Hintersee, Hochkalter, the Reiter-Alp, etc. — An attractive footpath leads along the right bank of the Ache from Ramsau to the *Hintersee* (p. 81), crossing the boggy '*Gletscherquellen*' by means of long narrow bridges with railing on one side only (slippery in wet weather). Before reaching the Hintersee we join the new road.

Beyond Ramsau (¾ M.) the road divides, the branch to the Hintersee and the Hirschbichel (p. 81) leading to the left. The ROAD

TO REICHENHALL ascends straight on (right), past the small *Taubensee* (2845′) and through beautiful pine-woods, to the (2¼ M.) **Schwarzbachwacht** (2910′), a pump-house on the summit of the pass, beyond which the *Brine Conduit* (p. 79) runs parallel with the road (¼ M. farther on is the small *Inn zur Schwarzbachwacht*). The road then descends into the deep wooded valley between the *Reiter-Alpe* on the left and the *Lattengebirge* on the right, and (3 M.) crosses the *Schwarzbach*. At the (1 M.) *Jettenberg* pump-house (1795′; Rfmts.), at the end of the valley, another bridge crosses the Schwarzbach, which forms a fine cascade *(Staubfall)* here and falls into the Saalach immediately below. [A footpath, diverging to the left before the bridge, leads under the latter to the fall.] To the left diverges the new road to *Schnaizlreut* (p. 192). Our road skirts the right bank of the Saalach, passing opposite *Fronau*, to (4½ M.) *Reichenhall* (p. 66).

The OBER-WEISSBACH ROAD crosses the Ache and again forks. The new road leads to the left, partly through wood, with fine views of the Reiter-Alpe, etc., and skirting the S.E. bank of the Hintersee, to the (1 hr.) Auzinger Inn (see below), where it rejoins the old road. The latter, to the right at the fork, recrosses the Ache, and ascends to the (1½ M.) **Hintersee** (2580′), the W. bank of which it follows. Not far from the N.W. end of the lake, near the small *St. Antoni Chapel*, is the *Wartstein Inn* (pens. 4-5 *M*; ferry to the new road), affording a picturesque view of the Hochkalter with the Blaueis, the Hohe Göll, etc. About ¾ M. farther on, ¼ M. from the upper end of the lake, are the forester's house of *Hintersee* (2605′) and the Bavarian custom-house. Opposite is **Auzinger's Inn.*

EXCURSIONS from the Hintersee (guide, Jac. Gruber). A visit to the **Blaueis**, between the Hochkalter and Steinberg, the northernmost glacier in the German Alps, is fatiguing but very interesting: to the *Eisboden* (6280′) at the foot of the glacier 3½-4 hrs. (guide 7 *M*); chamois are sometimes seen on this route. — **Edelweisslahnerkopf** (6405′), 4 hrs. (guide 6 *M*); beautiful 'Edelweiss' at the top. — The **Stadelhorn** (7400′; admirable view of the Tauern) may be climbed by adepts in 5 hrs. (guide 8 *M*). — **Hochkalter** (8550′), through the *Ofenthal* in 5-6 hrs. (guide 15 *M*), difficult, for experts only. The ascent viâ the *Blaueis* (guide 20 *M*) is very difficult.

Those who desire to proceed to Reichenhall from the Hintersee take the road to the left at the N. end of the lake, skirting the W. side of the *Wartstein* (ascended in 25 min.; see p. 80), turn to the left again 10 min. farther on, and in ½ hr. reach the Reichenhall road below the Taubensee (see above).

The beautiful valley between the *Hochkalter* (left) and the *Reiter Alpe* (Grundübelhörner, Mühlsturzhorn; right) is now ascended to the (6 M.) **Hirschbichel** (3780′; *Inn*), with the Austrian custom-house of *Mooswacht*.

The **Kammerlinghorn** (8045′), ascended from the Hirschbichel in 3½-4 hrs. (somewhat fatiguing; guide, desirable, 5 *M*, from Ramsau 11 *M*), is an admirable point of view (Steinerne Meer, Tauern, etc.). — Experts may ascend the **Hocheisspitze** (8260′) in ½-¾ hr. from the Kammerlinghorn, partly over smooth and giddy rocks. The descent viâ the *Hocheis* to the Hirschbichel, or viâ the *Alpel-Scharte* (7280′) to the Wimbach-Thal (4 hrs. to the Jagdschloss) is steep and difficult (guide from Ramsau, 15 *M*).

— To the W. of the Hirschbichel a path (with red marks) crosses the **Kleine or Loferer Hirschbichel** (4100′), which affords a very fine view, to *Wildenthal* and (1¾ hr.) *St. Martin* on the Lofer road (p. 191).

The road ascends a few hundred paces farther to its highest point (3870′), and then descends into the Saalach-Thal (the marked footpath saves ¼ hr.). Before us rise the imposing *Leoganger Steinberge*. About 2¼ M. from the Hirschbichel, near a saw-mill, a finger-post indicates the way to the ***Seisenberg-Klamm**, a profound and very narrow gorge, hollowed out by the action of the *Weissbach*, which dashes over huge blocks of rock below. At the (25 min.) *Binder-Mühle*, at the lower end of the ravine, we reach the Saalach-Thal; a road leads hence to (½ M.) **Ober-Weissbach** (2150′; **Auvogl*, near the church), where we rejoin the road from the Hirschbichel (to the left). The **Inn zur Frohnwies* lies ½ M. to the S.

About ½ M. to the W. of Ober-Weissbach, on the Lofer road, is the **Lamprechts-Ofenloch**, a large cavern with an imposing entrance, which has been made accessible, though the passage over the smooth stones and blocks of rock is anything but pleasant. — About 6 M. to the N. (carr. in 1¼ hr.), reached by a pleasant and well-shaded road, is the interesting *Vorderkaser-Klamm* (p. 191).

The road to Saalfelden (one-horse carr. from Frohnwies 4, two-horse 6-7 fl.; omnibus twice daily in summer, 1 fl.) traverses a defile *(Hohlwege)*, 6 M. long, on the right bank of the Saalach. Near the deserted mill of *Diesbach*, the stream of that name forms a pretty waterfall (8 min. to the left of the road). A marked path leads hence to the right to the (3½ hrs.) *Passauer-Hütte* (p. 128). The valley then expands, and the Tauern chain is seen towards the S. (The *Brandbauer* is the only point in the Pinzgau valley from which the Gross-Glockner is visible.)

9½ M. *Saalfelden*, on the Salzburg and Tyrol Railway, see p. 127. Those who are making for the railway-station save ¼ hr. by diverging to the right at *Pabing*, ¾ M. from Saalfelden, and proceeding viâ *Dorfheim*.

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17. Salzburg and Environs.

The **State-Railway Station** is on the N. side of the town (Pl. D, 1) about a mile from the Stadtbrücke (Steam Tramway, see p. 84). There are separate waiting-rooms (restaurant in each) for the trains to Austria (Vienna, Innsbruck) and for those to Bavaria (Rosenheim-Munich). German money is accepted for tickets to stations in Germany. The town-office of the Austrian state-railway is at the Hôtel zum Stein (p. 84). — The **Salzkammergut Station** (p. 100) faces the state railway station.

Hotels (often full in summer; rooms should be engaged in advance). *Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. D, 1), at the station, with a light and large garden, R. 1½-3 fl., L. & A. 70 kr., pens. from 5 fl.; *Hôtel n'Autriche (Pl. a; D, 3), Schwarz-Str., R. 1-2 fl., L. & A. 60, B. 60 kr.; Hôtel Nelböck (Pl. b; D, 1), R. 1½-2 fl., L. & A. 50, B. 60 kr., pens. from 4 fl.; *Pitter (Pl. l; D, 2), R., L., & A. 1 fl. 30 kr., with good restaurant. — In the town, on the left bank: *Erzherzog Carl (Pl. c; E, 4), Mozart-Platz, R. & L. 1½-1¾ fl.; Goldnes Schiff (Pl. d; E, 4), Residenz-Platz, R. from 1 fl. 25, L. & A. 50 kr.; *Goldene Krone (Pl. f; D, 3), R. from 80, L. 15, B. 45 kr., pens. from 3 fl., Goldner Hirsch, Mödlhammerbräu, Goldnes Horn, R. 1-1¼, pens. 3-5 fl., all in the Getreidegasse; Mohren (Pl. g; E, 3, 4), Zur Hölle, Judengasse; Münchener Hof, Lederergasse. On the right bank: Elektrizitäts-Hôtel, Makart-Platz, new; Zum Stein (Pl. h; D, E, 3), on the Salzach, R. 80 kr.-1 fl. 20, L. 20, B. 35 kr.; Hôt.-Pens. Stadt Wien, Franz-Josef-Str. 8, near the station, R. from 80 kr.; Gablerbräu (Pl. i; D, 3), R. 90 kr., Traube (Pl. k; D, 3), Regenbogen, Tiger, moderate; Bergerbräu, Linzergasse 17; Krebs, Mirabell-Platz; Kofler's, all these unpretending; Steinlechner, Birglstein-Str., 1½ M. from the station, well spoken of; Stieglbräu (see below), R. from 50 kr.; Schwarzes Rössl, Berg-Str. 5; Pitzinger, near the station, well spoken of; Schwarz, next the Nelböck, with garden. — Pension Jung, near the station; Koller's Hôtel Garni (see below), Linzergasse, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.

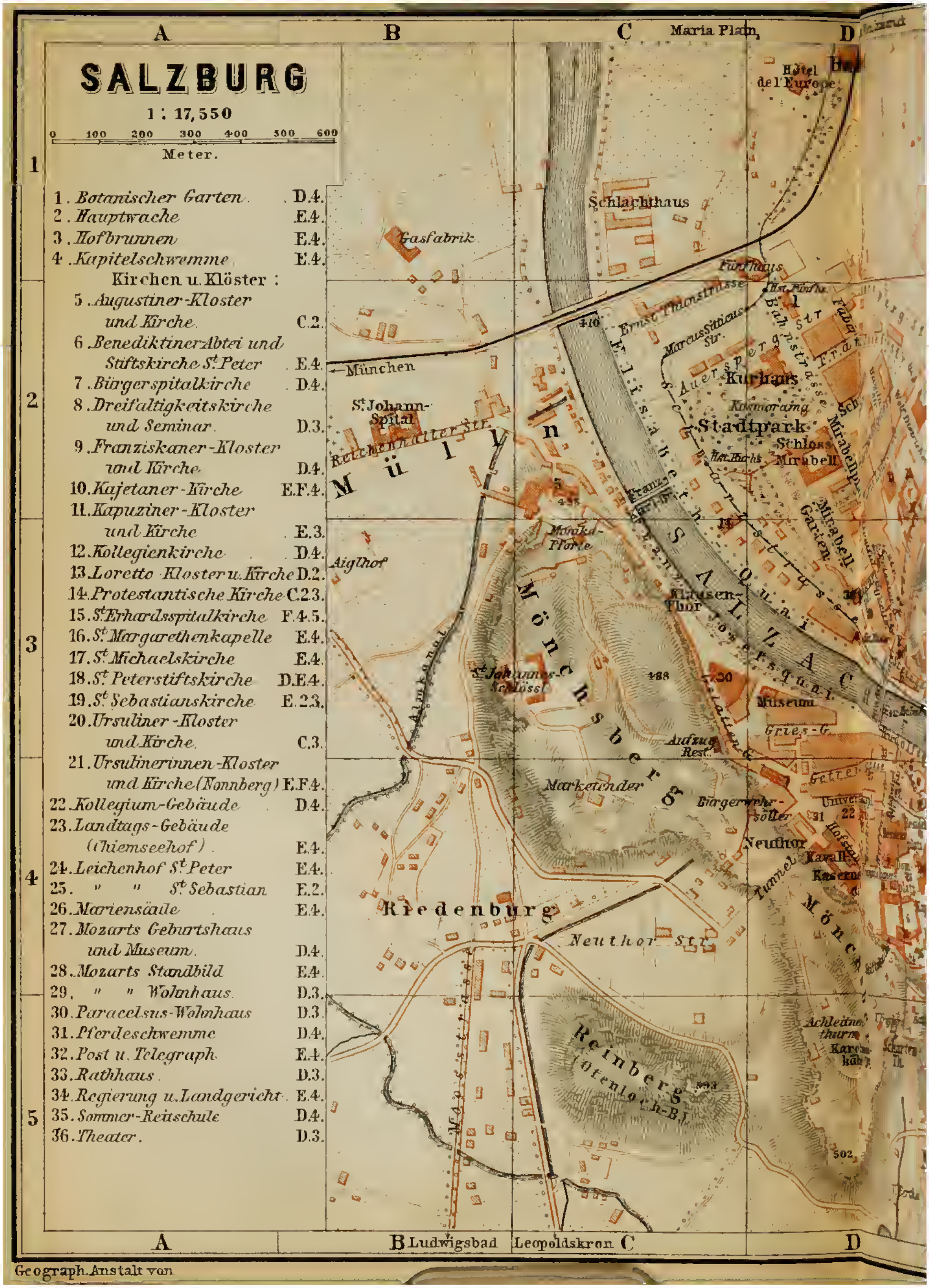
Cafés. *Tomaselli*, Ludwig-Victor-Platz; *Lobmayr*, Universitäts-Platz. On the right bank: *Café Bazar*, Schwarz-Str.; *Koller*, Linzergasse (also rooms); *National*, Faberhaus. — Confectioner. *Fürst*, Ludwig-Victor-Platz.

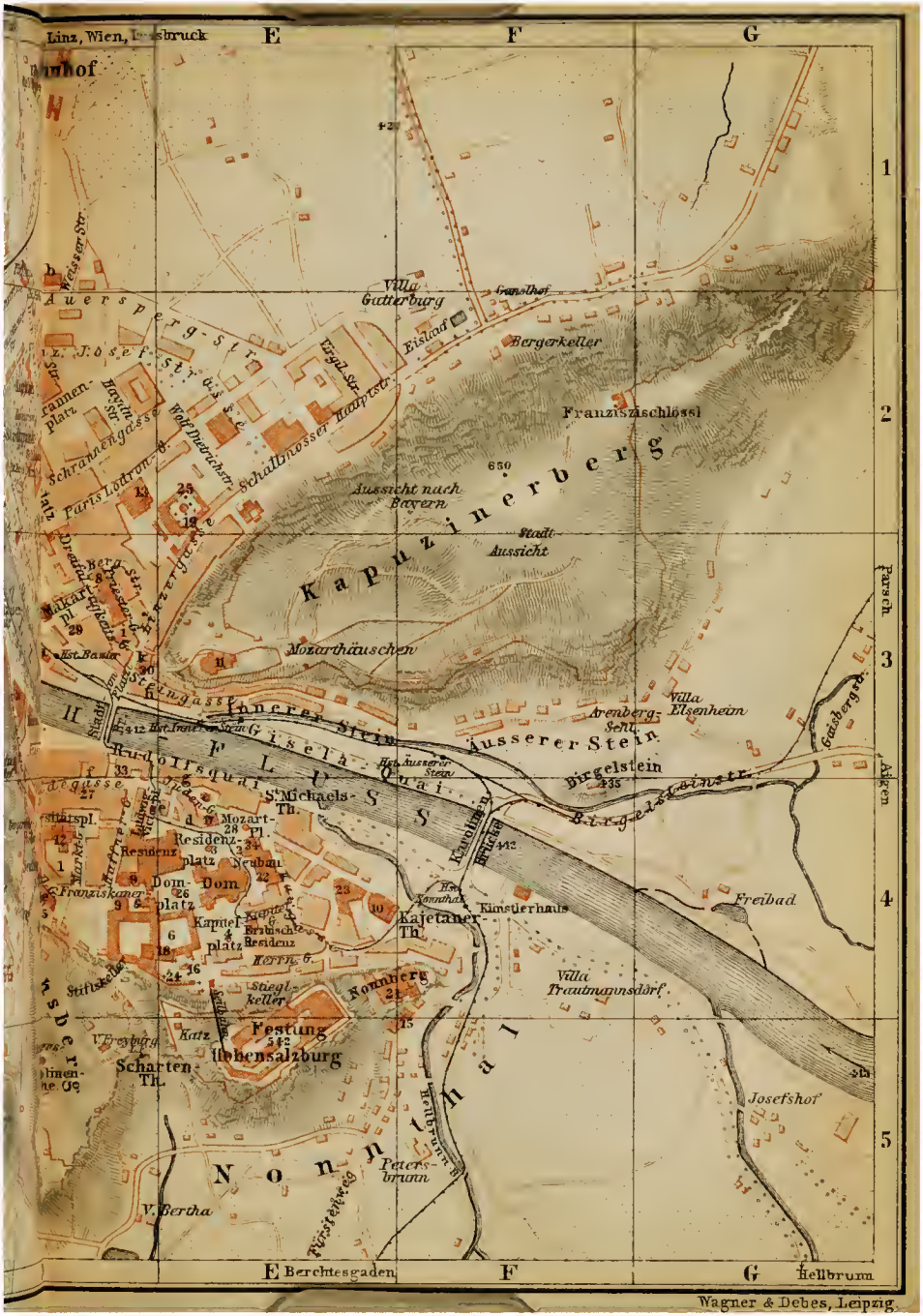
Restaurants. **Curhaus* (see p. 89; concerts five or six times weekly in summer, 30 kr.); **Pitler's*, see above; *Railway Reslaurant.* — Wine in *St. Peter's Stiftskeller* (Pl. D, 4; p. 86); at *Geissler's*, Dreifaltigkeitsgasse 18; at *Malsiner's*, and *Keller's*, in the Getreidegasse; at the *Tiger*, *Mohren*, etc. — Beer at the *Sternbräu-Garlen*, Getreidegasse; *Stieglkeller*, Gstättengasse 8, with view; *Schanzlkeller*, outside the Kajetaner-Thor, with view; *Mödlhammerkeller* outside the Klausen-Thor, also with view; *Bräustübl*, at Mülln (quaint rooms; not open till 3 p.m.).

Baths. *Curhaus* (p. 89), with baths of every kind. *Wasserheil-Anstalt Salzburg-Parsch* (pp. 90, 92), with swimming-bath, restaurant, etc. *Swimming Baths*, near Schloss Leopoldskron, 1¼ M. to the S.W. (p. 91; omnibus from the Stadt-Platz at 9.30 and 11.30 a.m., 4.15 and 7 p.m., 15 kr.). *Mud*, *Pine-cone*, and *Peat* baths at the *Ludwigsbad* and the *Marienbad*, 1¼ M. from the town (omnibus from the Goldene Horn and Blaue Gans); at *Bad Kreuzbrückl*, ¾ M. to the S.W., near Leopoldskron (omnibus from the Collegien-Platz at 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.); and at the *Ganshof*, near *Maxglan*, 1¼ M. to the N.W.

Cabs. From the station into the town, with luggage, 60 kr. or (two horses) 1 fl.; at night, 90 kr. or 1 fl. 60 kr. — By time: half-a-day 3 fl. 40 kr. or 5 fl.; whole day 6 or 9 fl. — To *Berchtesgaden*, see p. 71. — Excursions to *Aigen*, *Marienbad*, *Hellbrunn*, or *Klesheim*, and back 1 fl. 30 kr. or 2 fl.; to *Anif*, *Glaneck*, or *Grödig*, and back 1½ or 2½ fl.; to *Maria-Plain*, 1 fl. 70, or 2 fl. 80 kr.; to *Parsch*, from the town 70 kr. or 1 fl., from the station 1 fl. 30 or 1 fl. 80 kr., with luggage, 20 kr. extra. Waiting, each ¼ hr., 20 kr. for one-horse, 30 kr. for two-horse cabs. — Tolls and fees included in all cases.

Steam Tramway *(Lokalbahn)* from the railway-station through the town hourly to (53 min.) St. Leonhard (p. 71) viâ (11 min.) Bazar (in the centre of the town), (21 min.) Nonnthal, and (42 min.) Hellbrunn. The stations within the town are: *Fünfhaus*, *Curhaus*, *Bazar*, *Innere Stein*, and *Aeussere Stein* (branch to *Parsch*, p. 90), beyond which the line crosses the Carolinen-Brücke to (2 M.) *Innere Nonnthal*. The next part of the line affords a succession of pretty views. Stations: *Aeussere Nonnthal* (*Leopoldskron*, p. 91), *Cemetery*, *Klein-Gmain*, *Morzg*, (3 M.) *Hellbrunn* (p. 91), *Anif* (p. 91), *Grödig* (p. 71), and (8 M.) *St. Leonhard* (p. 71). — Tickets at the station ticket-offices, not from the conductor; return-tickets are valid only on day of issue.


SALZBURG
1 : 17,550
0 100 200 300 400 500 600
Meter.
1. Botanischer Garten D.4.
2. Hauptwache E.4.
3. Hofbrunnen E.4.
4. Kapitelschwemme E.4.
Kirchen u. Klöster:
5. Augustiner-Kloster und Kirche C.2.
6. Benediktiner-Abtei und Stiftskirche St. Peter E.4.
7. Bürgerspitalkirche D.4.
8. Dreifaltigkeitskirche und Seminar D.3.
9. Franziskaner-Kloster und Kirche D.4.
10. Kajetaner-Kirche E.F.4.
11. Kapuziner-Kloster und Kirche E.3.
12. Kollegienkirche D.4.
13. Loretto Kloster u. Kirche D.2.
14. Protestantische Kirche C.2.3.
15. St. Erhardsspitalkirche F.4.5.
16. St. Margarethenkapelle E.4.
17. St. Michaelskirche E.4.
18. St. Peterstiftskirche D.E.4.
19. St. Sebastianskirche E.2.3.
20. Ursuliner-Kloster und Kirche C.3.
21. Ursulinerinnen-Kloster und Kirche (Nonnberg) E.F.4.
22. Kollegium-Gebäude D.4.
23. Landtags-Gebäude (Chiemseehof) E.4.
24. Leichenhof St. Peter E.4.
25. " " St. Sebastian E.2.
26. Mariensäule E.4.
27. Mozarts Geburtshaus und Museum D.4.
28. Mozarts Standbild E.4.
29. " " Wohnhaus D.3.
30. Paracelsus-Wohnhaus D.3.
31. Pferdeschwemme D.4.
32. Post u. Telegraph E.4.
33. Rathhaus D.3.
34. Regierung u. Landgericht E.4.
35. Sommer-Reitschule D.4.
36. Theater D.3.
A B C D
1 2 3 4 5
Maria Plain
Hôtel de l'Europe
Schlachthaus
Gasfabrik
München
St. Johann-Spital
Reichenhaller Str.
Müllн
Ernst Thunstrasse
Marcus Sitticus Str.
Auersperg Str.
Kurhaus
Kosmorama
Stadtpark
Schloss Mirabell
Mirabell Garten
Elisabeth Quai
Franz Josef Quai
SALZACH
Mönchsberg
Aiglhof
Almkanal
St. Johannes-Schlössl
Klausen-Thor
Museum
Gries-G.
Aufzug Rest.
Marketender
Bürgerwehr-Söller
Neuthor
Riedenburg
Neuthor Str.
Reinberg (Ofenloch-B.)
Moos Str.
Achleitner thurm
B Ludwigsbad
Leopoldskron C
Geograph. Anstalt von


Linz, Wien, Innsbruck
E
F
G
1
2
3
4
5
Parsch
Aigen
Hellbrunn
Berchtesgaden
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Villa Gatterburg
Eisdad
Bergerkeller
Franziszischlössl
Kapuzinerberg
650
Aussicht nach Bayern
Stadt Aussicht
Mozarthäuschen
Villa Elsenheim
Arenberg-Schl.
Gaisbergstr.
Birgelstein
Birgelsteinstr.
Freibad
Kloster Nonnthal
Kajetaner-Th.
Villa Trautmannsdorf
Josefshof
Festung Hohensalzburg
Scharten-Th.
Stiftskeller
Stieglkeller
Nonnthal
Peersbrunn
Hellbrunnerstr.
Innerer Stein
Ausserer Stein
Giselakai
Rudolfskai
Franziskanerpl.
Residenzplatz
Residenz-Neubau
Mozart-Pl.
Dom
Dom-platz
Kapitelplatz
Brausche Residenz
Herrn 6.
St. Michaels-Th.
Kaiserschützenbrücke
Kaiserschützenstr.
Weisser Str.
Auerspergstr.
Lz. Josefstr.
Rainerstr.
Schallmooser Hauptstr.
Virgil Str.
Wolf Dietrichstr.
Schranneng.
Paris Lodron-Str.
Dreifaltigkeitg.
Bergstr.
Priesterhausg.
Kapitelg.
Sigmund Haffnerg.
Steingasse
Zistelg.
Kaiserschützenbrücke
Hellbrunnerstr.
Peersbergg.
V. Bertha
Katz
Ursulinenkl.
Nonnthalbrücke

Tramway from the station to *Nonnthal*, every 1/4 hr., viâ the *Stadt-Brücke*, *Residenz-Platz*, and *Kapitel-Platz*. — CABLE TRAMWAY to the fortress, see p. 87. — LIFT to the Mönchsberg, see p. 88.

'Dienstmann' (commissionnaire), to carry luggage not exceeding 22 lbs. in weight to the station, 20 kr., between 22 and 110 lbs., 40 kr. — **Town Guides**, 25 kr. per hr.; 2 fl. per day. The following are good guides for mountain ascents: *Jos. Kiener*, *Jos. Langer*, *Joh. Maislinger*.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 32; E, 4) in the Residenz-Platz, entrance to the right, by the guard-house. Branch-office in the Makart-Platz.

Art Exhibition in summer at the *Künstlerhaus* (p. 88). — Permanent Exhibition of Industrial art in the *Mirabell-Schloss* (p. 89).

Money-Changers. *Spängler*, Mozart-Platz 4; *Berger*, Ludwig-Victor-Platz. — *Strangers' Information Office* (Auskunfts-Bureau), in H. Kerber's bookshop, Sigmund-Haffnergasse 10. — **Photographs** at *Würthle & Spinnhirn's*, Schwarz-Str. — **Wood-Carvings** at *Gstirner's*, Mozart-Platz 5.

English Church Service in the German Protestant Church at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Salzburg (1350'), the ancient *Juvavum*, was once the capital of the wealthiest and most powerful ecclesiastical principality in S. Germany, which was secularised in 1802 and converted into a temporal Electorate. It afterwards became Austrian, then Bavarian, and finally, in 1816, Austrian again. The town (27,600 inhab.; 500 Prot.) is now the seat of an archbishop and of the government and law-courts of the district. Few German towns can compare with Salzburg for beauty of situation. The town lies on both banks of the *Salzach*, bounded by the abrupt castle-hill and the *Mönchsberg* on the left bank, and by the *Capuzinerberg* on the right bank. Frequent fires have left few mediæval buildings here. Most of the principal edifices were built by the splendour-loving archbishops in the 17th and 18th centuries. The houses with their flat roofs, the numerous fountains, and the marble façades remind the traveller of Italy, whence the archbishops generally procured their architects. The shady promenades on the broad quays afford charming walks on both banks of the Salzach, from the railway-embankment to the Carolinen-Brücke. On the right bank, near the railway-station, a new and handsome quarter has sprung up since the demolition of the fortifications. The Stadt-Park and Curhaus (p. 89) here form a favourite resort.

The older part of the town is on the left bank of the Salzach, its central point being the *Residenz-Platz* (Pl. E, 4), in the middle of which is the handsome ***Hofbrunnen** (Pl. 3), 46 ft. in height, executed in 1664 by *Ant. Dario*. Each of the hippopotami and figures of Atlas is hewn out of a single block of marble. At the summit a Triton spouts water out of a horn. On the W. side of the Platz rises the spacious **Residenz-Schloss**, or Palace, erected in 1592-1724, and now partly occupied by the Grand-Duke of Tuscany. Opposite to it is the **Neugebäude**, including the *Government Buildings*, *Law Courts* (Pl. 34), and *Post* and *Telegraph* offices (Pl. 32), with a small tower containing a set of chimes, which play at 7, 11, and 6 o'clock (names of the tunes on a tablet on the Palace). On the S. side is the ***Cathedral**, erected in 1614-28 by *Santino Solari*

in the late-Renaissance style, on the model of St. Peter's at Rome with florid stucco ornamentation. A chapel to the left of the entrance contains a Romanesque *Font in bronze, dating from 1321; while the chapels of the aisles have modern statues representing the ascent to Calvary, and ceiling-paintings by Glötzle. In the Dom-Platz, on the W. side of the cathedral, rises a *Column of the Virgin*, in lead, by Hagenauer (1772).

***Mozart's Statue** (Pl. 28), in bronze, by *Schwanthaler*, erected in 1842, adorns the Mozart-Platz (to the E.). The house in which the great composer was born (b. 1756, d. 1791), No. 7 Getreidegasse (Pl. 27), contains the interesting *Mozart Museum* on the third floor (MSS., portraits, piano, etc.; open in summer daily 9-12 and 2-4, Sun. 10-12; in winter daily 3-5; adm. 50 kr.). — *Mozart's House* (Pl. 29; D, 3) is in the Makart-Platz (p. 89).

On the S. side of the cathedral lies the *Kapitel-Platz*, with its handsome marble horse-trough (1732; Pl. 4). On the left side of the Platz is the *Archiepiscopal Palace* (Pl. 1).

Nearly opposite, in the S.W. corner of the Platz, is the entrance to the ***Burial Ground of St. Peter** (Pl. 24), the oldest in Salzburg. The vaults hewn in the rock and the chapels attached, dating from the period of the consecration by St. Rupert (d. 718), are interesting. The late-Gothic **Church of St. Margaret* (Pl. 16) in the burial-ground, erected in 1483, restored in 1864, contains tombstones of the 15th century. One of the modern monuments in the cemetery (that of the Polish countess *Lanckoronska*, d. 1839) is by Schwanthaler. The **Church of St. Peter** (Pl. 18), a Romanesque edifice of 1131, badly restored in 1754, contains a poor monument to the composer *Michael Haydn* (d. 1806), brother of the more celebrated Joseph Haydn (N. aisle, 5th chapel). In the right aisle is the tombstone of St. Rupert (see above). — The *Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter* (Pl. 6) contains a library of 40,000 vols., with a collection of incunabula and ancient MSS., a very interesting treasury, and extensive archives (visitors admitted, generally at 1 p. m., by permission obtained at the gate, to the left of the church-door). — At the N. entrance to the burial-ground is the *Stiftskeller* (p. 84; good wine).

In the vicinity is the **Franciscan Church** (Pl. 9), of the 13th cent., with a fine Romanesque S. portal, and an elegant Gothic tower, restored in 1866. The interior is in the transition style, disfigured with modern additions. The hexagonal choir borne by columns, with its net-work vaulting and its series of chapels, dates from the 15th century. On the high-altar a *Madonna, in wood, by M. Pacher (1480). In the *Franciscan Monastery* opposite a performance is given daily at 10.30. a.m. (ladies not admitted) on the 'Pansymphonicon', an instrument invented by Father Singer, one of the monks (d. 1882).

Adjoining are the stables of the former prince-bishops, now a cavalry-barrack, and the **Summer Riding School** (Pl. 35; adm. 10 kr.), with three galleries hewn in the rocks of the Mönchsberg in

1693. The *Winter Riding School* has a ceiling-painting of a tournament (date 1690).

On the N. side of the barracks, in the Universitäts-Platz, is a horse-trough with marble enclosure and a group of horse-tamers by *Mandl* (1670). Thence to the W. runs the ***Neuthor**, a tunnel 150 yds. long, hewn in 1765-67 through the conglomerate rock (breccia) of the Mönchsberg, leading out of the town. Beyond it rises a statue of St. Sigismund, by *Hagenauer*, in memory of Archb. Sigismund, the constructor of the tunnel, a medallion of whom has been placed at the end of the tunnel next the town. There is a small stalactite cavern about 200 yds. to the left of the Mönchsberg entrance. — In the Universitäts-Platz rises the **Collegiumkirche** (Pl. 22; D, 4), a handsome rococo edifice with a lofty dome, built in 1696-1707 from plans by *Fischer von Erlach.*

Near the Convent of St. Ursula (Pl. 20) is the extensive and valuable ***Museum Carolino-Augusteum** (Pl. D, 3), entered from the Franz-Joseph-Quai (adm. 50 kr., on Sun. 30 kr.; daily in summer, 8-1 and 2-6, Sun. and Thurs. in winter, 1-4; good light necessary).

Ground Floor. In the *Vestibule* are a handsome bronze fountain of the 17th cent. and the arms of several archbishops in stone. The *Lapidarium* contains Roman mosaic floors, milestones, monuments, etc. — First Floor. In the *Hall of Industry* are works of the art-handicrafts and a Guild Room, with master-works. *Music Room*, with a fine collection of musical instruments of the last three centuries. *Hall of Antiquities*, with prehistoric and Roman bronzes, etc. *Weapon Saloon:* weapons of the last three centuries. *Mediæval Kitchen; Study; State Room* of the time of the Thirty Years' War; *Hunting Room; Women's Apartment*, with bay-windows and old paintings on glass; *Dining Room;* Romanesque *Chapel and Sacristy*, fitted up in the Gothic style; *Gothic Hall; Rococo Room; Renaissance Hall.* — Second Floor. *Library*, with more than 50,000 volumes. *Collection of Documents, Seals and Coins. Costume Saloon. Picture Saloon*, with original panelling from the château of Goldegg (1606). Most of the collection of natural history has been removed to the château of Mirabell (p. 89).

The houses of the adjacent *Gstättengasse* (Pl. C, 3; elevator to the Mönchsberg, see p. 88) cling to the side of the Mönchsberg like swallows' nests, with rooms and cellars hewn in the conglomerate rock. The *Klausenthor* was formerly the termination of this part of the town, lying between the hill and the river. The latter is now bordered by the broad *Franz-Joseph-Quai*, planted with trees. Beyond the gate is the iron *Franz-Karl-Brücke* (foot-bridge; 1 kr.).

Above the town, on the S.E. point of the Mönchsberg, rises the fortress of ***Hohen-Salzburg** (1780′), now reached in 3 min. by a Cable Railway, starting in the Festungsgasse, close to St. Peter's Cemetery (Pl. E, 4; fare 30, up and down 40, including admission to the fortress and the view-tower 60 kr.). The railway is 200 yds. long and ascends at a gradient of 58 : 100. Halfway up is the station *Mönchsberg*, adjoining the restaurant *Zur Katz* (approach to the Mönchsberg, see p. 88). Farther on the train penetrates the wall of the fortress by a tunnel 25 yds. long and reaches the upper station in the *Hasengraben* (*Restaurant, with fine view). The *View-*

tower (82′ high; platform 560′ above the town) commands a splendid *Panorama, including (from left to the right) the Gaisberg, Schwarzenberg, Tennen-Gebirge, Pass Lueg (above Schloss Hellbrunn), Hohe Göll, the Steinerne Meer (in the background), the sombre Untersberg (above Schloss Leopoldskron), the Latten-Gebirge, Müllnerhorn, Ristfeichthorn, Sonntagshorn, Hochstauffen, and the château of Klesheim (on the plain). In the W. foreground rises the Mönchsberg, beyond which is the wooded Reinberg (Ofenlochberg), with its breccia quarries. To the N.W. extends the plain of Bavaria. To the N. is Maria-Plain, with the village of Bergheim below, on the Salzach. On the N.E. the Gaisberg is adjoined by the Kapuzinerberg, at the base of which, on the Salzach, lies the town. — The fortifications, now used as barracks, were founded in the 11th cent. and extended at different periods; the greater part of the present imposing pile dates from 1496-1519. The *Church of St. George* in the castle-yard, erected in 1502, contains statues of the Twelve Apostles in red marble. On the exterior is a relief, representing the founder Archb. Leonhard (d. 1519). The *Fürstenzimmer*, restored in 1851, are worth inspection. The *Goldene Stube* contains a fine Gothic stove of 1501.

The ***Mönchsberg** (1645′), a wooded hill about 1½ M. in length, bounding the town on the W., affords charming walks with beautiful views. An Electric Elevator (200′; fare 20 kr., down 10 kr., up and down 25 kr.) runs every 10 min. from Gstättengasse 13 (Pl. C, 3) to the top of the plateau (**Restaurant*, with frequent concerts). The *Belvedere* (10 kr.), 360′ above the Salzach, commands a splendid panorama, more picturesque, though less extensive, than that from the fortress. The view of the town, overhung by the fortress, is especially attractive. — Forest-paths lead hence to the S. to the *Bürgerwehrsöller* (Restaurant), to the W. to the **Restaurant St. Hubertus*, below the *St. Johann-Schlösschen* (with view-terrace), and to other points.

The easiest approach to the Mönchsberg leads from the station *Mönchsberg*, on the wire-rope railway (see above), through an archway under the *Restaurant Katz* (fine view, see p. 87) and past the *Ludwigs-Fernsicht* and the *Villa Freyburg*. — The most direct footpath from the town to the Mönchsberg is by a flight of 283 steps near the Summer Riding School (p. 86); another leads from the suburb of *Mülln*, past the *Augustine Church* (Pl. 5; C, 2) and through the *Monica Gate*; a third from the suburb of *Nonnthal* (Zum Rothen Hahn) through the *Scharten-Thor* (Pl. D, 5).

The E. spur of the hill, below the fortress, is the **Nonnberg** (Pl. E, F, 4), so called from an Ursuline convent situated here. The Gothic *Convent Church* (founded 1009, restored in the 15th cent.), with a Romanesque portal, possesses a fine winged altar-piece, a crypt with interesting columns, and in the tower ancient frescoes. The cloisters, dating from the end of the 11th cent., are the oldest now extant in Germany (no admission). Charming view from the parapet. — Outside the adjacent Kajetaner-Thor, on the bank of the Salzach, is the **Künstlerhaus** (Pl. F, 4), an institution for exhibitions of art (p. 85).

The Salzach is crossed in the middle of the town by the iron *Stadtbrücke*, 300 ft. long and 36 ft. broad. In the 'Platzl', near the bridge, on the right bank of the Salzach, is the *House of Paracelsus* (Pl. 30), indicated by his effigy.

The monument of this celebrated physician and empiric (d. 1541), erected in 1752 over the original tombstone, is in the vestibule of the church which adjoins the **Cemetery of St. Sebastian** (Pl. 25) at the end of the Linzergasse. The inscription describes him as the '*insignis medicinae doctor, qui dira illa vulnera lepram podagram hydroposim aliaque insanabilia corporis contagia mirifica arte sustulit*'. To the left of the path leading to the *Chapel* in the centre of the cemetery (erected 1597, recently restored; walls in mosaic by Castello), is the grave of *Mozart's Widow* (d. 1842).

In the Makart-Platz, near the house of Paracelsus, , is the new *Theatre* (Pl. 36; D, 3), a handsome Rococo building by Fellner & Hellmer (1893). Adjacent are the *Salzburg Electric Works*, opposite which is *Mozart's House* (Pl. 29; p. 86). Farther on, in the Mirabell-Platz, stands the **Mirabell-Schloss** (Pl. D, 2), erected in 1606 by Archbishop Wolf Dietrich, rebuilt after a fire in 1818, and now the property of the town. The staircase is adorned with sculptures by Raph. Donner. The Mirabell-Schloss contains the natural history section of the Museum (p. 87), including a geological-mineralogical collection of 20,000 specimens) and also a permanent industrial exhibition (p. 85). Behind the Schloss lies the *Mirabell Garden* (also entered from the Makart-Platz), laid out in the old French fashion, with fountains, marble statues, and an aviary. It is connected with the Cur-Garten by the handsome new *Mirabell Steps*.

Adjoining Schloss Mirabell on the N. is the well-kept **Stadt-Park,** containing a *Curhaus* and *Bath-House* (Restaurant; concerts, see p. 84). A building in the park contains *Sattler's Cosmorama* and *Panorama of Salzburg* (adm. 20 kr.). — To the W., on the Elisabeth-Quai, is the *Protestant Church* (Pl. 14), a Romanesque edifice by *Götz* (1867). — The garden of the *Villa Schwarz*, near the railway-station, contains an excellent bronze statue of *Schiller*, by Meixner.

In the Linzergasse on the right bank, about 200 paces from the Stadtbrücke, opposite the Gablerbräu Inn, and recognisable by its large stone portal (r.), is the entrance to the ***Capuzinerberg** (2130'). The *Capuchin Monastery* (Pl. 11) is reached in 8-10 min. by a 'Route de Calvaire', with 225 steps, or by the *Kapuzinerstiege* (Steingasse 9; also with steps). At the top visitors ring at the gate (1 kr.) and enter the park. On the left stands the '*Mozart-Häuschen*', brought from Vienna to its present site, in which Mozart completed his 'Zauberflöte' in 1791 (adm. 10 kr.). In front is a bronze bust of Mozart by Hellmer. We ascend hence through the wood by about 500 steps more. After 10 min. a finger-post on the left indicates the way to the '*Aussicht nach Bayern*', whence we survey the new town on the right bank and the railway-station in the foreground, to the right Maria-Plain, to the left Mülln, in tbe centre the Salzach stretching far into the plains of Bavaria. About 2 min. farther on, another

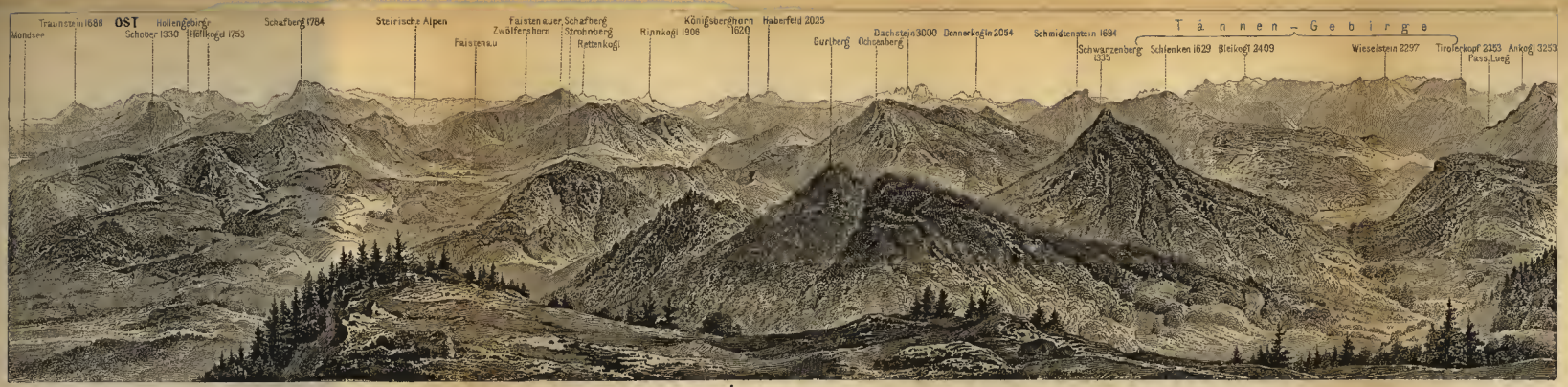
direction-post shows the way (diverging from the straight path to the restaurant) to the (5 min.) '*Stadt-Aussicht*' (1985′), the finest point on the Capuzinerberg (pavilion): admirable *View of the town and fortress, the Hochstauffen, Sonntagshorn, Latten-Gebirge, Untersberg, Schönfeldspitze, Hohe Göll, Pass Lueg, and Tennen-Gebirge. In 5 min. more we reach the *Francisci-Schlössl* (or *Kapuziner Schlössl*), 780 ft. above the Salzach, and commanding a very extensive prospect (Restaurant). A shady path (pretty views) leads hence down the hill on the side farthest from the town, which we regain through the Linzergasse.

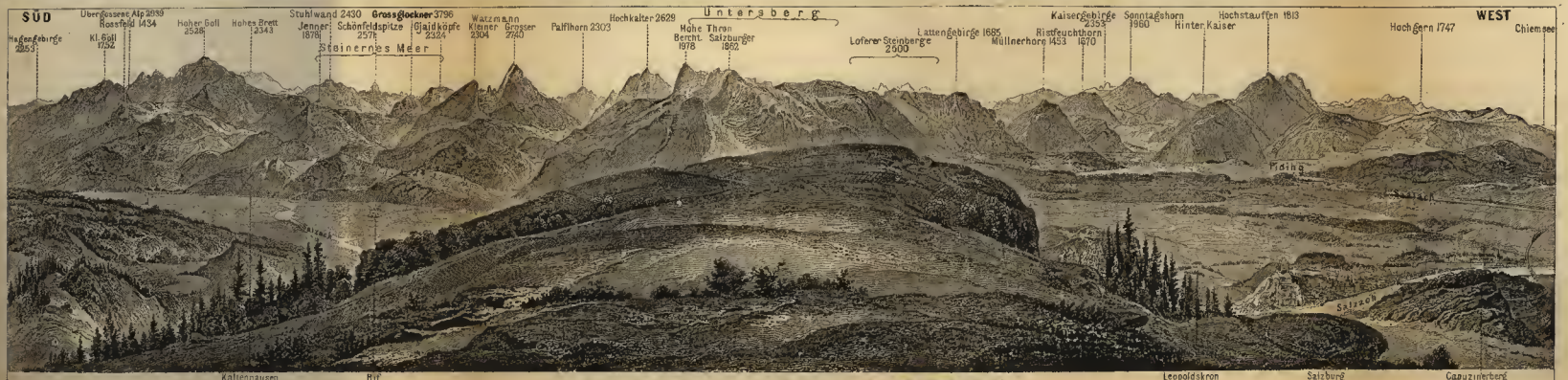
Aigen, a château and park of Prince Schwarzenberg, at the foot of the Gaisberg, 3½ M. to the S.E. of Salzburg, merits a visit (railway-station, see p. 92). Morning-light the best. At the entrance to the grounds (¾ M. from the station) is a *Hotel & Restaurant, with a shady terrace. Those who are pressed for time may obtain a guide here (30 kr.). The *Kanzel* is the finest point.

An easy bridle-path leads from Aigen to the (1½ hr.) *Zistel-Alp* (see below), passing through the park, and then, by the waterfall, to the left, through the woods, to the *Steinwandtner Farms*, where it merges in a cart-road. Another route leads from the *Kanzel* (see above) through fine woods to the hamlet of *Gaisberg*, whence a path ascends to the left.

About 1¼ hr. above Aigen is Count Platz's château of **St. Jakob am Thurn** (1700′), an excellent point of view (½ hr. from stat. *Elsbethen*, p. 93). The château is occupied by the curé (*Restaurant, with fine view). From the 'Aussicht', 5 min. from the château, we enjoy a view of the mountains and the plain of the Salzach, most picturesquely grouped. The Tennen-Gebirge, the Hohe Göll, Watzmann, Hochkalter, Untersberg, and Hochstauffen are especially conspicuous. In the background lies Salzburg.

The ***Gaisberg** (4220′) is the finest point of view near Salzburg. A ZAHNRADBAHN, or rack-and-pinion railway, opened in 1887, ascends to the summit from *Parsch* (1410′), reached by the Gisela-Bahn (p. 92) in 6 min., or by the local line in 25 min. (p. 84; 13 trains daily, stopping at the Café Bazar, Aeussere Stein, and Aigener-Str.; from Aeussere Stein to Parsch, 7 min.), or by 20 min. walk from the *Carolinen-Brücke* (Pl. F, 4) viâ the Aigen and Gaisberg road (cabs, see p. 84). Dr. Breyer's **Hydropathic Establishment* (*Wasserheil-Anstalt*, p. 84) adjoins the station at Parsch. The ascent of the railway, which is 2¾ M. in length, with a maximum gradient of 25:100, takes about ¾ hr. (fares, up 2 fl. 4 kr., return-ticket 3 fl. 6 kr., including bed and breakfast at the hotel 5 fl., less for members of Alpine Clubs). The line ascends on the S.W. side of the hill, passing the station of *Judenberg-Alp* (2405′), to (1¾ M.) the *Zistel-Alp* (3270′; Restaurant), and then mounts in a wide curve towards the E., through cuttings in the rock, to the summit (4220′). A little to the W. of the terminal station is the **Hôtel Gaisbergspitze* (R., L., & A. 1½-2 fl.), with a view-tower (15 kr.). The *View embraces the Salzburg Alps and the plain, in which seven lakes may be descried (comp. the annexed Panorama). The lights of Salzburg are picturesque in the evening.





PANORAMA VOM GAISBERG.

1288 Meter.

For pedestrians the best route (with red way-marks; shade in the morning) leads from *Parsch* (p. 90) to (10 min.) the *Apothekerhöfe*, at the foot of the hill. It then ascends to the left to the (1 hr.) *Gersberg* (or *Zeisberg*) *Alpe* (2615'; Inn), and thence in zigzags through wood on the N. side to the (1½ hr.) summit. [A marked path leads from Gersberg to the Judenberg-Alpe in 40 min., and one from Gersberg to Guggenthal in ½ hr.] — From Parsch to the *Zistel-Alp* (p. 90), on foot, 1½ hr.; thence to the top, 1 hr. Route from *Aigen* to the Zistel-Alp, see p. 90.

The **Nockstein** (3410') a rocky eminence on the N. side of the Gaisberg, also repays a visit (2½ hrs.; marked path, guide unnecessary). We follow the Ischl road, past the Capuzinerberg, to (3½ M.) *Guggenthal* (see p. 101), whence the *Lamberg-Steig*, diverging to the right immediately behind the brewery, ascends in easy windings to the (¾ hr.) summit (fine view). Another path ascends from the Gersberg-Alp to the top of the Nockstein in 1¾ hr.

The imperial château of **Hellbrunn**, 3 M. to the S. of Salzburg (local railway, see p. 84), with gardens and fountains in the style of the 17th and 18th cent., was built by Archbp. Marcus Sittich in 1613 and is adorned with frescoes by Mascagni and others (1615). The fountains play on Sundays gratis (fee on other days 50 kr., for a party 20 kr. each). There are also a Mechanical Theatre (fee) and a Restaurant. From the garden an iron gate (fee for opening it) leads into the *Park*. Ascending the wooded hill to the right, we pass the *Monatsschlösschen* (so called because built in a single month) and arrive at (10 min.) the *Stadt-Aussicht*, commanding a fine view of Salzburg. Thence through wood to (10 min.) the *Watzmann-Aussicht* on the other side of the hill, from which the Watzmann is seen to great advantage. On our way back we descend to the right, after 5 min., to the '*Steinerne Theater*', hewn in the rock, where pastorals and operas used to be performed before the archbishops. We then return by the drive, skirting the hill to the left. — About 1½ M. to the S. of Hellbrunn, on the road to Hallein, is the Gothic château of *Anif* (Count Arco-Steppberg), with a fine park (steam-tramway, see p. 84). — From Hellbrunn to *Aigen* (p. 90) is a walk of about ¾ hr. (steam-tramway, see p. 84).

To the S.W. of Salzburg (1½ M.) is the château of **Leopoldskron**, with a fish-pond and *Swimming-Bath* (p. 84; Restaurant; rowing and sailing boats). From this point the extensive *Leopoldskroner Moos* stretches southwards to the base of the Untersberg. On the 'Moos-Strasse', which traverses the moor to Glaneck, are a group of 200 houses inhabited by peat-cutters, and the 'Moos-Bäder' or peat-baths (omnibus, see p. 84). The *Ludwigsbad* is ¾ M. from Leopoldskron, and the *Marienbad* 1¼ M.

Fürstenbrunnen and Marble Quarries. From the station *Grödig* (p. 71; steam-tramway in ¾ hr.) a path (marked) leads at the foot of the Untersberg, past the *Rosittenbruch* to (2½ M.) the old castle of Glaneck (1460'; *Grüner Wald*). Thence it proceeds to the (1½ M.) Kugelmühle Inn, and ascending by the falls of the *Glan* leads to (¾ M.) the source of the stream, called the **Fürstenbrunnen* (1950'), the excellent water of which (42° Fahr.) is now conducted to Salzburg. Immediately below are several bullet-mills. In the vicinity are the *Quarries* which yield the beautiful Untersberg marble (Restaurant zur Schönen Aussicht).

To the N. (3½ M.), on the right bank of the Salzach, rises the conspicuous and handsome pilgrimage-church of **Maria-Plain** (1720'), erected in 1634. The view from the parapet is the most

extensive in the vicinity of Salzburg. Evening-light most advantageous.

The **Untersberg**, the most conspicuous mountain in the environs of Salzburg, culminates in the *Geiereck* (5910'), the *Salzburger Hochthron* (6070'), and the *Berchtesgadener Hochthron* (6480'). The mountain is usually ascended from Glaneck (see p. 91; provisions necessary). The paths have been recently improved by the German Alpine Club, and indicated by red marks, so that experienced mountaineers may dispense with a guide in good weather (see p. 85; *Jos. Ebner* and *Jos. Kübel*, at the Fürstenbrunnen Inn, are recommended). — For the *Geiereck* and *Salzburger Hochthron* (5½ hrs.) an easy path leads from *Grödig* (p. 71) through the prettily wooded *Rositten-Thal* to (1½ hr.) the *Lower Rositten-Alp* (2655'), which we may also reach from Grödig by a steep path over the *Grödiger Thörl* (3190'; 1¾ hr.). We then ascend to (1½ hr.) the *Upper Rositten-Alp* (4220'; Rfmts.). A few minutes farther on is a finger-post pointing to the left to the (¾ hr.) *Schellenberger-Sattel* (4700'), whence we may descend to the left, viâ the *Drachenloch* and the *Kienberg-Alp*, to the Berchtesgaden road (to Schellenberg 3 hrs.). — From the above-mentioned finger-post the path to the right leads to a second way-post, pointing (right) to the (10 min.) **Kolowrats-Höhle*, a cavern containing fantastic ice-formations; a flight of steps in the rock, protected by railings, descends to the bottom of the cavern, which is 200 ft. deep. Proceeding to the left ('Nach den Gamslöchern und Geiereck') we reach (5 min.) a third finger-post indicating the position of the **Gamslöcher*, a curious series of grottoes (fine view from two openings in the largest, the 'Halle'), which lie a few paces from the path. We now ascend to the right by the *Dopplersteig*, boldly hewn in the rocks of the Geiereck (345 yds. long; provided with a railing and free from danger), to the (1¼ hr. from the Upper Rositten-Alp) **Untersberg-Haus** (5410'; Inn, bed 80 kr., members of Alpine Clubs 40 kr.), situated on the plateau of the Untersberg, whence the *Geiereck* (5910'; wooden cross at the top) may be reached in ½ hr. The route hence to the (50 min.) **Salzburger Hochthron* (6070'), the finest point of view, leads mostly over grass, and passes the *Jungfern-Brunnen*. — Another path to the top of the Geiereck leads from Glaneck (turning, after ½ hr., to the right) to (2 hrs.) the *Firmian-Alp* (3120'); then through wood, up the steep and toilsome *Steinerne Stiege* and past the *Schafleck*, to the (2½ hrs.) Untersberghaus. — In descending from the Salzburger Hochthron, we may choose the interesting but fatiguing route by the (1½ hr.) *Schweigmüller-Alpe* (4895') and through the *Sulzenkar* to (3 hrs.) Glaneck. [About ½ hr. after leaving the summit this route passes within 5 min. (to the right) of the *Eiskeller*, a large cave with ice-formations.] — The **Berchtesgadener Hochthron** (6480') is best ascended from the W. side (Pass Hallthurm, p. 70) by the *Zehn-Kaser-Alp* (4975'; 3½-4 hrs.) or from Berchtesgaden by *Gern* (p. 74; 5-6 hrs.; way indicated by red marks, but guide advisable, 8 M.). The route from the Salzburger Hochthron to the Berchtesgadener Hochthron by the *Mittags-Scharte* takes about 3½ hrs., and is very trying.

From Salzburg to *Berchtesgaden (**Königssee)*, see p. 10.

18. From Salzburg to Hallein and Golling.

Comp. Map, p. 72.

18 M. Railway (*Gisela-Bahn*, comp. R. 25) to (11 M.) Hallein in 22-41 min.; to (18 M.) Golling in 36 min.-1 hr.

The train describes a wide curve round the Capuzinerberg (p. 89). To the left lies the handsome château of *Neuhaus*, belonging to Count Thun. 2½ M. *Parsch*, with a large *Hydropathic Establishment (*Gaisberg Railway*, see p. 90); 4 M. *Aigen* (p. 90). The Salzach is now approached, and the precipitous Untersberg becomes more prominent, with the Watzmann and Hohe Göll adjoining it

on the left. To the right, on the opposite bank of the river, is the château of *Anif* (p. 91). 6 M. *Elsbethen*, with a chateâu, a monastery, and the school of *Goldenstein*. [St. Jakob am Thurn (p. 90) lies 1½ M. to the N. The *Elsbether* or *Todte Klammen* (½ hr.; guide 30 kr.) deserve a visit.] Beyond (9½ M.) *Puch* the train passes the village of *Oberalm* (left), and the large brewery of *Kaltenhausen*, to the right, on the left bank of the Salzach, and crosses the *Alm*.

11 M. **Hallein** (1450′; *Stern*, with salt-baths, near the station, R. & L. 70 kr.; *Post* or *Adler; Sonne; *Auböck; Stampflbräu; Ortner*, at the station, unpretending), an old town (3940 inhab.) on the left bank of the Salzach, noted for its salt-works, and also making tobacco and cement.

The **Dürrenberg**, whence the salt-water is obtained, rises above the town. The mode of extracting the salt from the earthy matter with which it is mingled is described at p. 110. About 350 miners are employed here. Those who have not yet explored a salt-mine may avail themselves of this opportunity (but the Berchtesgaden mine is preferable, p. 72). Permission is obtained at the office of the salt-works at Hallein (one pers. 3 fl., a party 1½ fl. each; gratuity 20 kr.). The route to the (¾ hr.) Dürrenberg ascends on the W. side of the town through a narrow lane, to the right before the church is reached, commanding several fine views. After ¼ hr. the road turns into the valley to the right, and beyond the *Inn Zur Oesterreichischen Gemse* enters a gateway to the left. At the (10 min.) *Wegscheid Inn*, the road divides, the right branch leading to Berchtesgaden (p. 94), the left to the Dürrenberg. At the foot of the hill (2525′), which is crowned by the picturesque miners' church, constructed of marble in 1598, is the mining-office, where visitors present themselves. The donning of mining attire and the mode of 'travelling in the interior' are much the same as already described (p. 72). The total length of this mine is about 13,000′, breadth 4300′, depth 1320′. The visit occupies 1-1½ hr. — From the Dürrenberg the *Raspenhöhe* (2930′; view) may be ascended in ½ hr.

Excursions from Hallein (guide, *Joh. Kurz* of Dürrenberg). The *Kleine **Barmstein** (2740′) commands a magnificent view of the surrounding mountains and of the valley of the Salzach. A marked path leads from Hallein by *Theresensruhe* and past the ruins of *Dierndl* to (1½ hr.) the summit, which consists of a narrow plateau, with abrupt precipices on three sides. The *Grosse Barmstein* (2750′), ½ hr. from the Kleine Barmstein, is less interesting. This expedition may also be advantageously made from Berchtesgaden (p. 75; 3 hrs.), following the Zill road (see below) and on the plateau turning to the left to (2½ hrs.) the hamlet of *Mehlweg* (view), which lies about ½ hr. from the top of the Kleine Barmstein.

The ***Rossfeld** (*Hennenköpfl*; 5040′), the N. spur of the Hohe Göll, may be ascended in 3 hrs. (guide unnecessary). We follow a marked path leading viâ the Dürrenberg and through wood to the (2 hrs.) *Hohe Göll Inn* (3680′) and thence proceed viâ the *Rossfeld-Alp* (Rfmts.) to the summit (1¼ hr.). — The ascent of the **Hohe Göll** (8265′) from Hallein is fatiguing (8 hrs.; guide 7 fl.). From the (2 hrs.) Hohe Göll Inn (see above) we proceed viâ the *Rossfeld-Alp* and the *Ahorn-Alp* to the (2 hrs.) *Ecker-Alp* (p. 95), and ascend thence to (4 hrs.) the top (comp. pp. 76, 95).

The ***Schlenken** (5400′), is easily ascended in 5 hrs. by a marked path viâ *Adnet* (p. 94) and *Hohenschneit*, or viâ *Vigaun*, the *Sandwirth*, and the *Schlenken-Alp*. The view resembles that from the Gaisberg. A new path leads from the Schlenken viâ the 'Jägernase' to the (¾ hr.) *Schmittenstein* (5555′), a height resembling a ruined castle and commanding a fine panorama.

To Berchtesgaden (7 M.). The following road, recommended to walkers (steep at the beginning and end, and not very suitable for driv-

ing), is the shortest way from Hallein (and Salzburg) to Berchtesgaden. To the (25 min.) *Wegscheid Inn* the route is the same as that to the Dürrenberg. The road here turns to the right, passes the (½ M.) Austrian custom-house (2140′), and reaches the (¼ M.) Bavarian custom-house of Zill (2165′; **Inn*). The road then traverses a hilly plateau, sprinkled with farms and picturesque groups of trees (view of the Untersberg to the right), and finally descends rapidly through the wooded *Nesselthal-Graben* to the (3 M.) Salzburg-Berchtesgaden road (p. 72), which it reaches at *Bairische Gemse Inn*. — Besides this road a carriage-road runs from the Dürrenberg viâ *Au* (p. 75) direct to (9 M.) Berchtesgaden or to (9 M.) Vordereck (p. 75).

To the **Almbachstrub**. Road by *Adnet*, with large marble-quarries, and through the *Wiesthal* (or *Almthal*) to the (10 M.) *Neuhäusl* (Inn). Then by the *Franz-Reyl-Steig*, high on the right bank, to the ravine of the *Strubbach* (discharge of the Hintersee), flanked with huge precipices (to the *Leopoldinenklause* 1 hr.). Road thence to (1¼ M.) *Faistenau* (2580′; Inn), 2 M. to the S. of which is the *Faistenauer Hintersee* (2250′). To the E. of Faistenau an easy path leads over the (3 hrs.) *Faistenauer Schafberg* (5110′; fine view) and through the *Tiefbrunau* to (2 hrs.) *Fuschl* (p. 101).

The train follows the right bank of the Salzach and crosses the *Taugelbach*, which issues from a deep gorge, 1 M. to the E. From (16 M.) *Kuchl* (1525′; Neuwirth), an old village with a Gothic church, a path leads to the right across the bridge direct to the (2¼ M.) Schwarzbach Fall (see below).

18 M. **Golling** (1530′; **Hôtel Bahnhof*, in an open situation at the station; **Alte Post*, *Neue Post*, *Metzger Holzherr*, in the village), lying on a hill, ¼ M. from the station, derives some importance from the attractions of the environs. The cemetery, adjoining the church, commands an admirable view. On the E. side is the *Bachstatt*, a spur of the *Rabenstein*, with pleasant grounds and fine points of view. The route to the (2¼ M.) ***Golling** or **Schwarzbach Fall** cannot be mistaken (one-horse carr. for 1-2 pers. 1½, 3 pers. 2 fl.). Starting from the station, we cross the railway to the right, and then the Salzach, and walk in the direction of the white church of (1½ M.) *St. Nicolaus*, on a hill. In about 5 min. we reach **Meidler's Inn*, and ¼ M. beyond it is the inn **Zum Wasserfall*. On the wooded slope of the Hohe Göll the *Schwarzbach* is precipitated from a cavern (1900′ above the sea-level) and through an aperture in the rock, over a cliff 200′ high, in two vast leaps. Masses of rock projecting over the abyss form a natural bridge. The Schwarzbach is fabled to be one of the outlets of the Königs-See (p. 77), which lies about 7 M. to the S.W. and 78′ higher. Between 10 and 11 a.m. the sunshine forms a rainbow in the spray. Easy paths, protected by railings, lead past the lower to (¼ hr.) the point where the Schwarzbach issues in a clear and copious stream from the rocks.

Pedestrians on their way to Hallein save an hour, if, instead of returning to Golling, they proceed direct from the falls to (¾ hr.) *Kuchl* (see above), crossing the Schwarzbach at the mill (see above; several finger-posts).

From Golling to Berchtesgaden (5-6 hrs.; guide, 4 fl., unnecessary for experts). From the (¾ hr.) waterfall (see above) a path (indicated by red marks) ascends the N. side of the valley (opposite are the precipices of the Hohe Göll, forming the *Wilde Freihof*) to the (2 hrs.) *Dürrfeichten-*

Alpe (4425′) and the (¼ hr.) **Ecker-Sattel** (4700′), between the *Eckerfirst* and *Mitterberg* (view of the Hohe Göll, Tennengebirge, Dachstein, and Salzach-Thal). Lastly we descend to (1 hr.) *Vordereck* (p. 75) and (2½ hrs.) *Berchtesgaden*. A longer (by 1½ hr.) but finer route from the Dürrfeichten-Alp leads to the right across the (1 hr.) **Rossfeld** (*Hennenköpfl*, 5040′), which commands a view of the Salzach-Thal as far as Salzburg; then down by *Au* to the *Laroswacht* (p. 75). A third route crosses the **Ahornbüchsen** (5260′), the summit of the Mitterberg between the Ecker-Sattel and the Rossberg, which affords a good view of Berchtesgaden (2 hrs. from the Dürrfeichten-Alp to Vordereck, by the *Ahorn-Alp*). — The **Hohe Göll** (8265′) may be scaled from the Ecker-Sattel viâ the *Eckerfirst* by adepts in 4 hrs. (see p. 76; guide from Golling 8 fl.; Joh. Kain, Ant. Gumpold, and Joh. Pronck or 'Jäger-Hans'). The night may be spent at the *Ecker-Alpe* (4660′), below the saddle, to the W.

From Golling to the *Königs-See* by the *Torrener-Joch*, 7-8 hrs., see p. 78 (marked path, guide not indispensable).

The ***Salzach-Oefen**, 2 M. to the S. of Golling, on the W. side of the high-road to Werfen (one-horse carr. for 1-2 pers. 1½, 3 pers. 2 fl.; halfway is the *Duschen Inn*), are curious and picturesque ravines, filled with huge blocks of rock heaped together in wild confusion, between which the Salzach has forced its passage for upwards of a mile. These rocks, partly overgrown with wood, and undermined by the action of the water, are rendered accessible by paths and bridges in every direction. At the N. and S. entrances to the Oefen are finger-posts indicating the approach, and not ¼ M. apart, whilst the walk through the rocky wilderness occupies ½ hr. A path leads along the left bank of the Salzach to a point of view ('der Oefen Ende') commanding the best survey of the Oefen as well as a glimpse of the Salzach-Thal, and to the *Croaten-Höhle*, a fortified cave on the slope of the Hagengebirge, at the entrance of the Pass Lueg. — At the S. entrance to the Oefen is the *Maria Brunneck Chapel* (1700′), whence the best view is obtained of the *Pass Lueg* (see below) and the grey precipices of the *Hagen-Gebirge*.

The ***Pass Lueg**, a grand ravine of the Salzach, 6 M. in length, between the *Tennen-Gebirge* on the E. and the *Hagen-Gebirge* on the W., forms a fitting portal from the lower to the higher Alps. (It should be traversed on foot or in an open carriage as far as Sulzau, see below; one-horse carr. 4 fl.) The pass is frequently mentioned in the records of the struggles of 1809. At the entrance, ¼ M. from the chapel of Maria Brunneck (see above), are fortifications constructed in 1836; opposite is the *Croaten-Höhle*, mentioned above. About ¾ M. farther on, on the left bank, are a tunnel and bridge of the *Gisela Railway* (see p. 121). The road follows the right bank, passing (2 M.) the unpretending *Stegenwald Inn*, to (1½ M.) *Sulzau* (station, p. 121; no inn).

Route from Golling to *Abtenau* and *Gosau*, see p. 118; the *Lammeröfen* are about 6½ M. from Golling, and the *Aubach Fall* about 9 M. (one-horse carr. for a visit to both and back, in 4-5 hrs., 4 fl., two-horse carr. 6 fl.). — From (3 M.) *Scheffau* (p. 118), the **Schwarzberg** (5190′) may be easily ascended, by the *Lehngries-Alp*, in 3 hrs. (guide useful); fine view from the summit. — In the *Blüntau-Thal* (p. 78), about 4 M. to the S.W. of Golling, is the picturesque *Torrener Waterfall*.

19. From Linz to Salzburg.

77½ M. Railway. Express in 3 hrs; ordinary trains in 4¾-5¾ hrs.

Linz, see p. 418. Soon after starting, some of the abandoned forts of Linz are seen to the right; above them rises the *Pöstlingberg* with its church. Stations *Hörsching*, *Marchtrenk*.

15 M. **Wels** (990′; **Greif*; **Bauer zum Adler*; **Post*; *Kaiserin von Oesterreich*, at the station; *Rail. Restaurant*), a town of 10,118 inhab., on the *Traun*, with an old castle of Prince Auersperg and a modern Gothic church, is the junction for *Passau* (see *Baedeker's Southern Germany & Austria*) and of a branch-line running to the S.E. to (20 M.; 1¾ hr.) *Unter-Rohr*, on the Kremsthal Railway (p. 426).

The line now traverses a wooded district. 20 M. *Gunskirchen*. — 24 M. **Lambach** (1100′; *Rail. Restaurant*, with rooms; *Rössl*), a small town with several large buildings. Among these is a *Benedictine Abbey* (founded in 1032), containing a collection of engravings, specimens of early printing, MSS., and nine large altar-pieces by *Sandrart*. From a wooded height on the right bank of the Traun, below the mouth of the *Ager*, peeps the pilgrimage-church of *Baura*, triangular in form, with three towers, and paved with marble of three different colours, founded in 1722 by an abbot of the monastery in honour of the Trinity. The Alps, especially the massive Traunstein, now become more and more conspicuous to the S.; in clear weather the snow-fields of the Dachstein are visible.

From Lambach to Gmunden, 17 M., branch-line in 1¾ hr. The line (an ill-constructed narrow-gauge line, used as a tramway from 1821 to 1855) crosses the *Traun* and runs towards the S., in view of the *Traunstein* (p. 106), the outline of which is said to resemble the profile of Louis XVI.; to the left beyond it the glaciers of the Dachstein, to the right the Höllengebirge. 8 M. *Roitham*; 8½ M. *Traunfall*, from which a path descends to the right, through wood, to the (20 min.) ***Traun Fall** *(Inn)*. A long, indented ridge of conglomerate extends halfway across the river towards the left bank, over and through which the clear green Traun is precipitated from a height of 45′. The fall is best seen from the bridge below it, and from the projecting rock with the railing below the bridge. On the right bank of the river is a *Canal* ('Der gute Fall'), 400 yds. in length, constructed in 1552, with a fall of 50′, which carries the salt-barges past the waterfall (twice a week, usually between 11 and 12 o'clock). For a fee of 20-30 kr. one of the miller's men closes this canal and so causes the whole of the water to be precipitated over the rocks. The descent from Gmunden to the falls by one of the passenger-barges which leave Gmunden twice weekly (a favourite excursion; fare 1½ fl.) is a novel and pleasant trip, quite unattended with danger; the start is usually made on Tues. or Frid. between 9 and 11 and the fall reached in 1½ hr.; passengers (who must give notice the day before to the barge-master Lang, Schiffslände 12) disembark about ¾ M. lower down, and return by train.

Next stations *Eichberg-Steyrermühle*, with a large paper-mill, *Laakirchen*, and *Oberweis*. Then *Gmunden* (Seebahnhof, 1½ M. from the station of the Salzkammergut line; see p. 104).

Beyond Lambach the line quits the Traunthal and enters the valley of the *Ager* (discharge of the Attersee, p. 98). On the left are the Priel group, Traunstein, and Höllen-Gebirge; between these the Dachstein is visible on a clear day. From (28 M.) *Breitenschützing*

a branch-railway runs to the right to *Wolfsegg*. 30½ M. *Schwanenstadt* (3 M. to the N.W. of the Traun Fall, see p. 96). — 34½ M. **Attnang** (1320′; *Rail. Restaurant; Leopoldsberger's Inn*, at the station), the junction of the railway to Ischl (R. 22).

From Attnang to Schärning, 41 M., railway in 2½ hrs., see *Baedeker's S. Germany*. From (7 M.) *Manning-Wolfsegg*, the second station, a pleasant road leads to the E. to (2 M.) **Wolfsegg** (**Hüttl*, with view; *Post*), a small town charmingly situated on the slope of the *Hausruck*. The park of Count St. Julien (particularly the 'Schanze') commands a beautiful view of the hilly environs, with numerous villages, beyond which rise the Alps. Excursion to the (1¼ M.) prettily-situated *Kohlgrube* (coal-mine; miners' band plays on Sundays). Another to (4 M.) the *Thomasroith* coal-mine (train, by *Holzleithen*, in ¾ hr.).

To the left, farther on, is the ancient château of *Puchheim*; in the background the Höllengebirge (p. 98). 37½ M. **Vöcklabruck** (1430′; **Mohr; Post*) is a little town on the Ager, with old gate-towers and remains of walls. On a height to the E. is the old Gothic church of *Schöndorf*. To the *Attersee*, see p. 98.

The train twice crosses the *Vöckla*, which flows into the Ager here. 40 M. *Timelkam*; 43 M. *Neukirch-Gampern*; 45 M. *Redl-Zipf* (Traumüller), with a large brewery (right); 47½ M. *Vöcklamarkt*; 50 M. *Frankenmarkt* (1760′), a market-town. The railway now quits the Vöckla, and winds through the wooded hills which form the watershed between the Traun and the Inn. 54½ M. *Pondorf*. The highest point (1970′) is near (56 M.) *Ederbauer* (1960′). To the left, above (58½ M.) *Rabenschwand-Oberhofen*, we observe the overhanging summit of the Schafberg and the Schober (p. 100). — 60½ M. *Strasswalchen*; 62 M. *Steindorf* (Rail. Restaurant), the junction for *Braunau*; 63 M *Neumarkt-Köstendorf* (1805′).

The **Tannberg** (2570′; *Inn*, with view-tower), easily ascended from Neumarkt in 1 hr., is a splendid point of view (marked path). Descent to *Mattsee* (2 hrs.; see below).

Beyond (65½ M.) *Weng* the train skirts the pretty *Wallersee*, or *Lake of Seekirchen*. — 67 M. *Wallersee*; 69 M. *Seekirchen* (1675′; Inn), ¾ M. from the S.W. end of the lake.

A diligence plies daily in 1½ hr. from Seekirchen to (8 M.) **Mattsee** (1650′; *Iglbräu*), charmingly situated on a headland between the *Ober-Trumersee* and *Nieder-Trumersee* (the '*Mattseen*'); 1¼ M. to the N.W. is the smaller *Grabensee*. The *Schlossberg* (1855′; ¼ hr.) affords a good survey; and the *Buchberg* (2610′; 1 hr.) one even more extensive. The key of the pyramid on the latter is obtained at the cottage a little below the summit.

The train then enters a wooded tract and crosses the deep ravine of the *Fischach* (outflow of the Wallersee) several times. 71 M. *Eugendorf* (p. 100); 73 M. *Hallwang-Elixhausen*. The train now turns sharply to the S. and runs through a wooded ravine into the valley of the *Salzach* (to the left the rounded Gaisberg, to the right the Hohe Göll, Tennen-Gebirge, Untersberg, and the Stauffen; over the last the snow-fields of the Uebergossene Alp). 75 M. *Berg-Maria-Plain* (p. 91). — 77½ M. *Salzburg*, see p. 82.

20. The Attersee and Mondsee.

Comp. Map, p. 102.

RAILWAY from Vöcklabruck to Kammer, 7½ M., in 36 minutes. STEAMBOAT on the Attersee from *Kammer* to *Unterach* four times daily in summer in 2 hrs. (fare 1 fl. 60 or 1 fl. 3 kr.); on the Mondsee seven times daily from *See* to *Mondsee* in 1 hr. 10 min. (fare 1 fl. 10 kr.; to *Scharfling* four times daily in 22 min., 60 kr.). OMNIBUS from Unterach to See in ½ hr. (40 kr.), with long halts at both stations (walking preferable).

Vöcklabruck, see p. 97. The Attersee line diverges from the State Railway a little to the W. of Vöcklabruck and skirts the winding Ager. 1¾ M. *Pichlwang.* On the left, beyond the finely wooded hills, rise the Traunstein and the Höllengebirge. 5½ M. *Siebenmühlen*, so called from the seven mills in the *Au*, to the left. The train now crosses the Ager.

7½ M. **Kammer,** a pleasant village, with lake-baths and promenades, and a château of Count Khevenhüller, lies on a promontory at the N. end of the Attersee, and commands a charming view (**Hôtel Kammer*, with baths, R., L., & A. 1½ fl.; *Köck* or *Hofwirth; Traube*, plain, well spoken of; *Mittendorfer-Keller*, pretty view; lodgings at the château and at several villas).

The **Attersee**, or **Kammersee** (1525′), 12½ M. in length, 1-2 M. in breadth, and 660 ft. in depth, the largest lake in Austria (17 sq. M.), is bounded by picturesque mountains at the S. end. To the right the finely-shaped Schafberg rises immediately from the water; to the left is the broad range of the Hochleken-Gebirge and Höllen-Gebirge, stretching towards the Traunsee.

The steamer, leaving the quay near the railway-station, skirts the E. bank to *Weyeregg* (Post), a village on the site of an ancient Roman settlement, and then crosses the lake diagonally to *Attersee* (*Hôtel Attersee), charmingly situated at the foot of the *Buchberg* (2650′), with a pretty and conspicuous church. On the W. bank we next touch at *Morganhof*, *Nussdorf*, *Dexelbach*, and *Stöckwinkel*, and on the E. at *Steinbach* (Inn), prettily situated at the foot of the Höllen-Gebirge.

FROM STEINBACH TO THE LANGBATH LAKES (3 hrs.), a pleasant excursion in dry weather. The route leads round the N. side of the Höllen-Gebirge to (¾ hr.) *Unterfeicht* and (½ hr.) the *Untere Klause*. Then past a lumber-shed and over the *Aurachkar* (2730′) to the *Taferl* (or *Aurach*) *Klause;* thence to the right over the *Spielberg-Sattel* (3090′) to the (1¼ hr.) *Hinter-See* (p. 107).

The steamer now steers close to the precipitous rocks at the upper end of the lake, and touches at **Weissenbach** (**Post*), whence a good road leads through the sequestered *Weissenbach-Thal*, between the Höllen-Gebirge and the Leonsberg, to (9 M.) *Mitter-Weissenbach* (p. 108; omnibus to Ischl daily, see p. 110). The steamer coasts the pine-clad *Breitenberg* to *Burgau* (*Loidl's Inn, with interesting fish-pond) and —

Unterach (**Goldnes Schiff; Post*, with restaurant on the lake), a summer-resort, beautifully situated at the mouth of the *See-Ache*, which descends from the Mondsse.

A pleasant walk may be taken along the lake by the *Kaiserin-Elisabeth-Allée* to the (1/4 hr.) *Kaiserbrunnen* and the (1/4 hr.) *Burggraben-Rechen*, and thence to (25 min.) *Burgau* and (40 min.) *Weissenbach* (see p. 98). A finger-post near the Burggraben-Rechen points out a narrow path, hewn in the rock and protected by a railing (steady nerves desirable), which leads to the (20 min.) romantic *Burgau-Klamm*, with a waterfall.

Ascent of the Schafberg from Unterach (p. 103); the finest route, recommended to experts; guide, advisable for the inexperienced, 3 fl., from See on the Mondsee 2 fl. 40 kr.). We follow the Mondsee road to (1/2 M.) a guide-post indicating a path leading over a bridge to the left, and ascending the right bank of the Ache through fine wood. Where the path forks (3/4 M.), we take the branch to the left (the footpath to the right leads to the Mondsee, see below), and follow the red marks on the trees to (1 1/2-2 hrs.) the *Eisenauer Alpe* (3350'; rfmts.), at the base of the steep cone of the Schafberg. Hence in 1 hr. to the *Suissen-Alpe*, above the picturesque little *Grünsee* (almost dry in midsummer); we then ascend again for about 5 min. and skirt the rocks of the Schafberg to the right by an almost level path for 25 min. (fine view of the Attersee and Mondsee). Finally, beyond the *Kaiserquelle*, the path ascends in zigzags and by steps cut in the rock (provided with a railing, and quite safe) to the *Himmelspforte*, a passage hewn through the rocks of the *Schafloch*, on emerging from which we have a magnificent view of the Dachstein and Hochkönig, previously concealed. A few paces farther on we reach the (1/2 hr.) *Schafberg Hotel* (p. 103). Those coming from the Mondsee do not need to go the whole way to Unterach, but follow a new path ascending direct from See, which joins the Unterach route in 1/2 hr.

The road from Unterach to the Mondsee (omnibus in 1/2 hr.; preferable the beautiful path through the woods on the right bank) follows the left bank of the Ache, through the *Au*, passes the *Hôtel Weidenau*, and reaches (2 1/4 M.) the steamboat-station *See* (*Inn), at the E. end of the **Mondsee** (1570'). The Schafberg here rises abruptly from the lake; opposite us is the Drachenstein, and beyond it the Schober. The lake is 7 M. long and 1 1/4 M. broad, and is bounded on the N. by wooded hills of moderate height. The steamboat first calls at *Kreuzstein*, by the *Kienbergwand* (S. bank; Restaurant on the lake; to the *Altersbach Waterfall*, 8 min.), and at *Pichl* (*Hôtel Auhof, R. from 80 kr.), situated in a small bay on the N. side of the picturesque lake, and then crosses to **Scharfling** *(*Wesenauer)*, on the E. bank, 1/2 M. from the railway-station of the same name (p. 100).

Ascent of the Schafberg (p. 102; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 4 fl., unnecessary). We follow the St. Gilgen road (p. 101) to the S., ascending through wood past the small *Eglsee*. After 1 M. (finger-post) we take the good bridle-path to the left, which leads mostly through wood, past the *Elisabeth-Höhe* (pretty view of the Mondsee), to the (3/4 hr.) *Kessel-Alpe* (rfmts.), where we have a view of the Grottensee and St. Gilgen. In about 1 hr. more the path emerges from the wood, and skirts the mountain-slope to the right to the (1/2 hr.) *Obere Schafberg-Alp* (p. 103).

Beyond Scharfling the steamer hugs the S. shore, along which runs the Salzkammergut narrow-gauge railway. After calling at *Plomberg* (Hôt. Plomberg), which is also a railway-station (see p. 100), it steers obliquely across the lake. Retrospect (E.) of the imposing Schafberg, in the background the Höllen-Gebirge; to the left (S.) the Drachenstein, through which an aperture is seen near the top; then the double-peaked Schober.

Mondsee (**Krone*; **Post*; *Weisses Ross*; *Traube*; *Adler*; **Hôtel Königsbad*, on the lake, 1/2 M. below the village), a thriving place (1500 inhab.), with a large church and a number of country-seats, prettily situated at the W. end of the lake, attracts numerous visitors in summer. Beautiful walks on the banks of the lake. The *Mariahilf Chapel* (8 min.) affords the best survey of the lake.

Excursions (guides, *Konr. Darnhofer* and *Jos. Fink*). Ascent of the **Kulmspitze** (3590'), viâ the *Stabauer* farm in 2-2½ hrs., easy and interesting (admirable view; new belvedere). — **Kollmanns** (or *Colomans*) **Berg** (3660'), 3 hrs., ascended by a marked path crossing the *Gaisberg* to the (2½ hrs.) *Schernthaner* (3135'); fine view of the Salzburg Alps, but obstructed by trees. — The **Schober** (4355'; 3½ hrs., with guide) requires a steady head: steep ascent by the so-called *Drahtzug* to the (2½ hrs.) ruin of *Wartenfels*, a good point of view; then by a rocky path to the top. The descent may be made to Fuschl (p. 101) or to Thalgau (see below). — **Drachenstein** (3835'), from Plomberg (p. 99), in 3 hrs., with gnide, rather fatiguing. — The **Höllkar** (3895'), easy and well worth the effort, may be ascended in 2½ hrs. (path indicated by green marks) from *Wichlofen*, on the road between Plomberg and Scharfling; or from Scharfling direct through the *Zepezau*, in 2½-3 hrs., by another easy path.

For the *Salzkammergut-Lokalbahn* (narrow-gauge railway) from Mondsee viâ *St. Lorenz* to (25 M.) *Salzburg* (1½ hr.), see R. 22.

21. From Salzburg to Ischl. Aber-See. Salzburg.

40 M. Salzkammergut-Lokalbahn (narrow-gauge railway) in 3 hrs. (first class 3 fl. 68, third class 1 fl. 84 kr.). This is an attractive excursion, with which the charming visit to *St. Wolfgang* and the **Schafberg* may be combined (4-5 hrs. more).

Salzburg, see p. 83. The station of the Salzkammergut line is opposite the State Railway Station (p. 83). For a time the line runs parallel to the Linz railway, with Maria-Plain to the left and the Untersberg, Hohe Göll, Gaisberg, and Nockstein to the right. We then pass under the Linz line and reach (1¼ M.) *Itzling* (Kapellenwirth). Farther on we ascend gradually amid wood-clad hills to (3 M.) *Göllheim* and (5½ M.) *Eugendorf-Kalham* (1830'; to the left the large village of *Eugendorf*, p. 97). The train then crosses the upland plain, with its meadows and farms. 8 M. *Kraiwiesen*. At (11 M.) *Enzersberg* (2040') we reach the watershed and begin to descend in windings. Beyond (18¾ M.) *Irlach* we cross the *Fischbach*. — 14 M. **Thalgau** (1770'; *Neuwirth*), a prettily situated little town on the *Fuschler Ach*. To the E. rise the Schober, Drachenstein, Schafberg, and Höllen-Gebirge. — The line follows the pleasant valley, passing *Vetterbach* and *Teufelmühle* (Restaurant, with river-baths). 17½ M. **St. Lorenz** (1600'; *Rail. Restaurant*) is the junction of the branch-line (2½ M., in 9 min.) to Mondsee (see above).

Near (18½ M.) *Plomberg* (Hôt. Plomberg) the train reaches the lovely *Mondsee* (p. 99), into which the Schafberg descends abruptly on the right. We ascend gradually (tunnel), first on the open hillside and then through wood, and turn to the right through a tunnel 105 yds. long. — 20 M. *Scharfling* (1770'). The village (p. 99), with the small *Eglsee*, lies nearly ½ M. to the left, below the line. — Farther

on the line is carried along the slopes by rock-cuttings and two tunnels, one of which, the *Eibenberg Tunnel* (1900′), is 1/4 M. long. Beyond the wood-girt *Grottensee* we reach (22 M.) *Hüttenstein* (Batzenhäusl), with a château to the left (ascent of the Schafberg, see below). We descend at first through meadows and wood (to the left, above, the Schafberg Hotel) and then along the steep face of the hill (gradient 1:4), with a fine view of the Aber-See. 23 M. *Billroth*, with the villa of the late eminent surgeon of that name (d. 1894). The line then sweeps round and reaches —

23 1/2 M. **St. Gilgen** *(Rail. Restaurant; Post*, with restaurant on the lake, high charges; *Kendler)*, an attractive village at the N.W. end of the Aber-See.

Excursions. In the wood, about 1 1/2 M. to the N.W., are the *Steinklüfte*, the remains of a tremendous landslip (for paths, etc., see placard at the entrance). — *Falkensteinwand, 1-1 1/4 hr. We proceed to *Fürberg* (Ebner), either by steamer (10 min.) or on foot round the N. end of the lake viâ *Brunnwinkel* (1/2 hr.). Thence, passing (10 min.) the *Scheffel Monument* (a pyramid, 13′ high), we ascend to the (1/2 hr.) pilgrimage-chapel and hermitage of St. Wolfgang. (The path leads on, passing the Villa Frauenstein, to St. Wolfgang; 1 hr.) A marked path, starting at the precipice at the beginning of the ascent, leads to the right to (1/2 hr.) the *Aber-See Panorama* and (2 min.) the *Scheffel-Blick*, on the top of the Falkensteinwand.

Ascent of the Schafberg from St. Gilgen (see p. 103); bridle-path, 3 1/2 hrs. The best plan is to take the train (10 min.) to *Hüttenstein* (see above) and proceed to the E. from the Batzenhäusl, over meadows, to the (5 min.) *Reithberger Inn*. This point may also be reached on foot, from St. Gilgen viâ *Winkel* in 35, or from *Fürberg* (see above) in 20 minutes. A few paces farther on we ascend the steep path (with red marks) to the left. After 1/4 hr. a glimpse of the Abersee is obtained. Farther on the path ascends in windings through wood to the (1/2 hr.) *Untere Schafberg-Alp* (3180′). We then ascend in a straight direction, and afterwards again in windings through wood to the (1 hr.) *Obere Schafberg-Alp* (p. 103).

From St. Gilgen to Salzburg, 18 1/2 M. The road passes (4 1/2 M.) **Fuschl** (2170′; *Mohr, Brunnenwirth*), at the E. end of the small *Fuschlsee* (2 1/2 M. long). [From Fuschl through the *Tiefbrunau* to the top of the **Faistenauer Schafberg** (5110′), 4 hrs., interesting and not difficult. Descent to *Faistenau*, and thence viâ *Wiesthal (Almbachstrub)* to (7 hrs.) *Hallein*, see p. 94.] Beyond Fuschl the road ascends near the S. bank of the lake to (9 1/2 M.) *Hof* (2420′; Post) and then descends, passing the *Nockstein* (p. 91), to *Guggenthal* (1995′; Bräuhaus) and (18 1/2 M.) *Salzburg* (p. 83).

The **Aber-See** or **St. Wolfgang-See,** a greenish-blue lake (1800′), 7 1/2 M. long, 1 1/4 M. broad, and 370′ deep, is bounded on the N. by the Schafberg, while on the S., beyond the wooded banks, rise the Sparber, Hohe Zinken, Königsberghorn, and other picturesquely-shaped mountains. The banks approaching each other above St. Wolfgang divide the lake into an *Upper* and a *Lower Lake*. A Steamboat (preferable to the railway if time allows) plies in summer 8-9 times daily, in 1 hr., from St. Gilgen viâ St. Wolfgang to Strobl, and vice versâ. The boat touches first at *Fürberg* (see above), on the E. bank, to the E. of which is the *Scheffel Monument* (see above). It then steers round the projecting *Falkensteinwand*. On the rocks are two crosses. The *Ochsenkreuz* ('ox-cross') commemorates the exploit of a butcher, whose ox became unmanageable and plunged

into the lake. The bold butcher followed, and grasping the ox by the tail reached the opposite bank in safety. The *Hochzeitskreuz* ('wedding-cross') is to the memory of a wedding party who were amusing themselves on the frozen surface of the lake and were drowned through the breaking of the ice. On the S. face of the Falkenstein, in red letters a yard high, is an inscription in honour of the poet Victor von Scheffel. The next steamboat-station is at the *Bräuhaus Lueg*, on the W. side of the lake (railway-station, see below). The boat then descends the lake, passing *Villa Frauenstein* (l.), threads the narrows of St. Wolfgang (80 ft. across), and calls at the *Station of the Schafberg Railway* and at *St. Wolfgang* (see below). Thence our track lies across the *Untersee* (to the left the *Pürglstein*) to the terminus at *Strobl*, 1/2 M. to the W. of the railway-station (p. 103).

The RAILWAY leads from St. Gilgen along the S.W. bank of the lake to (25 M.) *Bräuhaus Lueg* (see above) and (26 M.) *Gschwandt* (Steinwirth) and then intersects the flat delta of the *Zinkenbach*. At (27 1/2 M.) *Zinkenbach* we cross the stream. 28 1/2 M. *St. Wolfgang* (Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Erzherzog Franz Karl), the station for St. Wolfgang and the *Schafberg Railway* (steamer to the village in 5 min., to the mountain-railway in 10 min.).

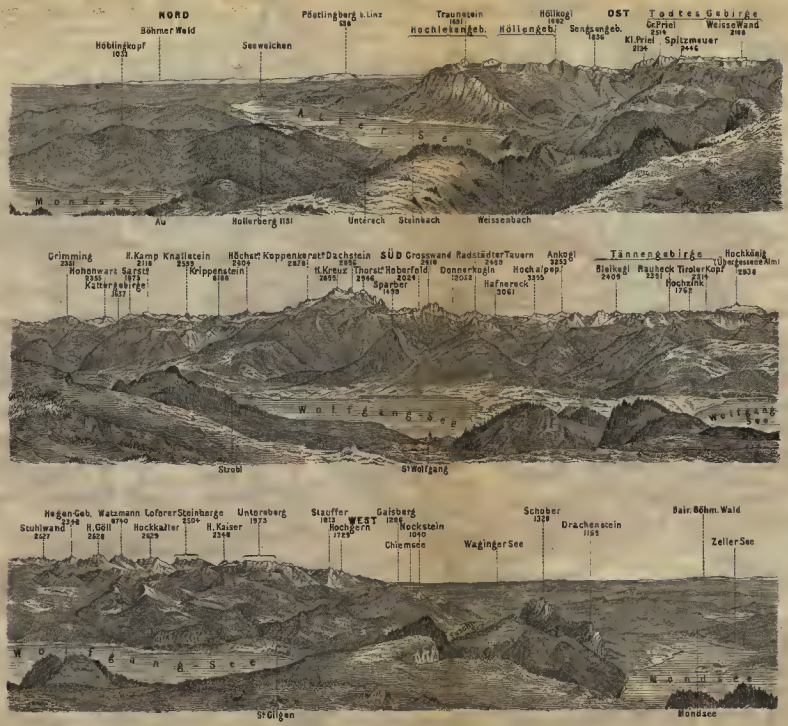
St. Wolfgang (**Hôtel-Pension Peter*, in an elevated situation above the lake; **Drassl zum Weissen Ross*, at the steamboat-quay; *Schader's Gasthof zum Touristen*, well spoken of; *Alter Peterbräu*, with baths; *Kortisenbräu*, at the W. end of the village; *Hirsch*, unpretending; *Weisser Bär*, plain) is a considerable village, prettily situated on the narrow strip of shore at the foot of the Schafberg. The Gothic church contains a winged *Altar-piece, carved in wood by *M. Pacher* in 1481. In the entrance-court is a fountain with good reliefs, cast at Passau in 1515.

Fine view of the lake from the (1/4 hr.) *Calvarienberg* and from the (10 min.) *Lighthouse* near the station of the mountain-railway (adm. 10 kr.). — Pleasant walks to the *Cyclamen-Wiese* (*Steins-Ruhe*; 1/4 hr.), the *Dietlbach-Wildniss* (20 min.), etc. — To St. Gilgen viâ the *Falkensteinwand* and *Fürberg*, 2 hrs., see p. 101. — A pleasant excursion (3 1/2-4 hrs., with guide) may be taken by the *Holzbauer* to the (1 1/2 hr.) **Schwarze See**, at the S. base of the Schafberg, then across the moor to the (1 hr.) *Holzstuben*, and thence either to (1 1/4 hr.) *Unter-Burgau*, or through the *Burggraben* to (1 1/4 hr.) *Unterach* on the Attersee (p. 98), or to (1 3/4 hr.) *Weissenbach* (p. 98).

The ***Schafberg** (5840′ above the sea-level, 65′ lower than the Rigikulm), an isolated mass of Alpine limestone, rising between the Aber-See, the Mondsee, and the Attersee, commands one of the finest and most picturesque views among the German Alps.

A MOUNTAIN RAILWAY ascends from St. Wolfgang to (4 M.) the top in about 1 hr. (fare 3, down 2, up and down 4 1/2 fl.). — The railway-station (*Dépendance of the Hôtel Peter) lies 1/2 M. to the W. of the village, in front of the lighthouse (see above). Soon after starting, the train crosses the *Dietlbach* (to the right the Dietlbach-Wildniss, see above) by a viaduct 50′ high and then leads to the W. through wood, with an average gradient of 1 : 10. 1 1/2 M. Station

Schörfling
Attersee
Mondsee
Traunsee
Hallstätter See
Wolfgangsee
Traunkirchen
Ebensee
Gmunden
Ischl
Hallstatt
Aussee
Salzkammergut
Höllengebirge
Schafberg
Salzburg
Steiermark
Oberösterreich
Geograph. Anstalt von
Geograph. Meile
Kilometres
1: 250000
Engl. Miles
Österr. Meile
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.



PANORAMA VOM SCHAFBERG.

for water and passing. The lake sinks farther and farther beneath us. In the valley to the left lies the *Dorner Alp* (3130′). Magnificent view to the S.W., embracing the Hochkönig, Hohe Göll, Watzmann, and Untersberg. Near the (2½ M.) *Schafberg-Alp* (4465′; Gasthof Oberalpe), which commands a splendid view, the train quits the wood and ascends over the bare upper slopes. Below, to the left, are seen the Grottensee and parts of the Mondsee and Zeller-See. Beyond a rocky cutting and a tunnel, 110 yds. long (windows should be closed) we reach the (4 M.) terminus *Schafbergspitze* (5665′). An easy path leads hence to (6 min.) the summit (*Hotel*, R. 2 fl., bed in common room 80 kr.; advisable to order rooms in advance by telephone from St. Wolfgang).

The **View from the summit of the Schafberg is little inferior to that from the Rigi (comp. the adjoining Panorama). The mountains and lakes of the Salzkammergut, Upper Austria as far as the Bohemian Forest, the Alps of Styria and Salzburg, and the Bavarian plain as far as the Chiemsee and Waginger See are all distinctly visible in clear weather. The fantastic surging of the mists in the valleys sometimes presents a curious sight. The largest sheet of water visible is the Attersee, 12½ M. long, at the N.E. base of the Schafberg; to the right (E.) rises the Höllen-Gebirge, with the Hochgrenzeck, Rottenkogl, and Höllkogl; beyond them the Traunstein; then the Kleine and Grosse Priel, Spitzmauer, Hohe Schrott, Grimming, Hohenwart, Sarstein, and Hochwildstelle; then, on the lake below, the Rettenkogl, Rinnkogl, and Sparber, beyond which towers the huge Dachstein group; next come the Gamsfeld, the peaks of the Donnerkogeln near Gosau, the Radstädter Tauern, Hafnereck, Hochalpenspitze, and Ankogl; to the S. the long, indented Tennengebirge, the Hochkönig rising above the Pass Lueg, the Steinerne Meer, the Hohe Göll, Watzmann, Hochkalter, Loferer Steinberge, Hochkaiser, Untersberg, Stauffen, Gaisberg near Salzburg (with the Nockstein, a protuberance on the right), the Fuschlsee, and at the N.W. base of the Schafberg the Mondsee with the perpendicular Drachenstein. Compare the annexed Panorama. — Pleasant walk to the *Adlerhöhle*', a cavern 120′ long, 30′ broad, and 30′ high, ¼ hr. from the inn (finger-posts); picturesque view from it of the Attersee, Traunstein, etc.

The Bridle Path from St. Wolfgang to the Schafberg (3-3½ hrs.; indicated by blue marks and easily followed) starts at the W. end of the village and in 10 min. ascends to the right, keeping below the railway. 1¼ hr. *Dorner-Alp*; 1 hr. *Schafberg-Alp* (see above); 1 hr. the summit. — Paths also ascend the Schafberg from *St. Gilgen* or *Hüttenstein* (see p. 101), from *Scharfling* (see p. 99), and from *Unterach* (see p. 99).

The Railway to Ischl leads from the station of St. Wolfgang (p. 102) along the *Untersee*. In front rise the Sparber and Rettenkogl, in the background the Todte Gebirge. — 31 M. **Strobl** *(Rail. Restaurant)*. The village (**Hôtel am See*, with garden, R. & L. 1 fl. 20 kr.; *Saarsteiner; Post* or *Platzl)* and steamboat-station (p. 102; to St. Wolfgang ¼ hr.) lie ½ M. to the N., at the E. end of the lake. Farther on we cross the *Weissenbach* and pass (34 M.) *Aigen-Voglhub* (Rest. zur Voglhub) and (left) *Weingarten*, with its paper-mill. 34½ M. *Wacht* (Inn), at the mouth of the *Schiffau-Thal* (p. 110). We cross the *Ischl*, flowing from the Abersee, to (35 M.) *Aschau* and recross it to (36¼ M.) *Pfandl* (Linde). The train now sweeps round to the S. and penetrates the Calvarienberg by a tunnel 770 yds. long. At (33¼ M.) *Kaltenbach*, at the S.W. end of Ischl, we pass over the *Kalten-*

bach Viaduct, 130 yds. long, which is supported by iron piers, and immediately afterwards cross the Traun (bridge 75 yds. long) and reach the main station of (40 M.) *Ischl* (p. 108).

22. From Attnang to Gmunden and Ischl. Salzkammergut.

RAILWAY to (7½ M.) *Gmunden* in 20-40 min., to (27½ M.) *Ischl* in 1¼-2 hrs. — From Salzburg to Ischl viâ Attnang (72 M.) in 4½-6 hrs.; from *Vienna* to Ischl viâ *Attnang* (176 M.), express in 6¾ hrs., viâ *Amstetten* and *Selzthal* (202 M.), express in 8¾ hrs.

The ***Salzkammergut** (an imperial domain, literally 'salt-exchequer-property', the sale of salt being a monopoly of the Austrian government), a mountain-region between Styria and Salzburg, about 250 sq. M. in area, with 18,000 inhab. (5000 Prot.), is characterised by picturesque green valleys and beautiful sequestered lakes. It is intersected by the *Traun*, which connects the lakes of Hallstadt and Gmunden, and forms near Lambach the waterfall mentioned at p. 96. There is probably no district in Germany or Austria which presents such a variety of charming scenery within so small a compass, and the traveller may pleasantly spend weeks or even months in exploring it.

Attnang, see p. 97. The railway crosses the *Ager* (on the right *Schloss Puchheim*, p. 97) and the *Aurach*, and then follows the *Aurach-Thal* viâ (1½ M.) *Wankham* to (3 M.) *Aurachkirchen* (1525′) and (7½ M.) *Gmunden*; the station (1575′; Buffet) lies above the town to the W., 1½ M. from the lake (electric tramway to the market-place, in 10 min., 20 kr., halfway 10 kr.).

Gmunden. — **Hotels.** *HÔTEL AUSTRIA (Pl. a), *BELLEVUE (Pl. b), both first-class, on the lake; *GOLDENES SCHIFF (Pl. c), R. 1½-2 fl., L. 20, omn. 40 kr.; *HÔTEL MUCHA (formerly *Laufhuber*; Pl. d), on the lake, with garden, R. 1½ fl., L. & A. 50 kr.; KRONE (Pl. e), Franz-Josefs-Platz; *POST; *GOLDENER BRUNNEN (Pl. f), above the lock of the Traun, good wine; *GOLDENE SONNE (Pl. g); *HÔTEL AM KOGL (Pl. h), ¼ M. from the lake, fine view; *GOLDENER HIRSCH (Pl. i), in *Traundorf*, plain. — **Cafés.** *Kiosque*, on the Esplanade; *Nöstlinger*, *Pürstinger*, both in the Rathhaus-Platz; *Deininger (Goldnes Schiff)*; *Paradeis-Garten*, at the end of the Esplanade; *Münchener Unionsbrauerei* (also rooms and board). — Confectioners: in the *Kiosque* (see above); *Horejschy*, Esplanade. — **Cur-Salon* (Pl. 1), on the lake, with restaurant, large terrace, reading-room, etc. (adm. free).

Baths of all kinds at the *Bellevue* and *Austria*; *Fischill's Baths*, at the bridge over the Traun; *Theresienbad*, Elisabeth-Str. 77; *Swimming Baths*, by the Esplanade, for ladies and gentlemen (bath with towel, etc., 35 kr.). *Hydropathic Establishment*, with inhaling-room for saline and pine-needle vapour, pneumatic room, electric baths, etc., adjoining the Bellevue.

Trinkhalle for mineral waters, whey, etc., on the Esplanade. — *Theatre* (Pl. 2), from June to September, in the Graben, adjoining the Cur-Salon.

Visitors' Tax. Visitors staying for some time pay a tax of 8 fl. each; additional members of the same family less in proportion. Music tax 2 fl. For short visits each person pays 20 kr. daily after the third day and 10 kr. for the music.

Carriages. Drive within the town, one-horse carr. 70 kr., two-horse 1 fl.; to the West Station 1 or 1½ fl., at night 1 fl. 30 kr. or 2 fl.; to the Villa Satori 1 or 1½ fl.; Altmünster 1 fl. 60 kr. or 2½ fl.; Baumgarten 2 or 3½ fl.; Ebenzweier 1 fl. 60 kr. or 2½ fl. (viâ Villa Satori 2 or 3 fl.); Traun Fall 3½ or 6 fl.; Kammer on the Attersee (4 hrs.) 6 or 10 fl.; Almsee (6 hrs.) 9 or 15 fl.; Langbath Lakes (whole day) 7 or 12 fl.; no extra charge for returning, and a stay of 1 hr. allowed, beyond which 50 or 70 kr. per hour is charged for waiting; gratuity 1 fl. to 1 fl. 20 kr. per day. —

Boats. To Ort or Weyer with one rower 30 kr., Grünbergergut 40 kr., Prillinger 60 kr., Alt-Münster or Kleine Ramsau 90 kr., Ebenzweier or Hoisengut 1 fl., Lainaustiege 1 fl. 40 (return-fare included); with two rowers, one-half more; for waiting, 30 kr. per hour; boat per hr. with one rower 60 kr., with two rowers 1 fl. — *Donkey* per hour 1 fl., each additional hour 60 kr., ½ day 2 fl. — *Mänhardt's* library, Rathhaus-Platz.

Gmunden (1395′), the capital of the Salzkammergut, is a busy town (6500 inhab.) and favourite watering-place, charmingly situated at the efflux of the Traun from the Traunsee. The *Parish Church* contains an altar in carved wood by Schwanthaler, of 1656. Handsome modern *Protestant Church* in the English Gothic style. The shady *Esplanade* (band 11.30 to 12.30 and 6 to 8; Sundays 11.30 to 1 and 5.30 to 7), on the W. bank, commands a good survey of the lake: to the left is the wooded *Grünberg* (3295′), then the *Traunstein* (5550′), rising almost perpendicularly from the lake, and the *Erlakogl* (5150′); farther to the right, in the background, the *Wilde Kogl* (6865′) and the *Kleine Sonnstein* (3030′), apparently terminating the lake; to the right of it the *Sonnstein-Höhe* (3430′), then the broad *Fahrnau* (3940′), the *Kranabet-Sattel* (p. 107), and the *Höllen-Gebirge* (p. 98). Pleasant garden sand villas in the environs.

Short Walks (routes all indicated by marks). To the N.W. the (10 min.) *Wunderburg* and (5 min. farther) the *Calvarienberg* (1575′); to the W. the *Kogl* (1770′), with the *Marienwarte* (¼ hr.); at its S.W. base the new and extensive *Town Park* (fine views); the (25 min.) **Villa Satori*, with a charming park, beautiful points of view, and a dairy; to the S.W. *Ort* (1½ M.), with two châteaux, one on an island connected with the mainland by a bridge, 70 yds. long (adjacent a large convent school for girls). To the N.W. *Rosenkranz* (25 min.), to the N.E. *Baumgarten* (¾ hr.), and to the E. *Sieberroith* (¾ hr.), on the slope of the Grünberg, all with restaurants. On the right bank of the Traun (footpath over the Marien-Brücke) lie the shady *Kronprinz-Rudolfs-Anlagen* (pleasure-grounds), with a café and a restaurant (½ hr.). On the height to the E. is the magnificent château of the Duke of Cumberland, with fine grounds (no admission).

Longer Walks. By the Elisabeth-Strasse, past the villas of the Grand-Duchess of Tuscany and the Duke of Wurtemberg, to (2 M.) *Alt-Münster*, (3 M.) *Ebenzweier*, and (7 M.) *Traunkirchen* (p. 106). — Past the Villa Satori (see above), and then by a path viâ the *Rosenhügel*, indicated by finger-posts and streaks of paint, to the (1½ hr.) **Gmundner Berg** (2700′; fine view; Inn at the top); descend to (1 hr.) the *Reindl-Mühle* (Inn) in the Aurach-Thal, and return by (1 hr.) Ebenzweier (4½ hrs. in all). — Descend on the left bank of the Traun to the *Theresien-Thal* cotton-mill, (2 M.) *Altmühle*, and (4½ M.) *Ohlstorf* (Inn). — Past the Salzkammergut station (Rudolfs-Bahnhof) to *Pinsdorf*, the (4½ M.) *Dichtl-Mühle*, and (6 M.) the *Raben-Mühle*. From the Dichtl-Mühle we may ascend the *Hongar* (3095′; Inn), with view of the Attersee. — The ***Traun Fall** may be visited on foot (3 hrs.), or better by the Lambach railway (p. 96) or by one of the salt-barges mentioned at p. 96. — On the E. bank ('Miesweg', see below) lie the *Alpensteig* (10 min.), the *Grünberger-Gut* (20 min.), *Prillinger* (½ hr.), *Kleine Ramsau* (50 min.), and the *Hoisengut* (1¼ hr.), all with restaurants; if the traveller prefer to go one way (or both) by water, a boat should be ordered at Gmunden (see above). In the afternoon the steamer touches at the Ramsau and Hoisengut.

Longer Excursions. Across the (1¼ hr.) *Himmelreich-Wiese* (2590′), the (½ hr.) *Schnee-Wiese*, and the (½ hr.) *Hochgeschirr* (3140′), with a view of the glaciers of the Dachstein, to the (1 hr.) **Laudach-See** (2890′), picturesquely situated on the E. side of the Traunstein; return either by *Franzl im Holz* (2 hrs.), or by (1¾ hr.) the Kleine Ramsau, and take a small boat or the steamer thence to Gmunden. Finger-posts on this ronte, so that a guide may be dispensed with. (Shortest route from the Kleine Ramsau to the

Laudach-See: from the landing-place ascend in 1/4 hr. to the *Waldrast;* then follow the path indicated by marks on the trees, which leads to the lake in 2 hours. Return by the same route for 1/2 hr., cross a meadow to the right and ascend into the wood, and regain Gmunden by the Hochgeschirr, the Schneewiese, and the Himmelreichswiese.)

Traunstein (5550′), ascended in 5-6 hrs. from Gmunden, interesting (guide, necessary, 4 fl.; A. Reitter of Gmunden recommended; permission obtained in Schloß Ort or in the Forestry at Traundorf). The lake is crossed to the *Lainaustiege* (to which also the 'Miesweg', a path constructed by the Austrian Tourist Club and partly guarded by a wire-rail, leads on the bank of the lake in 2 1/2 hrs.), whence we ascend by steps hewn in the rock (130′ high) to the Lainau-Thal and the (1 hr.) *Kaisersitz* (20 min. above which is the prettily-situated *Mayralm*). At this point the path, indicated by red marks, turns to the left, passes the *Touristenbründl*, and ascends to the (3 hrs.) plateau of the Traunstein, overgrown with underwood, from which rise the *Traunkirchnerkogel*, the *Mitterkogel* (stone monument and vane), and the *Alpenspitze* (the highest peak; trigonometrical signal). Magnificent view, particularly of the Priel group and the Dachstein. In the foreground, far below, lie the Traunsee (W.) and the Laudach-See (E.). — From the Mayralm (see above) over the *Hohe Scharte* to the *Laudach-See* 2 1/2 hrs.; path indicated by marks (better in the reverse direction).

Kleine Sonnstein (3030′), a pleasant afternoon's excursion; charming view of the mountains encircling the lake, and of the valley of Ebensee (guide advisable for the inexperienced). From Traunkirchen the Ebensee road is followed for 1 M., after which the path to the right, indicated by marks, leads to the top in 1 1/2 hr. (last 20 min. over rocks).

The **Almsee**, reached by carriage in 6 hrs. The road leads by (9 M.) *Mühldorf* (*Inn) in the pretty *Almthal*, and (3 M.) *Grünau*, whence the *Kassberg* (5720′) may be ascended in 3 1/2 hrs. (marked path), to (2 M.) the *Almsee* (1930′), grandly situated on the N. margin of the Todte Gebirge (*Inn kept by the forester). — From the Almsee the *Hohe Pfad* leads to the *Offensee* (p. 107) in 4 hrs. (guide from Grünau to Ebensee 5 1/2 fl.). From the Almsee by the *Weisshorn*, the *Wilde See* (5100′), and the *Wildensee-Alpe* to *Alt-Aussee* (p. 113), 8 hrs., fatiguing (guide to Aussee 10 1/2 fl.). — Through the *Bernerau* to *Stoder*, see p. 427.

FROM GMUNDEN TO ISCHL (steamboat to Ebensee in 1 hr., fares 70 and 40 kr., preferable to the railway; tickets are issued available both for the steamboat and the train; views to the left). The train passes the back of the Duke of Wurtemberg's Villa, and at *Altmünster*, with the oldest church in the district, approaches the beautiful ***Traunsee** or **Gmundner See** (1385′; 7 1/2 M. long). — 10 1/2 M. (from Salzburg) *Ebenzweier*, with a château formerly belonging to Count Chambord (now a girls' school); pretty retrospect of Gmunden, with the Traunstein to the left. The scenery becomes more severe as the S. end of the lake is approached, the green slopes gradually giving place to lofty mountains. Behind the Traunstein are the *Hochkogl* (4865′) and the fine cone of the *Erlakogl* (see p. 107). The express-trains all stop at (13 M.) *Traunkirchen;* about 1/4 M. from the station, on a beautiful bay, is the ***Stein Inn***, with a shady garden and terrace (R. from 80 kr.) The train next threads two tunnels and reaches (14 1/2 M.) *Traunkirchensee*, the station for the village of **Traunkirchen** (**Post; **Burgstaller*, with a terrace overlooking the lake, unpretending; *Swimming Bath*), charmingly situated on a peninsula. The church contains a quaintly carved wooden pulpit in the form of a ship, with nets and fish.

GMUNDEN.

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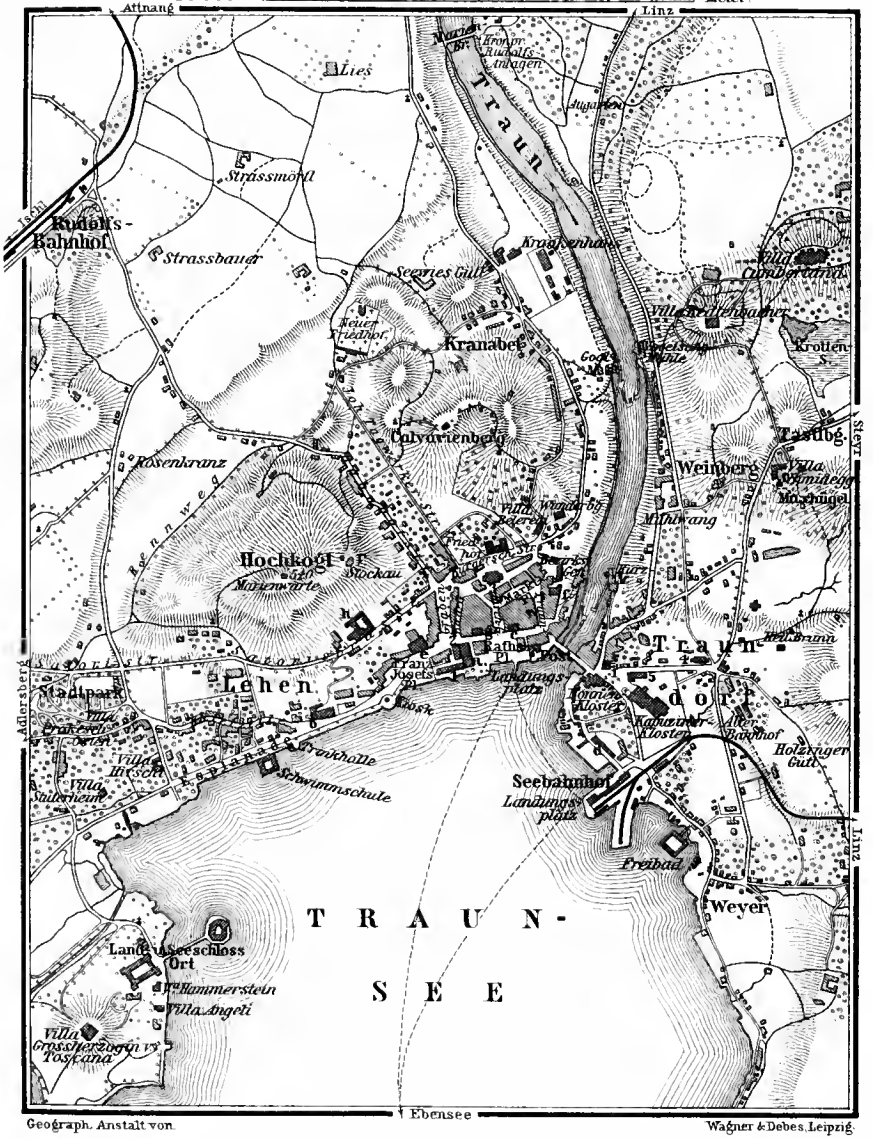

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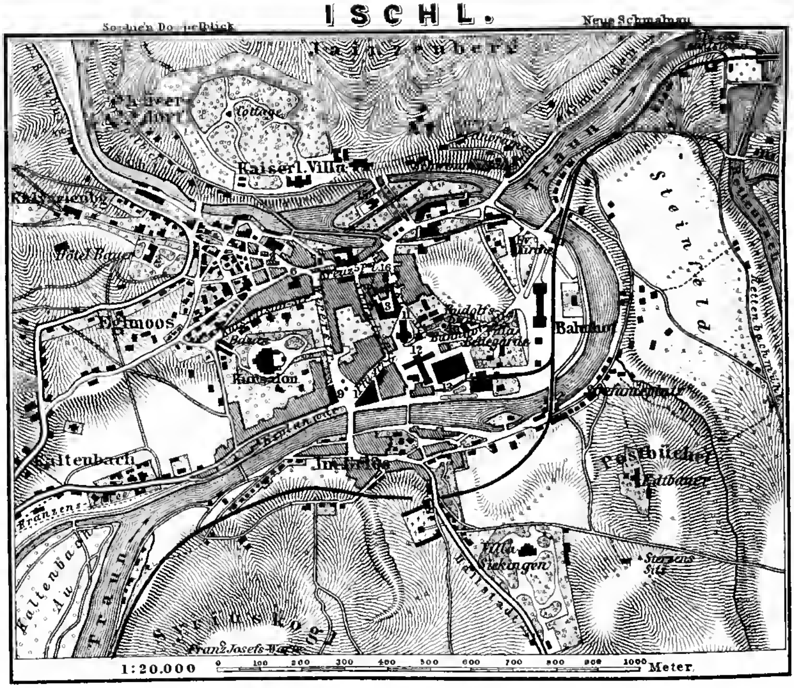

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Cottage
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Fine view from the **Calvarienberg*, especially in the afternoon and evening. On a rock jutting into the lake is the *Johannis-Kapelle*. On the opposite bank of the lake, in a cave on the slopes of the *Erlakogl* (see below), is the interesting **Röthelsee**: boat across the Traunsee ½ hr.; then a steep ascent of ¾ hr. (guide with torch necessary; boat for 4 pers. on the lake). — *Sonnstein*, see p. 106. A direct path leads in 2 hrs. from the Hotel am Stein to the *Kreh*, in the Langbath-Thal (see below).

The train passes through a short tunnel, and then the *Sonnstein Tunnel*, 1570 yds. in length. (The road runs between the Sonnstein and the lake; its construction is commemorated by a lion hewn in stone.) The train stops at (17 M.) *Ebensee-Landungsplatz* (Post, R. 1 fl. 20 kr., indifferent; Bäckerwirth), a steamboat-station, crosses the *Traun*, and reaches (17¾ M.) **Ebensee-Bahnhof** (1395′; **Hôtel Lehr*, plain; *Preimesberger; Rail. Restaurant*), a prettily situated place of some importance (5860 inhab., including Langbath), with salt-works, a watch-factory, and a large ammonia-factory. The brine evaporated at Ebensee is brought from Ischl and Hallstatt (p. 114) in wooden pipes. The salt-baths are well fitted up. Good view from the *Calvarienberg*.

Excursions. Pleasant walk on the left bank of the Traun, along the brine-conduit, to (¾ hr.) the *Steinkogl* (*Inn), a fine point of view, opposite the station of that name (see below), and (1 hr.) the *Fall of the Rinnbach* (Rfmts. at the mill, halfway). Ferry from Ebensee-Landungsplatz to Rinnbach, 5 times a day (15 kr.).

The **Lakes of Langbath** (2½ hrs.) deserve a visit (omnibus from stat. Ebensee-Langbath to the Vordere See 1 fl., returning from the Kreh 70 kr., there and back 1½ fl.). The road ascends the *Langbath-Thal* to (4½ M.) the *Kreh* (2130′; Inn) and (1 M.) the *Vordere Langbath-See* (2215′), whence a footpath leads to the smaller but finer (¾ hr.) *Hintere See* (2385′). Between the two lakes is the *Valerien-Aussicht* (¾ hr., with guide), affording a good view of both lakes. We may also reach the Valerien-Aussicht by crossing the Vordere See by boat (gratuity) and following the green path to the left (*not* the gravel-path immediately opposite), turning to the right farther on. In the wood, a little to the N. of the E. end of the Hintere See, is a spring of excellent water. A narrow 'trail' runs through the wood all round the Hintere See. — To the *Attersee*, see p. 98.

Ascents (guides, *Joh. Stummer*, *Karl* and *Josef Wallner*). The **Kranabet-Sattel**, the E. spur of the *Höllengebirge*, is easily ascended from Langbath in 4 hrs. (guide 2 fl.). The *Feuerkogl* (5220′), the nearer peak, commands an admirable survey of the Salzkammergut, the Styrian Alps, and the plains of Anstria as far as the Bohemian Forest; the view from the *Alberfeldkogl* (5600′) is still more extensive. The usual route leads from Ebensee viâ the Calvarienberg and the *Gsoll* (4020′), but the ascent may also be made from the Kreh (see above; steep and stony). Accommodation at the chalets near the top.

The **Erlakogl** (5150′; 4 hrs.; guide), a fine point of view, is ascended from Ebensee through the *Rinnbach-Graben* and past the *Nestler-Alpe* and *Müller-Alpe* (steep towards the end).

The line follows the wide Traunthal to (19½ M.) *Steinkogl* (1435′; ¼ M. to the E. the *Marien-Gasthof*, with shady walks).

The *Kronprinz Rudolf Bridge* crosses from the station to the **Steinkogl Inn*, on the left bank of the Traun. From the bridge a good and shady path, joining that from Ebensee at the Gsoll, leads to the (3 hrs.) *Kranabet-Sattel* (see above).

To the **Offensee** (2135′; 6 M.) a road leads through the *Traunweissenbach-Thal*. The lake, with an imperial hunting-seat (no accommodation), lies picturesquely in a green basin, commanded on the S. by the *Todte*

Gebirge (p. 113). From the Offensee a path leads by the *Hohe Pfad* to the (4 hrs.) *Almsee* (p. 106; guide from Ebensee 5½ fl.); another (fatiguing) by the *Wilde See* (5100′) and the *Wildensee-Alpe* to (7-8 hrs.) *Alt-Aussee* (p. 112; guide from Ebensee to Aussee 10½ fl.).

The **Hohe Schrott** (5850′) is ascended from Steinkogl by the *Gimbach-Alpe* (road thus far) and the *Dielau-Alpe* in 4½ hrs. (fatiguing, guide 4 fl.; better from Ischl, comp. p. 110).

The train now crosses the *Traunweissenbach*. 22 M. *Langwies*. 24½ M. *Mitter-Weissenbach* (Hill; Drei Mohren; road to *Weissenbach*, on the Attersee, p. 98). Near Ischl the train crosses the Traun.

27½ M. **Ischl.** — **Hotels.** *Kaiserin Elisabeth (Pl. 1); *Hôtel vormals Bauer (Pl. 2), charmingly situated on a height above Ischl, high charges; *Post (Pl. 3), R. from 1 fl., L. & A. 60, omn. 20 kr.; *Goldenes Kreuz (Pl. 5), R. from 1 fl. 20 kr., L. & A. 70 kr.; *Hôt.-Pens. Rudolfshöhe, with café-restaurant (see below), finely situated at the end of the Esplanade, with baths, R. 1¼-2½, pens. 3½-4½ fl.; Hôtel Austria, on the Esplanade, with garden; *Victoria (Pl. 4); Erzherzog Franz Carl (Pl. 6), high charges; the last four with garden-restaurants. — Second-class: *Stern (Pl. 7), with good restaurant; *Krone (Pl. 8), with a garden on the Ischl; Bayrischer Hof (Pl. 9); Zur Neuen Welt, with garden-restaurant; *Schwarzer Adler, Drei Mohren, both at Gries, and Stadt Prag, Egelmoosgasse, unpretending. — *Pension Flora, with sanatorium; Hôtel Garni Ramsauer; Athen; Redlich. — **Dr. Hertzka's Hydropathic Establishment*, ½ M. from the end of the Esplanade, well fitted np, pension 25-32 fl. per week.

Cafés, etc. *Cur-Salon, with café, reading-room, etc. (see p. 109). — *Café Ramsauer*, opposite the post-office; *Walter*, Esplanade; *Zauner*, Pfarrgasse, confectioner's; *Rudolfshöhe* (see above). — **Rail. Restaurant.* — *Swimming Bath* and '*Gymnastische Heilanstalt*', on the left bank of the Ischl. — *Mänhardt*, bookseller, in the Pfarrgasse. — *Theatre* (Pl. 16) during the season.

Visitors' Tax *(Curtaxe)*. Between June 1st and Sept. 30th each visitor whose stay exceeds 3 days pays a weekly tax of 1 fl. For a stay of 22 days or more a 'Curtaxe' of 8 fl. (wife 3, children 1 fl.) and a Music-tax of 3 fl. (each addit. member of a family 1 fl.) are exacted. — The band plays in the Rudolfs-Garten (or, in bad weather, in the Trinkhalle) from 7 to 8 a.m.; from 8 to 9 in the Curhans-Park or Saal; from 12 to 1 p.m. on the Esplanade; and from 5 to 6.30 in the Curhaus-Park or Saal.

Carriages. From the station to the town, with one horse 60 kr., two horses 1 fl.; at night 80 kr. or 1 fl. 40 kr.; to the station 1 or 1½ fl.; at night 1 fl. 40 kr. or 2 fl. Drive within the town 40 or 80 kr.; at night 70 kr. or 1 fl. 20 kr. — To *Hallstatt* (2½ hrs.), 6 fl. 10 or 10 fl. 50 kr.; *Gosau-Schmied* (4 hrs.), 8 fl. 15 or 14 fl. 30 kr.; *Weissenbach* on the *Attersee* (2½ hrs.), 6½ or 11½ fl.; *Chorinsky Klause* (1¾ hr.), 4 fl. 50 kr. or 8 fl. 20 kr. These fares include the driver's fee.

English Church Service in the season at 10.30 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Ischl (1535′), the central point of the Salzkammergut, beautifully situated on a peninsula formed by the *Traun* and the *Ischl*, first came into notice as a watering-place in 1822, and is now a highly fashionable resort. Pop. (incl. Gries) 8500. Besides the salt-baths (which contain 25 per cent of salt), there are mud, sulphur, pine-cone, vapour, and other baths, in addition to the whey-cure and the saline and sulphureous drinking-springs. Well-kept walks, with shady resting-places, intersect the beautiful valley in all directions.

The shady Bahnhof-Strasse leads from the station past the *Rudolfs-Garten*, with a bust of Archduke Rudolf, and the *Rudolfsbad*, to the *Parish Church* (Pl. 11), built under Maria Theresia, restored in 1852, and adorned with altar-pieces by Kupelwieser and with modern ceiling-paintings (from the life of St. Nicholas) by Mader.

In the Kaiser-Ferdinands-Platz, to the S. of the church, are the *Trinkhalle* (Pl. 12), with a covered promenade, where whey and mineral water are dispensed in the morning, and beyond it, to the right, the *Wirerbad* and the *Giselabad*. To the left are the extensive *Salt Works* (Pl. 13) and the *Salt-Water Vapour Bath* (Pl. 14).

From the Kaiser-Ferdinands-Platz the Pfarrgasse leads to the W. to the Franz-Carl-Platz, which contains a handsome bronze fountain in memory of the parents of the Emperor Franz Joseph (Archduke Franz Carl, d. 1878, and Archduchess Sophie, d. 1872), and to the Traun Bridge. On the left bank of the Traun at this point begins the *Sofien-Esplanade*, with its pleasant avenues, confectioner's, and café. — In the *Wirer-Park* is the *Cur-Salon* or *Casino*, with café-restaurant, reading-room, etc. To the E., in the Wirer-Strasse, is a colossal bust of *Dr. Wirer von Rettenbach* (d. 1844), who first brought Ischl into notice. In the grounds to the N.W. of the Casino is a small *Bazaar*. The Boys' School, in the Schulgasse (No. 7), contains a small *Museum* (adm. on Tues., Thurs., & Sat., 9-12, 20 kr.), with natural history specimens and other objects from the Salzkammergut.

Walks. The **Imperial Villa*, with its beautiful garden and grounds (no admission during the residence of the family, usually from July to September). — The (¾ M.) *Karolinen-Panorama* and (1½ M.) the *Neue Schmalnau*, two cafés to the left of the road to Ebensee, afford good views of Ischl; we return by the (1 M.) *Gstätten Inn* and follow the brine-conduit to (1½ M.) Ischl. — The **Sophiens-Doppelblick** (café; view of Ischl, the Dachstein, and the Wolfgang-Thal) may be reached in ½ hr. This walk may be prolonged to the (¼ hr.) **Dachstein-Aussicht* and the *Hohenzollern Waterfall* (usually inconsiderable); we return either to the right by *Trenkelbach* (¾ hr.), or to the left through the *Jainzen-Thal* and by the Gstätten Inn (1 hr.); or through the last (red marks) and viâ the *Sattelau* to the (2¼hrs.) Ebensee road. — Right bank of the Traun: Ascent of the ***Siriuskogl** or **Hundskogl** (1960'; ½ hr.); finest view of Ischl and its environs from the *Kaiser-Franz-Josefs-Warte* (small restaurant). Across the *Steinfeld-Brücke* to the (½ hr.) *Rettenbach Mill* (café) and the (¼ hr.) **Rettenbach-Wildniss** (a pretty ravine); return by *Sterzen's Abendsitz* (fine view) to (¾ hr.) Ischl. — To the W. by the (¼ hr.) *Calvarienberg* to the (¼ hr.) *Ahornbühl* (café), and thence past the café *Zur Schwarzen Katz* to (¾ hr.) the dairy of *Lindau*, or (turning off to the right ¼ hr. before the dairy) to (1½ hr. from Ischl) the pretty little **Nussen-See** (1970'), with a restaurant and swimming-bath and thence to Ischl by road through the *Kroisenbach-Thal*. — From the Esplanade through the *Franzens-Allee* to the *Fürst-Metternich-Platz* (to the right the *Hôt.-Rest. Rudolfshöhe*, p. 108), and by the *Fürstenweg* to the *Villa Waldeck*, where we diverge to the right to the (½ hr.) *Kaiser-Franz-Josefs-Platz;* or proceed beyond the Villa Waldeck, viâ the *Franz-Karl Promenade* and past the *Hydropathic Establishment* (p. 108) and the fish-breeding ponds, to the ruin of (1 hr.) **Wildenstein**, on the slope of the Kater-Gebirge. Through the valley of the Traun by the shady promenade (*Kaiser-Ferdinands-Morgenweg*) to the *Erzherzog Rudolfs-Brunnen*, with pleasure-grounds, and thence by the pleasant path following the salt-water conduit to (1 hr.) *Laufen* (* Restanrant zum Rössl); whence the walk may be continued, still following the conduit, by a level and beautiful path, viâ Goisern, Steg, and Gosauzwang, to Hallstatt (comp. p. 116). Or we may return from Steg by boat on the Traun (4 pers., with 2 boatmen, 12 fl.). — By the Ischl road and across the Pfandl Bridge into the *Zimitz-Thal*, with the *Zimitz-Wildniss* (Inn) and the *Zimitz-Graben* (2 hrs.); returning on the left bank of the Ischl viâ *Trenkelbach*.

To the **Ischl Salt Mine** (*Ischler Salzberg*, 3170′). We follow the road to *Reiterndorf* (°Bachwirth; Bärenwirth), and then ascend the road to the left in the Sulzthal to (3 M.) *Pernegg*, where the permission to visit the mine is procured at the mining-office. Opposite is *Rosa's Waterfall.* The mine, an inspection of which takes 1½ hr., consists of 12 horizontal shafts or galleries, one above the other. During the bath-season the mine is illuminated once weekly; the illumination at other times costs about 5 fl. The brine, which is conducted to Ebensee and there evaporated, is obtained by filling the different chambers with fresh water. After 4-6 weeks it becomes highly saturated with salt, and is then drawn off. — A marked path (keeping to the right at the small chapel) leads from the mine to the (1¼ hr.) ***Hütteneck-Alp** (4185′; Rfmts.), which affords a magnificent view of the Dachstein, the Lake of Hallstatt, etc. Hence by the *Rossmoos-Alp* to the *Predigstuhl* (see below) in ¾ hr. Descent by the *Gschwand-Alp* to (1½ hr.) *Goisern* (p. 111).

MOUNTAIN EXCURSIONS (paths all marked with red; guides, *Furtner*, *Griesbofer*, *Promberger*, *Putz*, *Reisenauer*, and *Seitner*). Ascent of the **Zimitz** (*Leonsberg-Zinken*, 5720′), through the *Zimitz-Graben* and by the *Schütt-Alp* in 5 hrs., rather fatiguing (guide 3 fl.); °View of the Dachstein, St. Wolfgangs-See, Mondsee, and Attersee. — The **Hohe Schrott** (5850′), by the (4 hrs.) *Koth-Alpe* (5265′), interesting but fatiguing (see p. 108; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 4 fl.). — The ***Hainzen** (N.E. peak of the Katergebirge; 5370′), from the Franz-Karl Promenade in 3½ hrs. (3 fl.); back by the *Ahornfeld* and through the *Schiffau-Thal* to the (3 hrs.) *Wacht* (p. 103). — The **Predigstuhl** (or *Thörlwand;* 4185′) is ascended viâ *Reiterndorf* and *Obereck* in 3 hrs. (1 fl. 30 kr.), or from the salt-mine viâ the *Rossmoos-Alp* in 1½ hr.; view similar to that from the Hütteneck-Alp (see above). — The **Sandling** (5630′) is ascended in 4½ hrs. (4 fl.), viâ the Hütteneck-Alp, *Raschberg*, and *Vordere Sandling-Alp;* the descent may be made to Alt-Aussee (p. 113). — The ***Hohe Kalmberg** (6010′) is ascended from Goisern, viâ *Ramsau* and the *Trockerthon-Alp* or the *Scharten-Alp* in 4½ hrs. (3 fl.); admirable view. Descent by the *Iglmoos-Alp* to Gosau, 2 hrs. — The **Rettenkogl** (5830′), ascended from the Wacht (p. 103) through the *Schiffau-Thal* in 4½ hrs. (3 fl.), is a curiously shaped mountain commanding a fine view.

FROM ISCHL TO ALT-AUSSEE direct (6 hrs.; with guide; fatiguing). We ascend the *Rettenbach-Thal* (p. 109) to the (2½ hrs.) *Rettenbach-Alpe* (2090′), at the S. base of the *Hohe Schrott*, and through the *Fludergraben* to the Alp of that name, whence we descend to (3 hrs.) *Alt-Aussee* (p. 113).

FROM ISCHL TO ST. WOLFGANG AND THE °SCHAFBERG, a charming excursion for half-a-day (not to be missed), see p. 102 (return-ticket, 2nd class 6 fl. 56, 3rd class 5 fl. 63 kr.). — To *Aussee*, see R. 23; to *Hallstatt* and *Gosau*, see R. 24. — To *Weissenbach* on the *Attersee* (p. 98) omnibus daily in 2 hrs., viâ *Mitter-Weissenbach.*

23. From Ischl to Aussee.

Comp. Maps, pp. 102, 114.

20½ M. AUSTRIAN STATE RAILWAY in 1-1½ hr.

Ischl (1535′), see p. 108. The train (views to the right) crosses to the right bank of the Traun (short tunnel), skirts the base of the *Siriuskogl* (p. 109), and recrosses the Traun. 3 M. (from Salzburg) **Laufen.** The picturesque village (1570′; **Rössl; Krone*) lies on the opposite bank, ¾ M. to the S. The rapids of the Traun here are called the 'Wilde Laufen'. Pleasant footpath to Ischl, see p. 109. The *Laufener Höhe* (½ hr.; marked path) is a good point of view. — The train again crosses the Traun. 4½ M. *Anzenau.* On the opposite bank lies *Ober-Weissenbach*, with extensive stores of timber.

The **Chorinsky-Klause** (2055′), a large dam with three sluice-gates, in the Weissenbach-Thal, about 3 M. above its mouth, is used to accumulate the water of the *Weissenbach* sufficiently to float timber down to the Traun when the gates are opened. This is usually done once a month, and visitors at Ischl are apprised of the day by advertisement. One-horse carriage from Ischl 4 fl. 50, two-horse 8 fl. 20 kr (1¾ hr.). — A good forest-path ascends to the left from Ober-Weissenbach to (1½ hr.) the **Hochmuth** (*Jochwand;* 2800′), which affords a charming view.

The valley expands. On the right are the Ramsauer Gebirge, on the left the Sarstein (p. 115). — 6 M. **Goisern** (1640′; *Goiserer Mühle; Zur Wartburg; *Steinmaier's Bräuhaus; Bär;* rooms at *Rundhammer's*, etc.), a considerable village (4150 inhab.), containing the largest Protestant community in the Salzkammergut, and frequented as a summer resort. About ½ M. to the N. are the small sulphurous and iodine baths of *Goisern*, with the *Marie-Valerie-Quelle.*

Excursions (guides, *Franz Neubacher, Johann Scheutz, M. Unterberger*). The *Hütteneck-Alp* (4195′; p. 110) is ascended hence in 2 hrs.; the descent may be made to (2 hrs.) Ischl or (3 hrs.) Aussee (guide not indispensable). — ***Kalmberg** (6010′; p. 110), 3½-4 hrs. (guide desirable; G. M. Putz of Ramsau recommended). Simple refreshments at the *Scharten-Alpe*, to the N. of, and a little below, the summit. Descent to Gosau 2-2½ hrs. Or we may proceed from the Scharten-Alpe viâ the *Wies-Alpe* and the *Hohe Knall-Alpe*, and along the *Jäger-Kogl* (6040′), to the (4½ hrs.) ***Gamsfeld** (6640′), whence we descend viâ the *Angerkar-Alp* to (2 hrs.) *Russbachsag* (p. 117). — **Predigstuhl** (4185′; p. 110), 2 hrs. (guide desirable for the inexperienced). — The excursion through the *Leisling-Graben* to (2 hrs.) *Alt-Aussee* is not advisable except in dry weather (guide desirable).

From *Stambach*, ¾ M. to the S. of Goisern, the old *Pötschen Road* ascends to the left viâ *St. Agatha* to (10 M.) *Aussee* (footpath to Alt-Aussee to the left, at the *Bachwirth*, see p. 113). 8 M. *Steg* (*****Goldnes Schiff, R. from 60 kr.), at the N. end of the **Lake of Hallstatt** (p. 114). The train skirts the E. bank of the lake, the line, 50′ above the water, having been hewn at places in the precipitous rocks of the *Sarstein* (p. 115). On the right are the Gosauhals and Gosau Mill, and, farther on, the Plassen and the mountains at the head of the lake (the Krippenstein, Zwölferkogl, and Hirlatz). 10½ M. *Gosaumühl*, opposite the hotel of that name (p. 116; ferry by small boat, in connection with all trains, 10 kr.). The train now passes through a tunnel and crosses the deep *Wehrgraben* by an iron bridge. 12½ M. **Hallstatt**; the station is opposite the town of that name (p. 114). We then pass to the rear of the small château of *Grub*, with its four towers.

13½ M. **Obertraun** (*Zum Sarstein*, at the station; *Höll*, *Hinterer*, on the lake), at the S.E. angle of the lake.

From Obertraun to Aussee, over the *Koppen* (2200′; 3 hrs.), a pleasant route, chiefly through wood. A visit to the **Koppenbrüller-Höhle** (in the *Brüllergraben*, to the left below the road, 4 M. from Obertraun) is interesting in spring only, when the brook, which rushes in a subterranean course through the cavern, is swollen by melting snow (guide and torches requisite).

The line now runs, skirting the base of the Sarstein and close to the foaming Traun, through the wild and narrow *Koppen-Thal*, a picturesque defile resembling the Gesäuse in the Enns valley (p. 422). The train passes through a tunnel and crosses the river

three times. The gorge expands, and we soon reach (20½ M.) the station of *Aussee* (2130′; Railway Restaurant; Schober), at *Unter-Kainisch* (salt-works), about 1 M. to the S. of the town.

Aussee. — **Hotels.** *Erzherzog Franz Carl (Post); *Hackinger, R. 1½-2½ fl., L. & A. 50 kr.; *Erzherzog Johann, opposite the Curhaus, R., L., & A., 1 fl. 20-1 fl. 80 kr.; Sonne; Wilder Mann, R. 1½ fl., L. 15 kr.; *Pens. Hübsch. — *Café Vesco*, in the Curhaus-Platz. — Curhaus, with restaurant, reading-room, etc.

Visitors' Tax for a stay of more than a week 3, band 2½ fl.

Baths of all kinds in the *Kaiser Franz Josef Bade-Anstalt*, Curhaus-Platz; *Rastl's*, Elisabeth-Promenade; in the *Cur-Anstalt Alpenheim* (see below), at the *Bade-Hôtel Elisabeth*, etc. Swimming Baths in the Traun and on the Grundlsee.

Carriage from the station to the town 1 fl., with two horses 1½ fl.; to the Grundlsee, or to Alt-Aussee, 1 fl. 80 kr. or 3 fl.; there and back, with stay of 1 hr., 3 fl. 40 or 4 fl. 60 kr. (from the station, 4 or 6 fl.); to Gössl viâ Grundlsee and back ('tour of the three lakes'), with stay of 1 hr., 4 fl. 30 or 6 fl. 60 kr. (from the station 5 fl. 40 kr. or 8 fl.; each additional hour's stay 60 kr. or 1 fl.). These fares include the driver's fee. — *Omnibus* from the station to the town 30 kr.; to Alt-Aussee and Grundlsee, see below.

Aussee (2155′), a Styrian market-town, with extensive salt-works, charmingly situated on the *Traun*, the three arms of which (Alt-Aussee, Grundlsee, and Oedensee Traun) unite here, is much visited as a watering-place (salt-baths, etc.) and summer-resort. Close to the town are fine pine-woods, traversed by pleasant walks. The small *Spitalkirche* contains a good early-German winged altar-piece of 1449. A little to the N., on the road to Alt-Aussee (see below), is **Dr. Schreiber's Cur-Anstalt Alpenheim* (hydropathic establishment, with various baths; R. 1-4, board 3-4 fl.) open all the year round, and about ½ M. farther on is the **Bade-Hôtel Elisabeth*.

Excursions (guides, *Alois Grieshofer*, *Stefan Hopfer* or '*Kriegsteffel*', *Mich. Grieshofer*, *Franz Angerer*, *Joseph Grogger*, and *Math. Gasperl* or '*Bahnmeister*'; key-plan to the system of marked paths exhibited in the Curhaus). — Short Walks. *Cur-Park* and *Mecséry Promenade*, adjoining the Curhaus; *Widleithen* and *Schwabenwald Promenade*, on the right bank of the Altaussee Traun; thence viâ the *Erzherzog-Johann Promenade* to the *Sixleithe*, which affords a good survey of the environs. *Elisabeth Promenade* and *Payer Promenade*, on the way to Alt-Aussee (*Café Vesco*, in the Praunfalk, 20 min. to the N.). To the *Tauscherin* and the *Dichterruhe*, ¾ M. to the S., with fine view of the Sarstein, Loser, Trisselwand, and Todte Gebirge; to the N. viâ the shady *Cramer Promenade* to the (½ hr.) *Café Loitzl* on the *Obere Tressen*, with fine view of the Dachstein (thence through wood to the *Bärenmoos*, ¼ hr., and to the *Fuchsstein-Blick*, ¾ hr.); to the S.E. to (½ hr.) *St. Leonhard*, with its old church (rfmts. from the sacristan); to the W. to the (¾ hr.) *Wasner*, to the N.W. to the (½ hr.) *Schmiedgut*, both with cafés and commanding views of the Dachstein.

To *Alt-Aussee (3 M.), a drive of ½ hr. (carriage, see above); omnibus thrice daily from the railway-station, in 1 hr. (70 kr.). The road (the Elisabeth Promenade and Payer Promenade preferable for walking; 1 hr. 10 min.) follows the wooded valley of the *Alt-Ausseer Traun*, which it crosses thrice, passing the Alt-Aussee Mill (Iun), to **Alt-Aussee** (**Seewirth*, prettily situated on the lake; *Kitzerwirth*), on the charming *Alt-Aussee Lake* (2320′; 2 M. long and ½ M. broad), overshadowed by the precipitous Trisselwand on the E., the Tressenstein on the S., and the Loser and Sandling on the N. A trip in a small boat (obtained at the Seewirth) should not be omitted. The lake is skirted all the way round by the Erzherzog Franz Carl Promenade, 4½ M. long. The *Seewiese* (on foot ¾ hr., by boat ½ hr.), at the N.E. end near the keeper's house (Restaurant), commands a good

view of the Dachstein. Thence we may proceed through wood to (1 hr.) the *Gaisknechtstein*, affording a good view of the lake and the Dachstein. — From Alt-Aussee to the ruin of *Pflintsberg*, with waterfall (150′ high) of the Trattenbach and fine view, 1¼ hr.; thence down to the (¾ hr.) *Bachwirth* (*Restaurant) in *Lupitsch*, on the Ischl road (p. 111), and back to (1 hr.) Alt-Aussee viâ *Lichtersberg;* or by the Ischl road, past the *Lenau-Hügel* (*View), to (1¼ hr.) Aussee. — To the *Aussee Salt Mine* at the *Sandling*, 1 hr.; the mine resembles that at Ischl (p. 110). The *Hohe Sandling* (5630′) may be ascended from the mine in 2½-3 hrs. with guide (3 fl.), by a good path, indicated by marks, and provided with wire-ropes at the steepest points (p. 110). The ***Loser** (6020′; 3 hrs.; guide 3 fl.), an admirable point of view, presents no difficulty. A marked path (red) ascends from the Seewirth viâ the *Augst-Alp* (4725′) to the (2 hrs.) *Loser-Hütte* (4500′; Inn in summer). The summit (1 hr. more) commands an extensive and beautiful view. — The ***Bräuningzinken** (6200′), reached in 1¾ hr. from the Loser-Hütte by a path (improved and marked) leading past the little *Augst-See*, enjoys a still more comprehensive panorama. — From Alt-Aussee to *Ischl*, viâ the *Fludergraben* and the *Rettenbach-Thal*, see p. 110; viâ the *Wildensee* to the *Offensee* and *Ebensee*, see pp. 106, 108.

*To the Grundl-See (4 M.), a beautiful drive of ¾ hr. (as far as Schramml's Inn; carriages, p. 112; omnibus from the Sonne thrice daily, in 1 hr., fare 70 kr.). The road leads for the most part through wood, skirting the Grundlsee Traun, which it crosses at the (3 M.) *Seeklause* (Walcher's Inn, with fine view), and then along the lake to the (1 M.) *Schramml Inn* (generally crowded in summer), a charming point of view. [Walkers should follow the Grundlsee Promenade on the right bank of the Traun (1¼ hr.) or the route (fine views) viâ the Cramer Promenade and Untertressen (1½ hr.).] The road next leads past the (2 M.) *Inn zum Ladner* to (1½ M.) *Gössl* (see below). The **Grundlsee** (2300′), 3¾ M. long and ½ M. wide, is enclosed by wooded mountains and abounds in fish. The E. background is formed by the bare precipices of the *Todte Gebirge*. From the Seeklause a small screw-steamer plies five times daily in summer to Schramml's Inn and to Gössl, at the upper end of the lake. From *Gössl* (*Veit) a path skirts the base of the perpendicular *Gösslwand* to (1 M.) the beautiful ***Toplitz-See** (2350′), 1¼ M. long, with two waterfalls (boat across in 25 min., boatman to be brought from Gössl). About ¼ M. farther on lies the sequestered *Kammersee* (2360′), in a grand situation at the base of the Todte Gebirge. This 'Drei-Seen-Tour', or tour of the three lakes, makes a very charming excursion (from the Grundlsee to the Kammersee and back, 2 hrs.; fare from Schramml's Inn to Gössl and back, including the ferry across the Toplitz-See, 1 fl., 2 pers. 1½ fl.).

From Alt-Aussee to the Grundlsee, direct, across the *Sattelsteig*, 2½ hrs. (guide 1½ fl., unnecessary). The path (marked) leads to the right from the Seeklause, at the S.W. end of the Alt-Aussee lake and ascends (for the most part blasted through the rock, but quite safe) the almost vertical *Steigwand* to the (1½ hr.) **Tressen-Sattel** (3140′), whence we survey Aussee and its mountains. The path then descends through meadow and wood, passing *Lammersberg* and *Eisbichl*, and rejoins the road at the W. end of the Grundlsee. An easy ascent of 1 hr. leads from the saddle to the *Tressenstein* (3985′); equally attractive but longer (2½ hrs.; path marked) is the ascent of the *Trisselwand* (5815′). — A still easier excursion is afforded by the beautiful walk from Alt-Aussee viâ the *Café Loitzl* (p. 112) and the *Cramer-Promenade* to the (2 hrs.) Grundlsee (see above)

Mountain Ascents (guides, see p. 112). A path, denoted by white marks, ascends viâ the *Wasner* (p. 112) in 2 hrs. to the *Pfeifer-Alm* or *Pfeiferin* (3280′), on the E. slope of the Sarstein. — The **Sarstein** (6470′) is ascended in 4½-5 hrs. by red-marked paths leading via the *Pfeifer-Alpe* (see above) or from the *Wasner*, through the *Knappenwald* and over the *Scharte* (p. 115). — The **Zinken** (6090′) is an attractive ascent of 3½ hrs. (with guide) from the railway-station (path marked with red). — The exploration of the **Todte Gebirge** is interesting but attended with fatigue. From the Ladner Inn (see above), we may ascend to the *Grosse Lahn-*

gang-See (5100'; poor quarters in the chalets) in 3 hrs. with guide; thence past the *Kleine Lahngang-See* to (1 hr.) the shooting-box in the *Elmgrube* and the (¾ hr.) *Elm-See* (5480'); then across the plateau to (6 hrs.) the summit of the *Grosse Priel* (8250'; a fatiguing ascent), and down to *Stoder* (comp. p. 428; guide 10 fl.). — From Gössl to Hinter-Stoder over the *Salzsteig* (8-9 hrs.; guide 8 fl.), an interesting route: we cross the *Schnecken-Höhe* and enter the *Salza-Thal*, ascend the *Salzsteig* to the *Oedern-Alm*, cross the *Oedern-Thörl* (5210') to the *Gross-See* and the *Tauplitz-Alm*, on the picturesque *Steyrer See*, and reach the *Schwarze See* (see p. 428), where the route joins that from Klachau viâ Tauplitz.

Railway from Aussee to *Steinach* and *Selzthal*, see pp. 431-429.

24. From Ischl to Hallstatt, and to Abtenau and Golling viâ Gosau.

Comp. Map, p. 120.

Railway to (12½ M.) *Hallstatt* station in 40-50 minutes. — Steamboat between the station and town of Hallstatt in 10 min., in connection with each train (fare 25, return 40 kr.). Railway-tickets may be obtained including the ferry to the town of Hallstatt (railway and steamboat tickets are issued at the post-office in the Hôtel Seeauer). — Omnibus between Hallstatt and Gosau-Schmied every morning in summer in 2½ hrs., retnrning in the afternoon; fare 1½ fl., there and back 2 fl. — One-horse carr. from *Ischl* to *Hallstatt* in 2½ hrs., 6 fl. 10 kr.; two-horse carr. 10½ fl.; to *Gosau* (Brandwirth) in 3½ hrs., 7 fl. 15 or 12 fl. 30 kr.; to *Gosau-Schmied* in 4 hrs., 8 fl. 15, or 14 fl. 30 kr. (driver's fee included). Carr. from Hallstatt to Gosau-Schmied and back, 8 fl., with two horses 12 fl., from Gosaumühl or Steg (Goldnes Schiff) 6, carr. and pair 10 fl. (fee included). — Diligence from Gosau to *Abtenau* daily in 3½ hrs. (1 fl. 70 kr.); from Abtenau to *Golling* daily in 2 hrs. (1 fl. 30 kr.); one-horse carr. from Abtenau to Golling 4 fl., and 60 kr. to the driver; two-horse 8 fl., and 1 fl. to the driver.

Railway from Ischl to (12½ M.) *Hallstatt* station, see pp. 110, 111. The *Hallstätter See* or ***Lake of Hallstatt** (1620'), which is 5 M. long and ½-2 M. broad, is bounded on three sides by lofty mountains (E. the Sarstein; S. the Krippenstein, Zwölferkogl, and Hirlatz; W. the Plassen, Gosauhals, and Ramsauer Gebirge).

Hallstatt (**Hôtel Seeauer*, R. 1 fl. 20, L. & A. 50 kr., with garden on the lake and a dépendance named the *Post; *Grüner Baum; Goldner Adler; Gstoedtner*, unpretending; *Inn in the Lahn*, 10 min. to the S.), a long village (1400 inhab., ½ Prot.), lies within very narrow limits between the hillside and the lake. In the middle of the village the *Mühlbach* forms a waterfall. The old *Parish Church* contains an altar in carved wood of the 15th cent.; numerous skulls are preserved in the ossuary. The *Protestant Church* is modern. In the former 'Gefängnisshaus', or Prison, an old building partly hewn out of the solid rock, is a small *Museum* (open 10-12 and 2-5; adm. 10 kr.), with two Celtic graves and other local antiquities. A new road leads to the S. to (½ M.) the *Lahn*, a small plain formed by the alluvial deposits of the *Waldbach*, with the *Salt Works*. Hallstatt is so situated that it does not see the sun from 17th Nov. to 2nd Feb.

Excursions. — The **Rudolfsthurm** (2800'), occupied by the manager of the mine, is reached by a good zigzag path in 1 hr. (horse 3 fl. 50, to the mine 4 fl. 70 kr.). An inscription by a bench, halfway up, dated 1504, records that the mines were visited in that year by Emp. Maximilian. The little

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K a m m e r G e b.
Elmbg.
Ofenkogl
Weisse Wd.
Lerchkogl
Toplitz See
Moserkogl
Tandlkgl
Zwicker
Salza Schwg.
Grundlsee
Reschenhorn
Grasbg.
Holer Zlam
Türkenkogl
Schneiderkgl.
Lawinenst.
Krienandel
Lärchenalm
Riesen
Kohlstatt. Geb.
Krahstein
Tamplitz
Zauchen
Mitterndorf
Kulmkogl
Passeggerkogl
Lerchkogl
Hohe Stierkar
Grimmertritt
St. Martin
Lerchriesen
Filzmoser
Eberl
Mitterbg
Gröbming
Gatschbg.
Stadelgrenkogl
Gr. Selk
Salzkleck
Ochsenkogl
Tschenbacher
Lehner
Stricker
Schupfenbg.
Donnerer
Hochkaul
Hocheck
Steinmandl
Wandlkogl
Putzerdörfl
Kainisch
Aussee
Tressenstein
Trisselwand
Hundskogl
Klammkogl
Gallhof
Holer Zlam
Schnötteritz-Kogl
Röthenst.
Radling
Kamp
Obersdorf
Pichl
Knoppen
Zinkenkgl.
Hochplm.
Matt-Kogl
Koppen
Herrnhöhe
Ruberkgl.
Laudfriedkgl.
Hageneck
Underkogl
Wildkogl
Hirschbg.
Hohe Schafwd.
Pfalzkogl
Speikbg.
Hohe Rippenst.
Napfenkgl.
Hirzbg.
Lückenkar
Gschteiriedl
Mühleck
Zeller-Kgl.
Schrubberin
Göseritz
Lackenbg.
Sautrog-Höhe
Kamp
Thörl
Lackner Hocheck
Kammspitz
Lengdl
Hofmanning-Bg
Stader-Zinken
Sonnwend-Kogl
Aichbg.
Freienstein
Assach
Pruggern
Aich
Kulm
Leiten
Evangelb.
Steinach
Tauplitz
Zauchen
Mitterndorf
Kulmkogl
Passeggerkogl
Lerchkogl
Hohe Stierkar
Grimmertritt
St. Martin
Lerchriesen
Filzmoser
Eberl
Mitterbg
Gröbming
Gatschbg.
Stadelgrenkogl
Gr. Selk
Salzkleck
Ochsenkogl
Tschenbacher
Lehner
Stricker
Schupfenbg.
Donnerer
Hochkaul
Hocheck
Steinmandl
Wandlkogl
Putzerdörfl
Kainisch
Aussee
Tressenstein
Trisselwand
Hundskogl
Klammkogl
Gallhof
Holer Zlam
Schnötteritz-Kogl
Röthenst.
Radling
Kamp
Obersdorf
Pichl
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Matt-Kogl
Koppen
Herrnhöhe
Ruberkgl.
Laudfriedkgl.
Hageneck
Underkogl
Wildkogl
Hirschbg.
Hohe Schafwd.
Pfalzkogl
Speikbg.
Hohe Rippenst.
Napfenkgl.
Hirzbg.
Lückenkar
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Sautrog-Höhe
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Lackner Hocheck
Kammspitz
Lengdl
Hofmanning-Bg
Stader-Zinken
Sonnwend-Kogl
Aichbg.
Freienstein
Assach
Pruggern
Aich
Kulm
Leiten
Evangelb.
Steinach
Tauplitz
Schladming
Rohrmoos
Haus
Ruppering
Gössen
Kochofen
Schwarzkogl
Hauser Kaibling
Plessmitz-Zinken
Gschwendt
Hochgolling
Hochwildstelle
Hochgolling
Hochwildstelle
Engl. Miles
Österr. Meile
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

garden in front of the house affords a fine view of the lake. Excavations made since 1846 have brought to light an ancient burial-ground in the vicinity. The graves (of which about 2000 have been opened) are probably those of Celtic salt-miners of the 3rd or 4th cent. B. C. Numerous relics, especially bronze ornaments, have been discovered. The most important of these are now in the Nat. Hist. Museum at Vienna, and in the Museum Francisco-Carolinum at Linz; but there are also a few in the Hallstatt Museum (p. 114).

The mining-offices and the entrance to the **Hallstatt Salt Mine** (3675') are reached in 3/4 hr. more. A visit to the interior is more fatiguing than to that of the Ischl mine (p. 110; tickets of adm. at the offices). Robust walkers may proceed hence (with guide, 1 fl.) across the hill and down the *Gangsteig* (steep but perfectly safe) to the (1 hr.) Waldbach-Strub. — *Path by the brine-conduit to the (1 1/2 hr.) Gosau-Zwang, see p. 116. We ascend to the right by a path with 365 steps, beyond the Roman Catholic cemetery (1/4 hr.); or we may start from the Rudolfsthurm.

The ***Waldbach-Strub** (2060'), in the well-wooded *Echern-Thal*, 1 hr. to the S.W. of Hallstatt, is precipitated in three leaps from a height of 330' through a cleft in the rocks. The path leads to the right from the Lahn (p. 114), passes (1/2 hr.) *Lackner's Inn* and the (10 min.) *Binderwirth*, and ascends to (18 min.) a point of view opposite the fall. The *Schleier Fall*, of about equal height, descends into the same abyss. Both are insignificant in dry seasons. — About 1 hr. farther up is the *Waldbach-Ursprung* (2955'), flowing from the Hallstatt Glacier, and reached by a new track for hauling timber. — A picturesque path ('Malersteig') leads along the Waldbach from Lackner's Inn (see above) to the Lahn and back to Hallstatt.

The 'Uferweg' leads from the Lahn along the S. bank of the lake through the *Hirschau*, passing the *Hirschbrunn* and the (higher up) *Kessel*, two periodic springs, to (1 1/4 hr.) *Obertraun* (p. 111). About 1 hr. above the springs is the *Hirschau Alp*, affording the best view of the lake.

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS (guides, *Jos. Faber*, *J. Hemetsberger*, *Jos. Percht*, *A. Unterberger*, *Al. Wimmer*, *P. Zauner*). **Steingraben-Schneid** (or *Schneidkogl*, 5055'), bridle-path in 3 hrs.; guide (2 fl.) not indispensable; view of the Dachstein, the Hallstätter See, Traunthal, etc. — ***Plassen** (6405'): ascent of 3 3/4 hrs. by a blue-marked path passing the salt-mine (guide, not indispensable, 3 fl.); magnificent view, particularly of the Dachstein range towering immediately to the S., the Alps of Salzburg and Styria, and the valleys of the Traun and the Gosau. The descent may be made by the *Schreier-Alp* and the *Ross-Alp* to (3 hrs.) *Gosau*. — The **Hirlatz** (*Feuerkogl*; 6430'), ascended by the *Wies-Alp* (p. 116) and the deserted *Hirlatz-Alp* in 5 1/2 hrs., and the **Zwölferkogl** (6490'), ascended in 5 1/4 hrs., command striking views of the Hallstätter See (guide 3 fl.). — The ***Sarstein** (6470'; 4 1/2-5 hrs.; guide 3 fl.) is best ascended from Obertraun by the *Hüttel-Alp* and the (3 1/2 hrs.) *Vordere Sarslein-Alp* (5510'); we then mount the broad rounded back of the mountain (*Steinhüttelgrat*) to the (1/2 hr.) *Hohe Sarstein-Alp*, and thence to the (3/4 hr.) summit. View one of the most extensive in the Salzkammergut. The ascent may also be made from *Sleg* (p. 111) viâ the *Niedere Sarstein-Alp* or *Scharten-Alp* (easiest route), or from Aussee (p. 113) viâ the *Pfeifer-Alpe* or the *Scharte* (4 1/2-5 hrs.). — **Krippenstein** 6905'; 6 hrs.; guide 3 fl.), another fine point. We ferry across to the *Koppenwinkel*, and ascend to the right to the (2 1/4 hrs.) *Obere Schafeck-Alpe* (4430'). We then proceed through the *Krippengasse* to the (3/4 hr.) *Krippenbrunnen* (5085') and the (1/2 hr.) *Krippeneck* (5700'), turn sharply to the left, round the *Niedere Krippenslein*, and reach (1 1/2 hr.) the summit of the *Hohe Krippenstein*, which affords an excellent survey of the Dachstein range. About 20 min. to the W. of the Krippeneck lies the *Gjaid-Alpe* (about 5800'). To the S. of it a path marked with stakes crosses the limestone plateau, the **Stein**, and the *Feister-Scharle* to the *Ramsau* (see p. 433; guide to Schladming 7 fl.). — **Hohe Gjaidstein** (9140'; 7 1/2 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), another fine point: ascent from the (4 hrs.) *Gjaid-Alpe* (see above) viâ the *Taubenkogl* and *Niedere Gjaidslein* in 3 1/2 hrs. (or from the *Simony Hut*, mentioned at p. 116, in 2 1/2 hrs.).

The **Hohe Dachstein** (9830′), the second highest peak of the N. Limestone Alps (Parseier Spitze 9965′, Zugspitze 9725′), is usually ascended from Hallstatt (9-10 hrs.; trying; guide 10, with descent to Schladming 15, to Gosau 13 fl.). Those who are not vigorous enough to make the whole ascent should, at least, go to the Simony Hut, 6-6½ hrs. (guide 5 fl.). The route (bridle-path, 7½ M. long) ascends through the *Echern-Thal* to the (2 hrs.) *Alte Herd;* here it bends to the left, passes the *Tropfwand* and a spring, and proceeds through the *Thiergarten* to the (2 hrs.) *Thiergarten-Höhe.* We then ascend to the right, leaving the *Wies-Alpe* and the *Ochsenwies-Alpe* to the left, to the (1½ hr.) *Ochsenwies-Höhe* (6520′; fine view of the Dachstein) and through the *Wildkar* to the (1 hr.) **Simony Hut** (7240′), erected by the Austrian Alpine Club (Inn in summer). The hut lies on the margin of the *Karls-Eisfeld* or *Hallstatt Glacier.* From the hut (steady heads henceforth necessary) we cross the glacier, which seldom presents any difficulty, to the (2 hrs.) foot of the Dachsteinwand (fine view from the 'Dachsteinwarte'), follow the new path, which avoids the 'Randkluft' (formerly the most difficult point), by a circuit to the left, and lastly mount over the *Shoulder* by means of iron pegs driven into the rock and with the aid of a wire-rope, to the (1¼ hr.) summit. Superb view, extending to the Schneeberg, Terglou, Canin, Tauern, Stubaier Ferner, and the Bohemian Forest. Ascent from *Gosau*, see below; from *Schladming*, see p. 431.

The road from HALLSTATT TO GOSAU skirts the lake to (2 M.) *Gosau-Zwang* (see below), ½ M. to the W. of the *Gosaumühl* (*Inn; ferry to the station, see p. 111), at the mouth of the *Gosaubach.* [Pedestrians should take the more interesting *Soolenleitungs-Weg* (¼ hr. longer), or path by the brine-conduit, which leads from the Rudolfsthurm along the mountain-slope, with a constantly varying view of the lake; at the Gosau-Zwang it joins the road.] The road now turns to the W., passes under the *Gosau-Zwang* (an aqueduct, 146 yds. long and 140′ high at its highest part, by which the salt-water conduit crosses the valley), and ascends the narrow wooded ravine of the *Gosau-Bach.* Near the long village of (6 M.) **Gosau** (2510′; *Brandwirth; Kirchenwirth*) the valley expands. Towards the S. tower the barren pinnacles of the *Donnerkogeln* (6730′).

A narrow carriage-road (shorter footpath to the left) leads from Gosau to (3 M.) *Gosau-Schmied* (2690′; *Inn), prettily situated. We now ascend on foot through the wood to the (¾ hr.) beautiful green ***Vordere Gosau-See** (2980′), 1 M. long, ¼ M. broad, surrounded by woods (small tavern at the sluice). To the S.E., in the background, towers the lofty Dachstein with the two Gosau Glaciers; to the left the Hohe Kreuz, to the right the Thorstein and Donnerkogeln (a splendid panorama, best by evening light). Rowing to the S.E. end of the lake (30 kr.), or walking round by the S. bank (25 min.), we next ascend by a steep and stony path, passing the *Gosaulacke* (3180′), to the (2 hrs.) light-green ***Hintere Gosau-See** (3790′), a lake about half the size of the Vordere See, grandly and wildly situated. To the left rise the slopes of the Gschlösskogl, to the right the Kopfwand, and in the background the huge Thorstein.

At the upper end of the latter lake (ferry, small fee) lies the *Hintere Seehütte.* Hence we ascend, in part toilsomely and steeply over 'scars' and rocky debris, to the (1½-2 hrs.) *Grobgestein-Hütte* (5580′), built by the Austrian Alpine Club, the starting-point for the Dachstein and the Thorstein (both difficult). Ascent of the **Hohe Dachstein** (9830′; 4½-5 hrs.; two guides,

10 fl. each): from the hut a laborious ascent of 2 hrs. to the *Great Gosau Glacier;* we then mount the snowy terraces of the glacier, in which there are several large crevasses, to the (1½ hr.) *Obere Windlucke* (8860′), between the Mitterspitze and the Dachstein, and follow the W. arête to the (1 hr.) summit (see p. 116). — Ascent of the **Thorstein** (9665′), 4½ **hrs.** (guide 12 fl.): to the (2 hrs.) *Gosau Glacier* as above; here we turn to the right and ascend between the Mitterspitze and Thorstein to the (1½ hr.) *Untere Windlucke* (8990′), where we turn to the right and ascend round the S. side of the Thorstein, by a steep and difficult ronte, to the (1 hr.) summit. *View remarkably imposing and picturesque. Descent by the *Windleger-Scharte* (about 7550′) to Filzmoos or to Ramsau, very steep (comp. p. 433). — Guides at Gosau: *Joh. Georg Gapp*, *Jos. Chr. Gapp*, *Gottl.* and *Jos. Sam. Höhenegger*, and *Chr. Urstöger*.

From the Vordere See a somewhat toilsome but interesting path (6 hrs., with guide) leads over the *Scharwand-Alpen*, the *Armkaar*, and the (3½ hrs.) **Steigl** (6900′), between the *Bischofsmütze* and the *Gosauer Stein*, down to the (1¼ hr.) *Hofer Alp*, 3½ M. by road from *Filzmoos* (p. 434).

FROM GOSAU TO ABTENAU, 13 M. From Vorder-Gosau the road ascends for nearly 3 M. to the **Pass Gschütt** (3185′; Inn), the boundary between Upper Austria and the district of Salzburg. View of the Tennen-Gebirge to the W., and of Gosau with the Donnerkogeln to the S.E. The road now descends to (2¼ M.) *Russbach-Sag* (2660′; two Inns), at the foot of the *Gamsfeld* (6640′), which may be ascended hence, viâ the *Angerkar Alp*, in 3 hrs. (path marked in red; extensive view); the rocky gorge on the N. side is named the *Wilde Kammer*. From Russbach-Sag the road continues through the *Russbach-Thal*, a valley abounding in fossils, to the (5 M.) *Lammer-Brücke* (on the left, the road to the Handlhof, p. 118), and to (3 M.) *Abtenau*.

The route over the ***Zwiesel-Alp** (5195′) is, however, far preferable to the above-mentioned road (from Gosau 3, to Abtenau 6 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 30 kr. per hr., to Abtenau 3 fl.). The bridle-path from Gosau, indicated by finger-posts and red marks, diverges to the right from the road near the church and ascends gradually, chiefly through wood. At the foot of the peak, beyond an enclosure, the path to the right leads to the (2¾ hrs.) *Edt-Alp* (4470′; Inn) and approaches the (¼ hr.) summit from the N.W.; the path to the left, ascending on the E. side, is shorter and steeper. At the top are a table and bench.

From the Gosau-Schmied (p. 116) a path (indicated by red marks) ascends to the right through wood by a finger-post, 20 min. on the way to the Gosau-See, and can hardly be mistaken (2 hrs.). Or we may ascend direct from the Vordere See, passing close below the Donnerkogeln (2 hrs.; this path also indicated by red marks).

*VIEW. To the S., in the distance, to the right of the Donnerkogeln, rises the Hochalpenspitze, then the Tauern chain, and the conspicuous Gross-Glockner, with its snow-fields; adjoining it is the Wiesbachhorn; to the right, through an opening, the Gross-Venediger is partly visible. To the S.W., in the foreground, the Tennen-Gebirge; more to the left, the Uebergossene Alp and the Hochkönig. To the W. the Hohe Göll; to the right, rather more distant, the long Untersberg. To the E., above the Gosau-Thal, rises the Dachstein, with the Gosau glaciers; far below lie the Gosaulacke and the small green Hintere Gosau-See. From the slope, a few hundred paces to the E., we also obtain a view of the Vordere Gosau-See. — The **Grosse Donnerkogl* (6730′) may be ascended from the Zwiesel-Alp in 2 hrs., with guide.

To the Pinzgau. Travellers bound for the *Pinzgau* proceed to the W. in 1/2 hr. to the three chalets below the summit of the Zwiesel-Alp. Marked path thence in 2 hrs. to **Annaberg** (2415′; *Larbacher; Post*), whence a road leads by (6 M.) *St. Martin* (Inns) to (7 1/2 M.) *Hüttau* (p. 434).

To Filzmoos (5 1/2-6 hrs.). From the Zwiesel-Alp an attractive but fatigning path (guide advisable) leads round the W. side of the *Donnerkogeln* to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Stuhlalp* (4500′), which affords a fine view of the Tauern. It then crosses the *Stuhlloch-Höhe* (5250′) to the (2 hrs.) *Sulzkar-Alpe*, whence we proceed viâ the *Hacklplatten* (4830′) to the (1 hr.) *Aualpe* and (1 hr.) *Filzmoos* (p. 431).

From the Zwiesel Alp to Abtenau (3-3 1/2 hrs.). The path (red marks) descends from the Edt-Alp (p. 117) to the depression on the N.W., leaving the fence to the right. Beyond the meadows straight in front, it turns to the left and follows the guide-posts, passing at first through wood, beyond which (3/4 hr.) we obtain a fine view of the Lammer-Thal, with the Tennen-Gebirge and Uebergossene Alp to the W. Then past the hamlet of *Edt* to a (3/4 hr.) bridge over the *Lammer*. We may now either cross the bridge and follow the Annaberg road to (4 1/2 M.) *Abtenau;* or, without crossing, follow the cart-track to the right to the (1 1/2 M.) **Hôtel Zwieselbad-Handlhof*, with a mineral spring and baths, in a quiet and sheltered situation (carriages to Golling). The road hence descends the course of the Lammer, joins the Gosau road (p. 117), and in 3 M. more reaches **Abtenau** (2335′; **Post; *Ochs*), a large village (3760 inhab.), at the N.E. base of the *Tennen-Gebirge* (p. 121).

The **Bleikogl** (7900′), the central summit of the Tennen-Gebirge, may be ascended from Abtenau viâ the *Tenn-Alpe* in 6 hrs. (guide; fatiguing). Excellent view. The descent may be made viâ the *Pitschenberg-Alp* to *Werfen* (comp. p. 121). Guides, *F. Promberger*, *G. Scheffbänker*, and *Jos. Schorn* of Abtenau.

From Abtenau to Golling (11 M.; diligence and carriages, see p. 114). The new road leads to the N.W. to *Döllerhof* and (1 1/2 M.) *Mühlrain* and then descends into the deep and well wooded valley of the *Schwarzbach*, which it crosses near its junction with the *Lammer* (1 1/2 M.). We then follow the left bank of the latter, passing (1/4 M.) the Voglau Inn, opposite the hamlet of *Pichl* (right bank). The valley contracts and is shut in by lofty wood-clad cliffs. 3/4 M. Finger-post indicating the way to the right across the Lammer (bridge destroyed in 1894) to the (5 min.) ***Aubach Fall**, which descends over a rocky wall in three stages from a height of 230′. About 1 M. farther on, to the right, below the road, is the *St. Veit's Bridge*, which affords a fine view of the wild ***Lammeröfen**. (The path descending into the gorge is now unusable.) The road now descends to (1 M.) the *Lammer-Brücke*, crosses it (Brückenwirth, on the right bank), and follows the right bank to (3 M.) *Scheffau* and (3 M.) *Golling* (p. 94).

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25. From Salzburg to Wörgl *(Innsbruck)*.

119 M. Railway in 5-7½ hrs. — The *Salzburg-Tyrol Railway*, or *Gisela-Bahn*, an interesting line through a beautiful mountainous country, constructed in 1873-75, affords communication between Salzburg (and Vienna) and Innsbruck (but longer by 28 M. than the line viâ Rosenheim, see RR. 13, 34), and greatly facilitates a visit to the Tauern (RR. 25-33). — Good railway-restaurants at Bischofshofen and Saalfelden; dinner, at a charge of 1 fl., will be handed into the carriages at either of these places, if previously ordered through the guard. — The end-carriage in each train on the Austrian mountain-railways is generally an open first-class carriage, with an unimpeded view on every side; second-class passengers may use this carriage between any two stations by taking a supplementary third-class ticket ('Ergänzungsbillet') for that distance. For circular tours, however, travellers are advised to take first-class tickets.

From Salzburg to (18 M.) *Golling*, see pp. 92-94. The railway traverses the broad valley towards the S., passing on the right the entrance to the *Blüntau-Thal* (p. 78) and on the left that of the *Lammer-Thal* (p. 118). It then crosses the *Lammer* and *Salzach*, passes through a tunnel (1000 yds. long) piercing the *Ofenauer*

Geograph. Anst. von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

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Golling
Scheffau
Abtenau
Hagen Geb.
Tennen Geb.
Blühnbachthal
Imlauer Geb.
Imlauth.
Übergossene Alp
Hochkönig
Kl. Bratschenk
Wetterwand
Hochseiler
Brandlhorn
Alpriedhorn
Kallersberg
Hochsattel
Schneibstein
Torrenerfall
Rauchkopf
Tristkopf
Raucheckk
Hochgschirr
Wildalpriedl
Teufelshorn
Blühnbachthörl
Riffkopf
Hochkopf
Raucheck
Tiroler K.
Wieselstein
Scheiblingk.
Gr. Breitstein
Bleikogl
Fritzerkogl
Eiskogl
Hoher Thron
Tirolerk.
Windisch K.
Knallstn.
Kuhlberg
Plattenek
Trikkfall
Salzach
Sulzau
Werfen
Dorf-Werfen
Werfenweng
Bischlinghöhe
Korein
Imlbergkamm
Reissam
Flossk.
Dürnbg.
Bischofshofen
Buchbg.
Alpfahrt
Hüttau
Igelsbach
Breitsp.
Sattlegg
Gainfelden
Mitterberg
Hochkail
Hochgründeck
Mühlbach
Dorf-Dienten
Dientner Schneebg.
Berg-Dienten
Taghaube
St. Johann
Ob. Grundeck
Gimau
Wagrein
Reitenstn.
Floitensbg.
Obristk.
St. Veit
Plankenau
Grafenhof
Schwarzach
Goldegg
Goldegg-Weng
Untersberg
Arlberg
Sonntagkg.
Kitzstein
Lend
Embach
Klamm Pass
Gastein
Hasserk
Höllwand
Heukaareck
Schied
Mitter
Kl.-Arl
Sauk.
Wimm
Eben
Hochegg
Hochgloder
Lacken
Althaus
Reinbch.
Halldorf
Urreiting
Auhof
Maschl
Pongau
Ennsthal
Taurn
Grossarl
Arlberg
Wengerau
Eigen
1 Geograph. Meile
1 Österr. Meile

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Berg, a spur of the Hagen-Gebirge, and again crosses the Salzach by a slanting iron bridge of 105 yds. span, beyond which it enters the **Pass Lueg** (p. 95), a grand defile flanked with huge masses of rock, piled one above another. 24½ M. *Sulzau* (1660′); 27 M. *Concordia-Hütte* (1700′; Inn), the station for the iron-works of that name on the left bank, at the entrance to the *Blühnbach-Thal*.

A cart-track (right of way refused by the shooting tenant) leads through the **Blühnbach-Thal**, a favourite haunt of the chamois, on the left bank of the Blühnbach, between the *Imlauer Gebirge* on the left and the *Hagen-Gebirge* on the right, to the (2 hrs.) *Shooting Lodge* (2685′; no accommodation). From the head of the valley (*Tennboden*) fatiguing passes lead to the W. across the *Blühnbach-Thörl* (6670′) or the *Mauer-Scharte* (7140′) to the (9 hrs.) *Obersee* (p. 79); another to the S., over the *Thor-Scharte* (7490′), to (7 hrs.) *Hinterthal*, in the upper *Urslauer-Thal*, and thence either to the right to (3 hrs.) *Saalfelden* (p. 127), or to the left by the *Filzen-Sattel* (p. 128) to *Dienten* and (5½ hrs.) *Lend* (p. 124).

The line follows the right bank, and crosses several torrents. On the left rises the abrupt *Tennen-Gebirge*, with the *Raucheck*. To the right, farther on, romantically perched on a rock 345′ above the Salzach, is the well-preserved *Schloss Hohenwerfen*, built in 1076, restored in the 16th cent., and now the property of Count Thun. — 28 M. **Werfen** (1700′). The important-looking village (**Post*; *Tirolerwirth*) lies on the opposite bank, overlooked by the jagged rocks of the *Uebergossene Alp* (see below). — 28½ M. *Pfarr-Werfen*.

The **Tennen-Gebirge**, the huge and precipitous mountain-mass between the Salzach, Lammer, and Fritz valleys, is best visited from this point. From the railway-station we proceed to the E., passing the prettily situated village of *Werfenwäng*, to (4-4½ hrs.) the *Werfener Hütte* of the Austrian Tourist Club, on the *Elmauer Kamm* (6330′). The *Raucheck* (7965′), the highest summit of the Tennen-Gebirge, may be ascended hence, viâ the *Gries-Scharte* (7365′) in 3 hrs. (guide), while the ascent of the *Hintere Fieberhorn* (7415′) takes 1½ hr. (both remunerative). From the Raucheck we may descend over slopes of debris, passing the *Hochpfeiler* (7875′), the *Windischkopf* (7365′), and the *Tirolerkopf* (7590′; all ascended without much trouble), to the *Hintere* and the *Vordere Pitschenberg-Alp* (5600′), the latter with a shooting-box (no accommodation). Thence we descend the *Steinerne Stiege* to the *Pass Lueg* and the station of (2½ hrs.) *Sulzau* (see above); or we may proceed to the E. from the Hintere Pitschenberg-Alp over the arid plateau, passing the *Bleikogl* (p. 118), to the *Tenn-Alp* and (6 hrs.) *Abtenau* (p. 118).

The valley expands. The train crosses the *Fritzbach* (p. 434), issuing from a narrow gorge, and then the Salzach.

33 M. **Bischofshofen** (1795′; **Rail. Restaurant & Hotel*, R. & L. 1 fl. 20 kr.; **Post*, R. from 60 kr.; **Böcklinger*), an old village with 2570 inhab. and three churches, is the junction for the upper Ennsthal Railway (R. 75). The (¼ hr.) *Fall of the Geinfeldbach* is worth seeing. To the W. rises the *Ewige Schnee* ('perpetual snow') group of mountains, with the *Wetterwand* and *Manndlwand*.

On the plateau of this huge limestone group lies a glacier (*Ewige Schnee* or *Uebergossene Alp*), about 3½ M. long and 2 M. broad, on the S. side of which towers the **Hochkönig* (9640′). The ascent (5 hrs. from the Mitterberg Inn) presents no difficulty to experts (guide 5 fl.; Ign. Reich at Bischofshofen, Joh. Aigner, Ludw. Lercher, and Joh. Linschinger, at Mühlbach, or one of the Mühlbach miners; apply to the manager). A road leads from the *Mitterberg* station (p. 122) through the narrow *Mühl-*

bach-Thal to (6 M.) **Mühlbach** (2800′; **Oberwirth*), and then ascends, passing some copper-mines, to (6 M.) *Mitterberg* (4965′; Inn; a shorter way from Bischofshofen leads by *Geinfeld*, 3½ hrs. with guide). The mines have been worked from time immemorial; and various prehistoric discoveries (stone and bronze tools, etc.) are exhibited in the house of the manager. Thence in ¾ hr. to the *Mitterfeld-Alp* (5840′), then by the *Gaisnase* into the *Ochsenkar*, past the pinnacled *Manndlwand* (good echo), and between the striking *Thorsäule* (8500′) on the right and the *Kleine Bratschenkopf* (8810′), on the left, and over the *Schrambach-Scharte* to (3 hrs.) the glacier. Lastly an ascent of 1 hr. over snow to the summit (stone-hut, 'Hochkönigkapelle'). The *Panorama is extensive and magnificent. The difficult descent to (4-4½ hrs.) *Hinterthal* (see p. 128) requires a steady head. — The ***Hochkeil** (9835′; ascended from Mitterberg in 1 hr.; guide not indispensable) commands an admirable view of the Tauern and (E.) the Dachstein. — Another interesting ascent is that of the **Dientner Schneeberg** (6290′), from Mühlbach in 3 hrs. (guide 4 fl.).

The ***Hoch-Gründeck** (5990′) may be scaled without difficulty in 3 hrs. from Bishofshofen by a new marked path, leading to the E. viâ *Arzberg* (easier ascent from St. Johann, see p. 123). The summit (*Hochgründeckhaus*, open in summer, with 30 beds, ¼ hr. below) affords a splendid view of the entire chain of the Tauern, the Uebergossene Alp, the Hagen-Gebirge, the Tennen-Gebirge, the Dachstein, etc. (panorama by A. Baumgartner). We may descend either on the N.E. to (2 hrs.) *Hüttau* (p. 431), or on the S.W. to (2 hrs.) *St. Johann* (p. 123).

The line traverses the broad valley, on the left bank of the Salzach; fine retrospect of the bare and jagged peaks and precipices of the Tennen-Gebirge, which form the entire background to the N. 35½ M. *Mitterberg* (Ausserfelden Inn), at the entrance of the *Mühlbach-Thal* (see above).

38 M. **St. Johann im Pongau** (1845′; **Pongauer Hof*, at the railway-station, R. & L. from 1 fl. 20 kr., pens. 18-28 fl. per week; **Post*, R. ¾-1 fl.; **Franz Prem*; **Zum Andrä'l*; **Goldnes Kreuz*, the last three with gardens; **Lackner*; *Brückenwirth*; *Schwaiger*, near the church, R. from 60 kr.; *Hirsch*, moderate; *Goldner Adler*, 170 yds. from the station, on the way to the Liechtenstein-Klamm, well spoken of), a large village, ¾ M. from the station, with a fine modern Gothic church and a mineral bath. The situation renders it a suitable place for a stay of some time. — A pretty walk may be taken to the *Rabenkanzel* (¼ hr.).

Excursions. — To the ***Liechtenstein-Klamm** (on foot there and back 3½ hrs.; one-horse carr. from the station in 1 hr., there and back, including a stay of 1½ hr., 2 fl. 20 kr.; two-horse carr. 3 fl. 60 kr.; omnibus to the Inn zur Schönen Aussicht 35 kr., there and back, including a stay of 2 hrs., 50 kr.). The road from the station crosses the Salzach (waypost) and after ¼ M. the *Wagreiner Bach* (to the right), and passes a chapel. We now follow the Grossarl road (p. 123), skirting the base of the mountain, to the village of (1½ M.) *Plankenau* (*Winkler's Inn, not dear, beyond the village; Zur Schönen Aussicht, ¼ M. farther on, on the footpath to the Klamm, ½ hr.). The new road diverges here to the right, passes the deserted foundry of *Oberarl*, and ascends the prettily wooded valley of the *Grossarler Ache*. The road ceases in the (1½ M.) *Leimgrubenwald* (Klamm Restaurant), 3 min. from the entrance to the Klamm. Crossing the Grossarler Ache, we now enter the wild rocky gorge by a path constructed by the local Alpine Club (adm. 30 kr.). The Ache descends through the gorge in a series of cascades. The path, hewn in the rock in many places, is 970 yds. in length from the entrance of the defile to the tunnel, and is perfectly safe, being a yard wide and provided with a railing. At the end of the first gorge is a huge caldron with rocky sides, 330′

high. The path winds round a projecting cliff and enters the second **Gorge*, one of the finest in the Alps, only three or four yards broad, and apparently closed overhead. The path crosses the Ache and leads through a tunnel, beyond which the best view of the gully is obtained, to a *Waterfall, 175′ in height, at the end of the gorge (1/4 hr.). From this point the path (now unattractive) leads in 1/2 hr. to the very primitive 'Bad', whence it ascends in 25 min. by flights of steps ('Sautersteig'; fine view of another gorge) to the Grossarl road, about 1/4 M. from the inn *Zur Wacht* (see below). — A path to the W. of the entrance to the Klamm crosses the hill to (1 hr.) stat. *Schwarzach*, while a new path leads to the S. along the left bank of the Ache to *Grossarl* (see below).

The ***Hoch-Gründeck** (5990′) may be easily ascended in 3 1/2 hrs. by a marked bridle-path, most of which is in shade (guide unnecessary; early start desirable; mule 5, up and down 7 fl.). Refreshments may be obtained at the *Schuhzach-Bauer*, 1 hr. from St. Johann. Comp. p. 122.

The **Grossarl-Thal** (20 M. long), the easternmost of the valleys stretching down from the Hohe Tauern mountain-chain to the Salzach, is traversed by a road leading to the left from (3/4 hr.) *Plankenau* (p. 122), and passing at a considerable elevation above the Liechtenstein-Klamm, to to the (1 1/4 hr.) picturesque defile of *Stegenwacht* (Inn Zur Wacht). Thence it descends steeply to the Ache and continues at first on the left and then on the right bank to (1 1/2 hr.) **Grossarl** (3020′; **Linsinger*; carriages). From Grossarl we may easily reach Dorf Gastein by the *Arlthörl* (5910′) in 4 hrs.; Hof-Gastein in 5 1/2 hrs., with guide, by the *Aigen-Alpe* and the *Schmalz-Scharte* (7110′); and Bad Gastein in 7-8 hrs. with guide, by the *Bacher-Alpe* and the **Gamskarkogl* (p. 131), or in 6-7 hrs. with guide, by the *Toferer-Alpe* and the *Throneck-Sattel* (6850′). The ascent of the Gamskarkogl (1 hr. from the saddle) may also be conveniently combined with the latter route. — The road proceeds, crossing the Ache several times, to the deserted copper-mines of (2 hrs.) *Hüttschlag* (Inn), and to (3/4 hr.) *Kardeis* (3655′), at the entrance of a valley of the same name (route viâ the *Kardeis-Alpe* and the *Tappenkar-Höhe* to the *Tappenkar-See*, 4 hrs., see below). At *Aschau*, 20 min. farther on, the road ends. Thence a cart-track and a bridle-path lead past *Kreh*, at the mouth of tbe *Kreh-Thal* (see below), and the *Seegut*, with a small lake, and then ascend to the left, through the *Schöder-Thal* to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Stockham-Hof*, the (1/4 hr.) shooting-box of *Lehen am See*, and the (1 1/4 hr.) *Schöder-Alpe* (4595′), below the small *Schöder-See*. Thence we cross the **Arl-Scharte** (7385′) to (3 1/2 hrs.) the *Elend-Hütte* in the *Malta-Thal* (p. 437; guide: Franz Gruber of Grossarl recommended). The ascent of the *Keeskogel* (9435′), commanding a splendid view, may be easily combined with this route. — From Aschau another route leads viâ the *Kreh-Alp* and the **Mur-Thörl** (7425′) into the upper *Murthal* (see p. 436; attractive as far as *Moritzen*, 6 hrs., with guide).

A road runs to the E. from St. Johann viâ (6 M.) *Wagrein* (2740′; Neuwirth) to (12 M.) *Radstadt* (p. 434). Immediately to the S. of Wagrein opens the **Kleinarl-Thal**, the most westerly valley of the *Niedere Tauern*. This valley is traversed by a road leading past (1 1/2 hr.) *Mitter-Kleinarl* (3325′; *Inn) to the little *Jäger-See*, on which is a shooting-lodge belonging to Prince Liechtenstein. At (1 hr. farther) the innermost recess of the valley the road ends and a bridle-path makes a steep ascent to the (1 hr.) *Tappenkar-Alp*, on the N. side of the **Tappenkar-See** (5780′; club-hut projected). A fine panorama is obtained from the *Tappenkar-Höhe* (6560′; to *Kardeis*, see above). — From Tappenkar an easy path (guide desirable) crosses to the Lungau. It ascends over grass to the **Haslloch** (6890′), or head of the pass, to the N. of the *Klingspitze* (7980′; ascent in 1 hr., recommended), and then descends abruptly to (1 hr.) the *Königs-Alpe* (5415′), in the *Rieding-Thal*, and to (4 hrs.) *Zederhaus* (3985′; two inns), 3 hrs. from *St. Michael* (p. 436).

42 M. *Schwarzach-St-Veit* (to the *Liechtenstein-Klamm*, 1 hr.; see above).

About 1/2 M. to the W. of the station lies the prettily-situated village of **Schwarzach** (*Wallner; Sattlegger*), where the Protestant peasantry and

miners held their last meeting in 1731, after which Leopold, Archbishop of Salzburg, issued a decree banishing no fewer than 22,151 'heretics' from his dominions. The Wallner inn, where the peasantry solemnly ratified their league by the ancient custom of dipping their fingers in salt, still contains the table at which the ceremony took place, with a rude painting representing the event. A book lying before one of the men contains the words: '*Dilexerunt tenebras magis quam lucem. Joan. c. 3, v. 19*'.

Fine view from the churchyard of *St. Veit* (1/2 hr.). From Schwarzach a road leads to (2 M.) **Goldegg** (2700'; two rustic inns), prettily situated in a fertile plateau, with a small lake and an old château of Count Galen, containing an interesting room with coats-of-arms. The road then leads past the *Lang-See* and the *Scheibling-See*, and through the ravine of the *Dientenbach*, to (10 M.) *Dienten* (p. 128). From Goldegg to *Lend* (see below) 1 1/2 hr. Before reaching it we obtain a view of the Fall of the Gasteiner Ache. — The ***Heukaareck** (6875'; guide unnecessary for mountaineers), ascended from Schwarzach viâ the *Thenn-Alpe* in 4 hrs., commands a superb view of the Tauern, etc.

The train crosses the Salzach, and continues to follow the narrow valley, passing through a tunnel and several cuttings in the rock. It soon crosses the Salzach again and reaches —

47 M. **Lend** (2070'; *Turri's Inn*). The village (**Straubinger*, R., L., & A. 1 1/2 fl.; **Post*, R. 1 fl.; *Baldauf; Pens. Linsinger*) lies on the opposite bank. — Road to *Gastein*, see p. 130. Below the village (1/2 M.) a fine *Waterfall is formed by the *Gasteiner Ache* just before it joins the Salzach. The bridge below the fall forms the boundary between the Pongau and Pinzgau.

Above Lend the line crosses the Salzach twice, in order to avoid the *Eschenauer Plaike* and the *Embacher Plaike* (slopes of loose stones), and then penetrates the *Unterstein*, a spur of slate-rock on the left bank, by a tunnel, 352 yds. long. We then skirt the Salzach and reach (51 1/2 M.) *Rauris-Kitzloch*, at the entrance of the *Rauris-Thal* (p. 137), 1/2 M. to the E. of Taxenbach.

***Kitzloch-Klamm.** A visit to this magnificent ravine (1 1/2 hr. there and back) is strongly recommended. We cross the Salzach to the **Restaurant & Pension Embacher*, and then the *Rauriser Ache* (leaving the *Restaurant Taxwirth* to the left), and ascend the right bank of the latter (adm. 20 kr.). At the (15 min.) beginning of the ravine the path crosses to the left bank and leads past a small stalactite grotto to the (8 min.) *Kessel*, into which the *Ache* is precipitated in four leaps from a height of 330 ft. (**Kitzloch Fall*). We cross the bridge and ascend in zigzags and by wooden steps, passing a projecting platform from which we obtain a good survey of the seething abyss. At the top we turn to the right and pass through three tunnels, one of which is 58 yds. long. Between two of the tunnels is 'Embacher's Schreck-Brücke', named after the constructor of the path. The bridge beyond the long tunnel (35 min. from the station) commands a striking view of the chasm, and of the Oedwandspitze in front. From the beginning of the long tunnel we return to the upper end of the wooden steps, where we ascend to the right through two short tunnels, and then descend by a good path to the (20 min.) station of Rauris-Kitzloch. (At the entrances to the tunnels are some interesting traces of shaft-cutting, attributed to the Romans.) Or we may pass through the long tunnel and follow a good path, gradually ascending on the right bank of the Ache, to the (1/2 hr.) *Landsteg* (Inn, primitive), about 1 hr. from the village of *Rauris*. Then we may either follow the new road (p. 137) to (3 1/2 M.) Taxenbach, or the old road, leading viâ *Embach* (3325'; from the pilgrimage-church *Maria im Elend* splendid view) to (3 1/2 M.) the station of Rauris-Kitzloch.

Immediately beyond Rauris-Kitzloch the train traverses a tunnel (297 yds.) under the Taxenbach Schlossberg. 53 M. **Taxenbach** (2330′; **Post*; **Taxwirth*; *Restaurant Kitzloch*, at the station). The village, on an eminence ¾ M. to the E., has two castles, the newer of which, below the village, on a rock above the Salzach, is the seat of the district-court.

The valley now expands. To the right, on a hill near (56 M.) *Gries*, is the church of *St. Georgen* (2705′), a fine point of view. On the left the ice-clad *Hohe Tenn* (p. 139) rises from the *Fuscher-Thal*. The train crosses the Salzach and the *Fuscher Ache*.

59 M. **Bruck-Fusch** (2475′; **Hôtel Kronprinz*, at the station, R. & L. 90 kr.; **Gmachl zum Bräu*; **Mayr zum Lukashansl*) lies opposite the entrance to the *Fuscher-Thal* (see p. 139). To the N.W. (¼ hr.) rises **Schloss Fischhorn* (11th cent.), the property of Princess Löwenstein, tastefully restored by Schmidt of Vienna, and commanding a fine view (visitors admitted).

Excursions from Bruck (guide, *Johann Klocker*). The **Hönigkogl** (6030′), an attractive ascent, is accomplished easily by a marked path in 3 hrs. (p. 127). — The **Hundstein** (6945′), ascended by a marked path viâ *St. Georgen* and the *Brandenauer-Thal* in 4½ hrs., is also easy. Splendid view from the top, where the *Hundsteinhaus* (club-hut) is open in summer. The descent (marked paths) may be made to the W. to the Zeller See (p. 127), to the N. to Alm (p. 128), or to the S.E. to Taxenbach (see above). — The ascent of the **Drei Brüder** (7175′; 4½ hrs.), by a marked path leading to the S.E. viâ the *Pichlberg* and the *Heuberg-Alp*, is also attractive. — The **Imbachhorn** (8110′; 5 hrs.; with guide) is ascended without difficulty by a marked path leading to the S.W. viâ the *Böcklen-Alp* (comp. p. 139).

The train crosses the Salzach for the last time, traverses the *Zeller Moos*, which has of late been brought under cultivation, and reaches the *Zeller See*, running on an embankment partly built out into the lake.

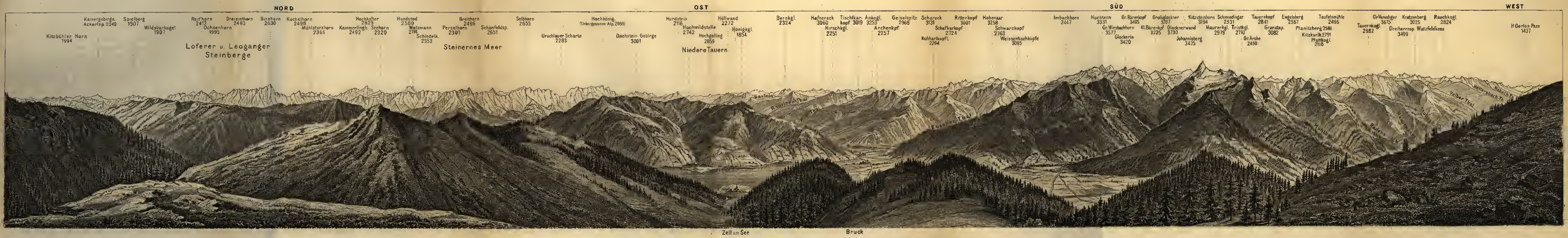
62 M. **Zell am See.** — **Hotels.** *Kaiserin Elisabeth, on the lake, opposite the station, R. from 1½ fl., B. 50 kr., D. 2½ fl., with post and telegraph office; *Böhm's Hotel am See, with a fine view, R. from 1½ fl., L. & A. 40 kr.; *Krone, on the lake, R. 1 fl. 20, L. & A. 40 kr.; *Post; *Bodingbaur; *Lebzelter; *Metzger Schwaiger (D. 70 kr., pens. 2 fl.), with dépendance *Villa Schmittenhöhe*; Electra, restaurant and pension; Ertl zum Neuwirth; Grüner Baum; Gasthof zur Schmittenhöhe (p. 126), well spoken of. Rooms at the *Villa Olga*, *Villa Fill* (*Wenzelmühle*), the *Café-Restaurant Geister*, with the *Villa Seehof* (for a long stay), and *Pichler's*, the confectioner.

Zell am See (2460′), beautifully situated on a peninsula on the W. bank of the lake, is a favourite summer-resort. The picturesque *Schloss Rosenberg* (16th cent.), near the market-place, is now occupied by the forestry authorities. During an insurrection in 1626 the Zellers remained faithful to their archbishop, who as a reward permitted them to undertake an annual pilgrimage to Salzburg, at the conclusion of which they were regaled at his expense.

The **Zeller See** (2450′) is 2½ M. long, 1 M. broad, and 240′ deep. The water is pleasant for bathing (bath-houses; temperature 68° Fahr.). A small steamer plies on the lake, making the round eight times a day in 1 hr. (60 kr.). Stations: *Thumersbach* and *Seehäusl* (Restaurant Haring), at

the N.W. end of the lake. From Zell to Thumersbach thrice daily in 10 min. (fare 20 kr., there and back 30 kr.). Small boats may be hired (ferry to Thumersbach 1 pers. 20, 2 pers. 30, 3 pers. 35, 4 pers. 40 kr.; per hour 40, 60, 70, 80 kr.). The finest *View of the environs is obtained from the middle of the lake: to the S. we obtain a striking survey of the Tauern (due S., between Fusch and Kaprun, are the Imbachhorn and the Hohe Tenn, to the left of which are the Brennkogl and Schwarzkopf, to the right the Bärenkopf, Johannisberg, Hohe Riffl, Grieskogl, Hohe Eiser, and, in the foreground, the beautiful Kitzsteinhorn with the Schmiedinger Kees); to the W., above Zell, extends the broad Schmittener-Höhe; N. the Birnhorn group, the Steinerne Meer, Hundstod, Breithorn, and, in the background, the three Mühlsturzhörner; E. the bald Hundstein, with its refuge-hut (see above). Evening light most favourable; the phenomenon known as the 'Alpglühen' is often witnessed. On the E. bank of the lake lies *Thumersbach* (*Austria, Bellevue, two restaurant-pensions, with views), with the *Villa Riemann* (park open to the public). At a point about 1/4 M. from the landing-place, between the old maple trees on the left bank of the brook, we obtain a good survey of the environs. — Good views of the lake are afforded by the *Alpenrose Inn*, on the Chlumetzky Promenade, above the road to Bruck, 1/3 M. from the station, and from the *Parapluie*, a small pavilion, the way to which (1/4 hr.) is indicated by a finger-post at the S. end of the village. — The *Rudolfs-Promenade* (ascent from the Fischhorn road by a finger-post on the right) and the *Ebenberg-Alpe* (Rfmts.), 3/4 hr. from the Paraplnie, are also fine points of view. A promenade leads from the Hôtel Elisabeth along the banks of the lake to its S.E. end, and past the Hirsch Inn (coffee, etc.) to *Schloss Fischhorn* (p. 125) and Bruck; another leads through the *Public Park*, with bust of Riemann (p. 148), to the *Villa Freyberg*, next the *Calvarienberg*, and on to the *Restaurant Seehäusl* (steamboat-station); whence there is a new carriage-road to Thumersbach, viâ *Prielau*, with a fine view. — The lake and mountains are illuminated on June 23rd and Aug. 17th (worth seeing).

The *Schmittenhöhe (6455') is one of the best and most accessible points of view in the Austrian Alps (3 hrs.; guide 2 1/2 fl., unnecessary; horse 6, there and back, with a night spent on the top, 12 fl.; carr. for one pers. 6, there and back, with stop of 2 hrs. 8, each additional hr. 1, incl. night on top 12 fl.; lower rates sometimes taken). The route leads to the W. from Zell through the Schmittener-Thal to (1/4 hr.) *Schmitten* (Café Stadt Wien; Inn zur Schmittenhöhe, with rifle-range). Here we turn to the left, and follow an easy bridle-path, practicable for light vehicles, which ascends in windings, mostly through wood, passing (1/2 hr.) a bench commanding a good view (to the left is the route to the *Ebenberg Alpe*, see above), to the (1 hr.) *Schweizerhütte Inn* (*'Mittelstation'*) and (1/2 hr.) *Brunner's Inn zum Gross-Glockner* (fine view of the Glockner group), and finally mounts the crest of the hill to the broad summit (**Haschke's Hotel*, 90 beds, R. with one bed 1 1/2, with two beds in the new house 3-4 fl., in the old 1 fl. 60 kr.; post and telephone office). The superb panorama embraces to the S. the entire Tauern range from the Ankogl to the Gross-Venediger; to the N. the limestone Alps from the Kaisergebirge to the Dachstein; on the E. the Kleine Tauern, Hafnereck, Hochalpspitze, etc.; immediately below us the Zeller See. (Comp. the Panorama.) The flora is very rich. The 'Ranggelfest' (wrestling matches) celebrated on the Schmittenhöhe on the third Sunday of August is accompanied by interesting old customs. In descending avoid apparent short-cuts. — The **'Pinzgauer Spazierweg'**, which at places is rather indistinct, leads from the Schmittenhöhe along the crest of the hill to the (9 hrs.) *Gaisstein* (p. 188), and commands a series of splendid views of the Tauern. It is, however, somewhat monotonous and fatiguing. Provisions necessary; guide advisable (from Zell to the Gaisstein 8 fl.; Joh. Machreich, Jos. Nussbaumer, Joh. Haitzmann, Joh. Buchner, Ant. Ullmann, at Zell, the first three recommended for mountain work). From the Schmittenhöhe (sign-post 10 min. below the summit) the path at first descends to the W. into a basin, then ascends, and follows the crest of the hill (about 5900') on the S. side, under the (5 hrs.) *Sommer-Scharte* (*Weinacht-Scharte*, 6890'), to the



PANORAMA VON DER SCHMITTENHÖHE.

(1935 Meter.)

Gezeichnet von P. Ahrens

Gestochen von Bertrand

(1½-2 hrs.) *Murnauer-Scharte* (6675'). It then passes above the *Bürgl-Hütte* (p. 146) and ascends the (2 hrs.) *Gaisstein* (p. 188) from the W. side. The descent may be made by the *Sintersbach-Alpe* to (3½ hrs.) *Jochberg* (p. 188). — We may descend direct from the Schmittenhöhe to Fürth (p. 145) by a marked path, turning to the right from the Zell path, 20 min. from the summit.

The ***Hundstein** (6945'; Inn in summer) may be ascended from Thumersbach by a marked path in 3½-4 hrs. (guide 4½ fl., not indispensable; horse 10 fl.). The descent may be made to Bruck, Taxenbach, or Alm (pp. 125, 128). — The *Hönigkogl* (6080'; 3 hrs.; guide 3½ fl.) affords a view similar to that from the Schmittenhöhe (easy ascent; comp. p. 125).

From Zell am See to the **Kapruner-Thal*, see p. 143; to *Mittersill* and *Krimml (Ober-Pinzgau)*, see p. 145.

The train quits the lake at *Schloss Prielau*, now occupied by peasants. 64½ M. *Maishofen* (2495'; *Post), on the flat watershed between the Salzach and the *Saalach*; to the left the château of *Saalhof*, at the mouth of the *Glemmthal*, from which the Saalach issues.

A road (diligence from Zell thrice a week) runs through the **Glemmthal** (18 M. long), passing *Viehhofen* (Oberwirth), to *Saalbach* (3595'; Oberwirth; Unterwirth), 9 M. from Maishofen and 11 M. from Zell. The **Gaisstein* (7760') may be easily ascended in 4 hrs. from Saalbach (comp. p. 188). A road, practicable for carriages, runs to the N. from Saalbach, viâ the *Alte Schanze* (4270'), to the W. of the *Spielberg* (6695'; ascent of 2 hrs. from the Schanze, see p. 129; *View from the top), to (12 M.) *Fieberbrunn* (p. 129).

On the right *Schloss Kammer* (Inn), in a fine open situation. The train crosses the Saalach at (67½ M.) *Gerling*. A marked path leads hence in 3 hrs. to the *Schwalbenwand* (6590'), with a magnificent view. The broad grassy valley of the *Mitter-Pinzgau*, with a fine view of the Steinerne Meer (see below) on the right, is next traversed. — 70 M. **Saalfelden** (2380'; *Ringler's Hotel & Rail. Restaurant*). The village (**Neue Post*, R. & L. 70, B. 30 kr.; **Dick's Inn; *Alte Post*), with 2919 inhab., is prettily situated on the *Urslauer Ache*, ¾ M. to the E. of the railway, in the middle of the broad and sunny valley. Fine view from the cemetery above the village (or from the station): N.W. the Leoganger Steinberge, N. the Steinerne Meer, E. the Hochkönig (Uebergossene Alp), S. the Hohe Tenn, Kitzsteinhorn, etc. — About ¼ hr. to the S. of the village is **Thalmayr's Bath Establishment* (peat-water), with swimming-baths, restaurant, and rooms to let (pens. 2-2½ fl.).

The tower on the **Kühbühel** (2815'), ½ hr. to the S. (marked paths; rfmts. at the top) and the **Huggenberg-Alp** (3590'), 1½ hr. to the W., on the flank of the *Miesberg* (Zell road past the station to the *Biberbauer*, 2 M.; then marked path to the right), both command extensive views. — To the N., on a spur of the Steinerne Meer, at the base of the towering *Persalhorn*, stands the (¾ hr.) castle of **Lichtenberg** (2990'); adjacent (10 min.) are a hermitage, with four cells hewn in the rock, and the Chapel of St. George, with a rock-hewn pulpit (*View of the Zeller See and the Tauern). — About ¾ M. to the S.E. of Saalfelden lies *Schloss Dorfheim*, and the same distance to the E. is *Schloss Farmach* (2490'). — About 2 M. to the E. are the prettily-situated baths of *Fieberbrunn* (2780'; Restaurant). — From Saalfelden a marked path leads to the *Schwalbenwand* (see above) in 3½ hrs., and another to the top of the *Hundstein* (see above) in 4½ hrs.

The route from Saalfelden to the **Steinerne Meer** (comp. p. 78) is shorter but steeper than that from the Königs-See (guide necessary, to the Königs-See 6 fl.; Alois and Joh. Moshammer, Jos. Maier). A marked path, at first partly through wood, leads past the château of *Lichtenberg* and the (1½ hr.)

Riemanns-Höhe (fine view) to the (1¾ hr.) *Steigbrunnen*. Thence a grand mountain-path, provided with rings and wire-rope, ascends to the (¾ hr.; 4-4½ hrs. from Saalfelden) **Ramseider Scharte** (6895'). A little above the Scharte, and under the slope of the Sommerstein, is the *Riemann-Haus* (6990'; Inn in summer), built in a picturesque situation by the Saalfelden section of the German Alpine Club (interesting fossils found in the neighbourhood). From this point the *Sommerstein* (7565') is easily ascended in ½ hr. (marked path). The **Breithorn* (8190'; 1-1¼ hr.; marked path) offers no difficulty to experts (pavilion at the top; splendid view). The ascent of the *Schöneck* (8085'), 1¼ hr., is laborious; that of the *Schönfeldspitze* (*Hochzink*, 8700'), 2½ hrs. (marked path), is difficult and should be attempted by experienced mountaineers only. — From the Riemann-Haus across the Steinerne Meer to (3½ hrs.) the *Funtensee-Hütte* and thence to the *Königs-See*, see p. 78. — Other passes to the Königs-See are the *Diesbach-Scharte* (6990'), to the S. of the Grosse Hundstod (p. 79); the *Weissbachl-Scharte* (7365'), between the Hollermaishorn and the Achselhorn, and the *Buchauer Scharte* (7485'), to the E. of the Schönfeldspitze (in each case 7-8 hrs. to the Funtensee).

A road ascends the **Urslau-Thal** to the E. to (3½ M.) *Alm* (2610'; Unterberg Inn), whence the **Hundstein* (6945') may be ascended viâ the *Hofwirth-Alp* in 4 hrs. (comp. pp. 125, 127), and the *Selbhorn* (8710'; highest summit of the Steinerne Meer) viâ the *Lugscharte* in 5½ hrs., the latter difficult and only for experts with guide. About 6 M. farther up the valley lies *Hinterthal* (3315'; accommodation at the Birnbachgut), at the foot of the Steinerne Meer and the Uebergossene Alp. *Bad Hinterthal*, ¾ M. farther on, has no inn. The **Hochkönig** (9640') may be ascended hence by a club-path in 6-6½ hrs., viâ the *Schneekar* and the *Teufelslöcher*, a fine but difficult route, to be attempted only by those whose heads are steady (comp. p. 122; guide, Joh. Herzog of Alm). Similar conditions characterize the ascent of the **Hochseiler** (9125'), the N.W. summit of the Uebergossene Alp, by a club-path, leading viâ the *Thorscharte* (see below; 5½ hrs.; splendid panorama). From the Hochseiler across the névé of the Uebergossene Alp (roping necessary) to the Hochkönig, 1½ hr. — From Hinterthal a road leads across the *Filzen-Sattel* (4240') to *Dienten* (Stöckelwirth) and (15 M.) *Lend* (p. 124). From Hinterthal across the *Thorscharte* (7160') to the *Blühnbach-Thal* (to the shooting-lodge 7 hrs., with guide, fatiguing), see p. 121.

From Saalfelden viâ *Ober-Weissbach* to *Reichenhall*, see pp. 82, 191; to *Berchtesgaden*, see pp. 82-79. Diligence to Lofer every morning in 3½ hrs. (1½ fl., to Frohnwies 1 fl.). One-horse carriage to Frohnwies 4, two-horse 6 fl.; to Lofer 6 or 10 fl., including the Vorderkaser-Klamm 8 or 12 fl.; across the Hirschbichl to Berchtesgaden (including trace-horse) 24 or 40 fl. (driver extra). — The **Seisenberg-Klamm* (p. 84) is within a walk of 3½ hrs., or a drive of 1½ hr., from Saalfelden. The *Lamprechts-Ofenloch* (3½ hrs.), see p. 82; the **Vorderkaser-Klamm* (5½ hrs.), p. 191.

The train now turns to the W., crosses the Saalach and the *Leogang-Bach*, enters the *Leogang-Thal*, and ascends rapidly at the base of the *Leogang Steinberge* to (75 M.) **Leogang** (2750'; Inn). About ¾ M. to the N. are the baths of the same name (Ladstätter's Inn).

The **Birnhorn** (8630'), the highest point of the Leogang Steinberge, may be ascended from Leogang in 5½-6 hrs., with guide (difficult). The marked path passes Bad Leogang and leads through the *Birnbach-Graben* to the (3½ hrs.) *Passauer-Hütte*, on the *Mittags-Scharte* (6660'), between the Birnhorn and the Mitterhorn. Thence a new path (easier than the old route by the S. face) ascends viâ the *Kuchelnieder* to (2-2½ hrs.) the summit (magnificent view). The descent (marked paths) may be made from the Kuchelnieder direct to Bad Leogang, or from the Passauer-Hütte, viâ the *Hoch-* and the *Nieder-Grub-Alp*, to (2½-3 hrs.) *Diesbach* (p. 82).

The train crosses the *Weissbach* and *Griessenbach*, and beyond *Pass Griessen* (2835'), which was once fortified, crosses the Tyrolese frontier. — 81 M. **Hochfilzen** (3170'; *Inns* at the station and

in the village), the highest point on the line, lies on the watershed between the Saalach and the Inn.

From Hochfilzen a carriage-road leads to the N., past *Warming* and the little *Wiesensee* (ice exported in winter), to (9 M.) *St. Ulrich* (see below). — A footpath runs over the *Römer-Sattel* (3940′) to the *Vorderkaser-Klamm* in 3 hrs. (comp. p. 191).

The train now descends a sharp gradient (1 : 44) on the right side of the *Pramau-Thal*, or *Pillersee-Achenthal*, crossing several lateral ravines. — 87 M. **Fieberbrunn** (2560′; *Railway Restaurant*), a picturesquely situated summer-resort. Below, in the valley, lie **Obermaier's Inn*, the (1/2 M.) **Hammerwirth*, and the *Auwirth*. In (3/4 M.) the village (2600′), with mineral baths, are the **Post*, *Sieberer's*, and *Metzger's*.

Excursions (guide, *Raimund Waiskopf*). The ***Hochkogl** (3480′) is reached in 1 hr. by ascending from the Auwirth to the right, through the *Pletzer-Graben* (good view of the environs; rfmts. at the *Hochkogl-Bauer's*). — A highly attractive and easy ascent is that of the ***Wildseeloder** (6940′; 4 1/2 hrs., with gnide). The marked path ascends from the Anwirth through the Pletzer-Graben. Where the valley forks, we proceed to the left, viâ the *Zielstatt-Alp*, to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Wild-Alp* (rfmts.) and the (3/4 hr.) *Loder-Hütte* (Inn in summer), above the small *Wildsee* (6655′; trout). Thence in 1/2 hr. to the summit, from which there is a splendid view. — The ascent of the ***Spielberg** (6695′; 4-5 hrs., with guide) is also fine, but somewhat fatiguing. We ascend the valley to (1 hr.) the *Eiserne Hand Inn*, then cross to the S. side viâ the *Spielberg-Thörl* and traverse rocks and débris to the summit. The descent may be made into the *Leogang-Thal* (see p. 128; E.) or to the *Alte Schanze* (p. 127; S.W.). — **Kitzbühler Horn** (6540′), viâ the *Bärfeld-Alp* and *Oberrheinthal-Alp* in 6 hrs., fatiguing and not recommended from this side (comp. p. 188).

From the *Eiserne Hand* (route hence viâ *Feistenau* to *Hochfilzen* 3/4 hr.) a road leads to the S. to the *Alte Schanze* and to (3 hrs.) *Saalbach*, in the *Glemmthal* (comp. p. 127). — From Fieberbrunn a carriage-road leads to the N. to (3 M.) **St. Jacob im Haus** (2800′; *Riegerwirth*), on the low saddle between the Pramau-Thal and the Strubachen-Thal. Thence it descends viâ *Flecken* (Strasserwirth) to (3 M.) *St. Ulrich*, on the *Pillersee* (p. 190), and through the *Oefen* to (4 1/2 M.) *Waidring* (p. 190).

We next pass *Schloss Rosenberg* and the *Pillersee* iron-works (with the Loferer Steinberge, Flachhorn, Ochsenhorn, etc., on the right), and continue to descend rapidly through the somewhat monotonous valley. The *Pillersee-Ache* is crossed.

92 M. **St. Johann in Tirol** (2130′; **Post*; **Bär*; **Zum Hohen Kaiser*, at the station), pleasantly situated in the broad *Leuken-Thal*, or valley of the *Grosse Ache*, which is here formed by the confluence of the *Pramau-Ache*, the *Kitzbühler Ache*, and the *Reitner Ache*, is commanded by the rugged *Kaiser-Gebirge* (p. 189) on the W. — To *Waidring* and *Lofer*, see p. 189.

The ***Kitzbühler Horn** (6540′) is ascended hence in 3 1/2-4 hrs. by a marked path (shady early in the morning), which passes the (2-2 1/2 hrs.) *Enzmann-Alp* (accommodation) and then ascends steeply over rocks to (1 1/2 hr.) the summit. View, and descent to *Kitzbühel*, see p. 188.

The right bank of the *Kitzbühler Ache* is now followed (on the left the Kitzbühler Horn). — 95 M. *Wiesenschwang-Oberndorf* (*Lindner).

98 M. **Kitzbühel**, see p. 187; thence to (119 M.) *Wörgl*, see R. 36.

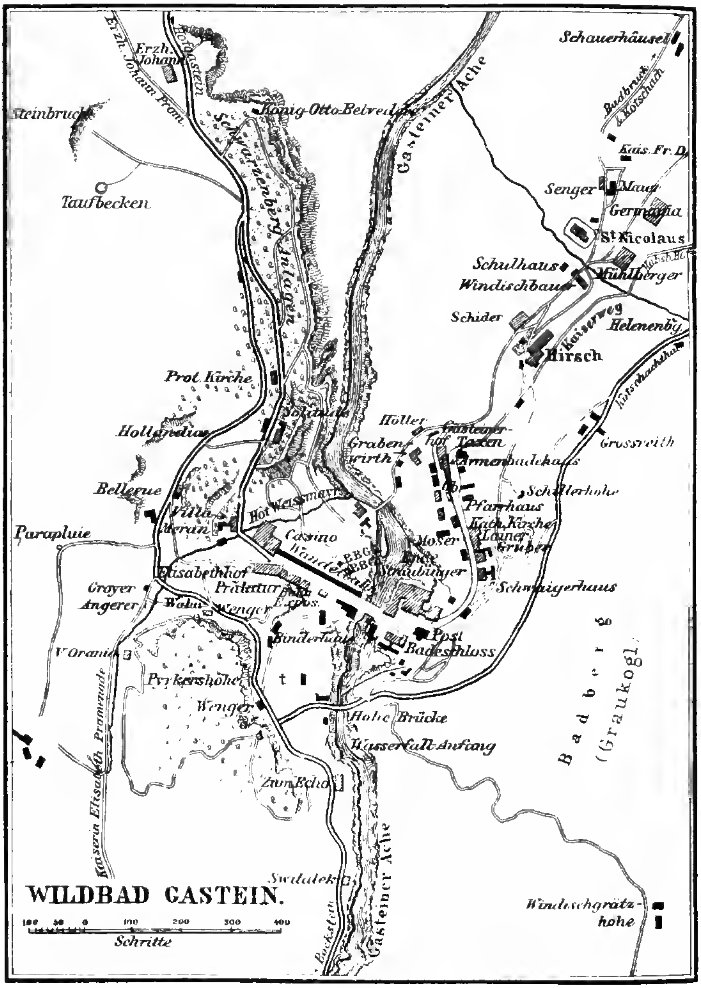
26. The Gastein Valley.

DILIGENCE from *Lend* (p. 124) to *Wildbad Gastein* (15½ M.; diligence tariff for 21½ M.) in summer thrice daily in 4 hrs. (3 fl. 40 kr.). Passengers with through-tickets to Bad Gastein or with circular-tour coupons (Zell-am-See-Gastein, Bischofshofen-Gastein) are conveyed by the railway company from Lend to Gastein in comfortable landaus ('Bahn-Expositur' at Gastein, adjoining the Wandelbahn). Two-horse carriage from Lend to Hof-Gastein 9 fl., to Wildbad Gastein 13 fl. (there and back 20 fl., if a night be spent 23 fl.; fee included in each case; less before and after the height of the season). Return-carriages to Lend will usually be found at Bad Gastein in the afternoon. — The Gasteiner-Thal below Wildbad is scarcely picturesque enough to repay the pedestrian. A stay of 6-8 hrs. is enough for a flying visit to Wildbad.

Lend (2070′; **Straubinger*; **Post*), see p. 126. The Gastein road ascends rapidly from the 'Post' past (10 min.) a restaurant; carriages require 'Vorspann', or the aid of an additional horse. In the valley on the left are the waterfalls of the Ache. Near the (½ hr.) *Klammhöhe* (2700′), at the heginning of the pass proper, stands a *Chapel*. The ***Klamm Pass** is a profound and sombre gorge in the limestone rock, through which the Ache has forced a passage. At the end of the pass the road crosses hy the (20 min.) *Klammstein-Brücke* (2550′) to the right hank and ascends along the slope of a wooded hill, crowned with the scanty remains of the château of *Klammstein*, which once guarded the pass. At (¼ hr.) *Brandstatt* (Klammstein Inn) a view is disclosed of the green Gastein valley ('die Gastein'). To the right, from the chain which separates the Gastein from the Rauris, rises the double-peaked *Bernkogl* (p. 137); to the left is the *Arlspitz* (7245′); and in the background to the S. the *Tisch* (8075′). We now ascend gradually, passing *Mairhofen*, to (1½ hr.) *Dorf Gastein* (2740′; Edler), and beyond *Harrbach* and *Laderding* reach (2 hrs.) —

10½ M. **Hof-Gastein** (2850′; **Moser*, R. from 1 fl.; **Müller*, R., L., & A. 80 kr.-3 fl., pens. from 3 fl.; **Post* or *Traube; Bieber zum Boten*, *Kaltner*, unpretending; lodgings at *Dr. Schneller's*, *Irnberger's*, *Hampel's*, etc.), the capital of the valley (800 inhab.), which in the 16th cent., when its mines still produced considerahle quantities of gold and silver, was the wealthiest place in this district next to Salzhurg. Most of the miners (chiefly Saxons) and many of the natives of the valley were formerly Protestants. Of the 22,151 persons exiled in 1731 by the intolerant Archhishop of Salzhurg (p. 124) no fewer than 1000 helonged to this region. Several of the houses, with decorations of the 16th cent., still testify to the ancient prosperity of the place, especially that of *Moser*, with arcades on each floor. Near it, in the court of the haker Embacher, are two richly-ornamented columns of serpentine of the same period. The *Cemetery* contains handsome monuments of the Strasser, Weitmoser, and other families (16th cent.).

The Kaiser-Platz is adorned with a gilded bust of Emp. Francis I., commemorating the construction in 1826 of a conduit, upwards of



WILDBAD GASTEIN.
Schritte
Gasteiner Ache
Schauerhäusel
Senger
Germania
St. Nicolaus
Schulhaus
Windischbauer
Mühlberger
Schider
Kaiserweg
Helenenbg.
Hirsch
Steinbruch
Taufbecken
Erzh. Johann Prom.
König-Otto-Belvedère
Schwarzenberg Anlagen
Prot. Kirche
Hollandia
Bellevue
Parapluie
Casino
Elisabethhof
Grabenwirth
Pfarrhaus
Kath. Kirche
Moser
Straubinger
Schwaigerhaus
Grossreith
Schillerhöhe
Post
Badeschloss
Hohe Brücke
Wasserfall-Anfang
Wenger
Zum Echo
Badberg (Graukogl)
Windischgrätz-höhe
Kaiserin Elisabeth Promenade
Bäckstein

3 M. long, which brings the thermal water hither from the springs at Wildbad. The temperature of the water falls during its transit from 102° to 93° Fahr. Baths (60 kr.) at the 'Märktische Badeanstalt', the hotels, and many private houses. Reading-room at the S. end of the village. Living is less expensive here than at the Wildbad; shady walks have recently been laid out in the Cur-Garten, etc. (visitors' tax 1-6 fl.). At the end of the village is the handsome villa of Herr Hermann, a Berlin banker; and adjacent is the *Military Hospital* founded by him. In the *Park*, a meadow crossed by walks, is the Café 'Zur schönen Müllerin', with a fine view; on the hill farther on (25 min.) is the old *Weitmoser-Schloss* (Restaurant). About 1 M. to the W. is *Pyrker's Höhe*, with promenades and view; opposite, 1 M. to the E., is the pretty fall of the *Rastetzenbach*.

Carriages (not always obtainable). With one horse to the Wildbad 3, with two 5 fl.; to the Kötschach-Thal and Böckstein 5 or 8; Dorf Gastein 3 or 5 fl.; driver's fee 60 kr. or 1 fl. extra. If the carriage is not used for returning, 1 or 1½ fl. is deducted; if kept the whole day, 80 kr. or 1½ fl. is added.

Excursions (guides, *Josef Viehauser*, *Alex. Mayer*). The ***Gamskarkogl** (8085'; 4 hrs.; horse and attendant 10 fl. 80 kr.; guide, 4 fl., unnecessary for the experienced) is ascended from Hof-Gastein by a good path. After an ascent of ½ hr. we leave the chapel to the right, and a few paces beyond it take the less trodden path to the right, ascending through the woods in the *Rastetzen-Thal*, to the (2 hrs.) *Rastetzen-Alp* (5665'; refreshments). To the summit (refuge-hut) 2 hrs. more. The snow-mountains of the Ankogl, the Hochnarr, and the mountains ronnd the Nassfeld are most conspicuous to the S.; to the W. the lofty double-peaked pyramid of the Gross-Glockner and the prominent Wiesbachhorn; N. the Uebergossene Alm; N.E. the Dachstein and the Hochgolling. Descent to *Wildbad Gastein*, see p. 134; to *Grossarl*, see p. 123. — The **Türchlwand** (8440'; 5½ hrs.; gnide 6 fl.), ascended from Hof-Gastein by the *Angerthal* (see below) and the *Bockfeld-Alpe*, commands a splendid view (ascent somewhat fatiguing). — An easier ascent is that of the **Haseck** (6950'), the top of which is reacbed from Dorf Gastein in 4½-5 hrs. by a marked path viâ *Grub* and the *Mairhofer Alp*.

The road to the Wildbad (5 M., by carriage in 1 hr.) traverses a marshy part of the valley and then ascends on its W. side. On the right is the entrance of the *Angerthal*. (By the *Stanz* to *Bucheben*, see p. 137.) On the left we obtain a view of the *Kötschach-Thal*, commanded by the *Bocksteinkogl* and *Tischlerkar Glacier*, to the left of which rises the *Gamskarkogl;* on the right the *Graukogl*, *Feuerseng*, and lastly the pyramidal *Kreuzkogl*. We next pass the *Schweizer-Hütte* (Café) and the *Englische Kaffeehaus*.

15½ M. **Wildbad Gastein** (3320'). — **Hotels.** *Straubinger, R. 1½-6 fl., L. & A. 50 kr. (cheaper restaurant in the basement); *Weismayr, adjoining the Cur-Casino; *Baneschloss; *Gasteiner Hof, opened in 1894 (more than 100 rooms); *Schernthaner (Grabenwirth), opposite the lower fall of the Ache, R. 1 fl. 20, D. 1 fl. 50 kr.; *Hirsch (¼ M. from Straubinger's), *Germania, both in open situations; all these with baths. — **Lodging Houses,** with baths: *Elisabethhof, opposite the Cur-Casino; *Gruber; *Moser, with café and view of the lower fall; Oberkrämer; *Schwaigerhaus; *Dr. Schider; Mayr; *Höller; Irnberger; *Mühlberger; Taxenhaus; *Bellevue; Solitude; *Villa Hollandia; Lainer; the Curhäuser Nos. 1 & 2 of the Beamten-Baugesellschaft; Pfarrhof; Windischbauer;

VILLA MERAN; GROYER; ANGERER; *RADLINGER, with restaurant; SABATHIL; SCHERFLER; *ERZHERZOG JOHANN, picturesquely situated at the beginning of the promenade of that name; SENGER; ECHO (p. 133); HELENENBURG; SCHÖPF; WENGER; WINKLER; DEUTSCH (the last five without baths). — *Post & Telegraph Office* in the Straubinger-Platz. — *Office (Expositur) of the State Railways*, adjoining the Wandelbahn. — *Visitor's Tax* during the season (May-Sept.), for a stay of five days or upwards, 4½-15 fl. according to the class in which the visitor is ranked; additional members of a family and servants proportionally less; for the poor 1 fl. *Music Tax* 1-10 fl. Tourists sometimes receive permission from the municipal authorities to stay more than five days untaxed.

Guides (*Frz. Wurzer*, *Johann Niederreiter*, *A. Waggerl*, *Joh. Hacksteiner*, and *Joh. Schwaiger* at Bad Gastein; *Joh. Schneeberger* and *Joh. Klausner* at Böckstein; *Peter Kogler* at the Nassfeld). To Prossau, Redsee, Palfnersee, or Radeck-Alp 3 fl.; the Gamskarkogl or Graukogl 4, Mallnitz-Tauernhaus 5; Mallnitz 7; to Kolm-Saigurn over the Pochhard-Scharte 5½; the Ankogl 10; by the Stanz to Bucheben 5½; by the Riffel-Scharte and Zirknitz-Scharte to Döllach 12; by the Riffel-Scharte and Sonnblick to Heiligenblut 16; by the Elend-Scharte to Gmünd 16½ fl. — **Carriages.** To Lend, see p. 130; one-horse carr. to Hof-Gastein 4, two-horse 7; Böckstein 4 or 6; to the end of the carriage-road 5 or 8 fl.; driver's fee included on a half-day's drive, for a whole day 1-2 fl. extra. — **Horses.** To the Kötschach-Thal as far as the Himmelwand 2 fl. 80 kr.; Prossau 6 fl.; Rudolfs-Höhe, Windischgrätz-Höhe 1 fl. 80 kr.; Nassfeld 5 fl. 40; Radeck-Alp 6 fl. 60; from Böckstein to the Nassfeld 3 fl. 60, the Tauernhaus 7 fl. 80 kr.; fee included in each case.

Most of the older houses of the Wildbad, built of wood, lie on the E. slope of the valley, which is so steep that the door of one is frequently on a level with the chimneys of its neighbour. Of recent years, however, chiefly owing to the annual visits of the late Emperor William I. (d. 1888), the Wildbad has become a fashionable and thriving place, with numerous handsome houses and villas (electric light). The chief rallying-points of visitors are the small *Straubinger-Platz*, between the Straubinger and Badeschloss hotels (music daily 12-1 and 6.30-8, after 1st Aug. 6-7.30 p.m.), and the *Wandelbahn* (at the W. end of the bridge), a long covered glass-gallery, used as a promenade in wet weather (circulating library; frequent concerts in the evening). At the W. end is the *Cur-Casino*, with reading-room, etc. On the right side of the valley is the new *Roman Catholic Church*, a handsome Gothic building, and on the left side is the *Protestant Church* (p. 133).

The Ache, which flows through the valley, is precipitated here through narrow gorges, forming two magnificent **Waterfalls*, the upper 207′, the lower 280′ high, vying in grandeur with those of Krimml (p. 148). The upper fall is best viewed from the bridge by Straubinger's, the lower from Moser's café-pavilion or from the bridge at the foot of the fall. In summer the falls are illuminated on Wed. and Sun. at 8.30 p.m.

The springs (77° to 120° Fahr.), known as early as the 7th cent. and most of them the property of the Emp. Francis Joseph, rise on the slope of the *Badberg* (the foot of the *Graukogl*), and yield about 770,000 gallons of water daily. They are shown to visitors in July and Aug. on Tues., Thurs., and Sat., at 3-4 p.m., the round begin-

ning with the Franz-Joseph-Stollen, behind the Badeschloss. The water, which has neither taste nor smell, contains a very small proportion of mineral ingredients, but possesses exhilarating properties, and is beneficial in cases of debility, nervous affections, gout, &c. The usual routine consists of 17-21 baths, but for some patients 11-14 suffice. The season lasts from 15th May to 30th September (May and June preferred by the better society).

*Walks. The road to Hof-Gastein on the W. side of the valley passes the Wandelbahn and the *Villa Meran*. Higher up, on the left, is the *Bellevue* (café; fine view), to which a path ascends from the Elisabethhof, and beyond it is the *Villa Hollandia*. The road next reaches the *Solitude* (right) and the small *Protestant Church* (service during the season on Sun. at 11 a.m., and on Thurs. at 5 p.m.). At this point, to the right, below the road, begin the *Schwarzenberg Grounds*, with various views of the waterfalls, while the *König-Otto Belvedere* here overlooks the Gastein valley. Farther on, by the *Erzherzog-Johann* (café and lodgings), to the left, diverges the shady *Erzherzog-Johann Promenade*. At the end of it (1 M.) is **Stöckl's Restaurant*, a favourite afternoon-resort, with a fine view. — The road to Böckstein ascends to the left, 3 min. beyond the Protestant Church (a few paces farther on, to the right, is a finger-post to the 'Gasteiner Taufbecken' *i. e.* font, a large glacier-mill), passing the villas *Hollandia* and *Bellevue*, and skirting the *Pyrkerhöhe* (see below), to three large semicircular glacier-mills (on the right) and to a (2/3 M.) *Saw Mill*, where it divides: the branch to the left leads to the *Hohe Brücke* and on to the *Schwarze Lisl* and the *Grüner Baum* in the Kötschach-Thal (see below); that to the right to the 'Echo' lodging-house, and the *Echo*, resounding from the roar of the waterfall, then across the *Schreck-Brücke* to the right bank of the Ache. Here we may go on to (3 M.) *Böckstein* (p. 135) either by the road or by the *Elisabeth Promenade* (p. 134). Near the 'Echo' lodging-house, a path diverges to the right to the (7 min.) *Café Pyrkerhöhe*, which commands a view of the Gastein and Böckstein valleys, and the Uebergossene Alp with the Hochkönig towards the N.

On the right (E.) side of the valley a charming walk is afforded by the new **Kaiserweg*, which follows the slope of the hill above the Hirsch Inn and the *Church of St. Nicholas*, and leads past the *Memorial to the Emperor William I.*, with a bronze bust by Kokolsky (1889), to (20 min.) the *Habsburger Hof Restaurant* (fine view of Hof-Gastein and the Nassfeld Tauern) and to (25 min.) the Café zum Grünen Baum in the Kötschach-Thal (p. 134). — The *Schwarze Lisl*, a café with an admirable view, on the road to the Kötschach-Thal, is reached in 10 min. by a path diverging to the right near the Habsburger Hof. — Shady paths with steps ascend to the right and left from the Badeschloss Hotel to the (6 min.) *Hohe Brücke*, with a view of the upper fall. — The best ascent to the (5 min.) *Schiller-Höhe* is from Gruber's (footpath hence to the *Grossreith*, on the road to the

Kötschach-Thal).—The view from the *Rudolfs-Höhe* is similar to that from the Schwarze Lisl, to the right of which the path to it ascends (5 min.). — The *Windischgrätz-Höhe*, or *Schreck-Höhe* (¾ hr.), on the slope of the Badberg, affords a survey of the valleys of Gastein and Böckstein, of the Schareck with the Schlapperebenkees, and of (N.) the Wetterwand with the Hochkönig. The path to it ascends from the Hohe Brücke (right bank), and an easier route leads from the Patschger (to the left, by the small chapel). — Past the church of St. Nicholas to *Badbruck* and (¾ hr.) *Kötschach* (Café Miesbichl); cross the Ache below Kötschach and ascend to the *Englische Kaffeehaus* (p. 131); thence back by the road (2 hrs. in all); or from Badbruck by a pretty forest-path (½ hr.) to the Kaiserweg and the Grüner Baum.

The picturesque **Kötschach-Thal**, where chamois sometimes may be seen, is reached either by the Kaiserweg (see above) or by the road leading from the Schreck-Brücke, past the Grossreith, the Villa Helenenbnrg, and the Schwarze Lisl, and round the angle of the hill. The latter then descends between trees to the (2 M.) **Café zum Grünen Baum* (fine view of the Elend Glacier), whence a bridle-path ascends the valley past the precipitous *Himmelwand*, affording a good view of the Bocksteinkogl and Tischlerkarkees, with the considerable *Rees Fall* on the left, to (1½ hr.) *Prossau*, the last Alp (4220'; refreshments). From a point 1 M. farther on ('Carl-Nero-Steig') we obtain a good view of the head of the valley. — A fatiguing pass, rarely used, leads hence to the left across the *Kessel-Alp* (5900') and the *Klein-Elend-Scharte* (8985') to the *Malta-Thal* in Carinthia (to the Elend-Hütte 7 hrs., see p. 437; guide as far as Gmünd 16½ fl.). — Pleasant excursion from the Grüner Baum to the **Reedsee* (5915'; 2½ hrs.; with guide). Thence on to the *Gamskarlsee* and over the *Lainkar-Scharte* to the *Anlauf-Thal*, see p. 135.

The ***Gamskarkogl** (8085'; p. 131) is ascended from Bad-Gastein in 4-4½ hrs. (guide desirable, 4 fl.). Rfmts at the *Kohlmeister-Alp*, halfway up. — The **Hüttenkogl** (7315'), easily ascended by a marked path viâ the *Reihüben-Alp* in 3½ hrs., is a pleasant excursion. About 1 hr. more (4½ hrs. from Wildbad; guide 4 fl.) brings us to the **Graukogl** (8170'), which affords a view similar to that from the Gamskarkogl. The glaciers, however, are much nearer, and at its E. base lie the pretty *Reedsee* and *Palfner-See*. — The view from the **Tisch** (8075') also repays the ascent. The ronte leads to the W. from the Wildbad past the *Zitterauer Alpe* (6130') and through the *Hirschkar* (4-4½ hrs.; guide 4 fl.). — The ***Kreuzkogl** (8800'), the highest peak of the *Radhausberg*, commands an extensive panorama. A bridle-path, diverging to the left from the road to the Nassfeld, about 250 yds. above Böckstein, leads to the (2 hrs.) gold-mine (*Hieronymus-Stollen*, 6235'), and thence in 2½ hrs. to the summit (guide 5 fl.). An interesting pass leads hence over the *Woigsten-Scharte* (8010') to *Mallnitz* or to the *Hannoversche Hütte* (6-7 hrs.; p. 465). — The ***Schareck** (10,270') may be ascended in 4-5 brs. from the Nassfeld by a path adapted for the steady-headed only (guide 8 fl.; better from the Wurtenkees, see p. 138). — The **Tischlerspitze** (9370') may be ascended from the *Prossau-Alp* (see above) by experts, with guide, in 5-6 hrs. (comp. p. 465). The 'Bärensteig', the first part of the route, consists partly of ladders; we then cross the *Tischlerkarkees* and the *Tischlerkar-Scharte* and finally pass through a 'cheminée' on the E. face.

Böckstein and the *Nassfeld* are two favourite points for excursions from the Wildbad. The former, a village at the head of the valley in which the baths lie, is reached by the road on foot in 1 hr., or by carriage in ½ hr. The shady *Kaiserin Elisabeth Promenade*, which leads to the left from the Café Bellevue over the hill and then

follows the left bank of the Ache, takes walkers 1/4 hr. more. The road leads from the Hohe Brücke (p. 133), following first the left, then crossing by the *Schreck-Brücke* to the right bank of the Ache, and passes the (1 M.) *Patschger* (Inn). Opposite to us rises the *Kreuzkogl;* to the right, the snow-clad *Schareck.* After 10 min. a bridge to the right leads to the Elisabeth Promenade (p. 134; pleasanter for walkers; to Böckstein 25 min.). In 1/4 hr. more another footpath diverges to the right, leading to Böckstein in 12 min., while by the road it takes 1/4 hr. **Böckstein** (3700′; **Curhaus*, with garden, pens. 5 fl.; **Mühlberger*, pens. 3-4 fl.) is situated opposite the mouth of the *Anlauf-Thal* (from the hill behind the Curhaus fine view of the Ankogl). Excellent drinking-water. The round building on the hill is a church, erected in 1766; near it Count Czernin has built a new château.

Anlauf-Thal. A good path, rather fatiguing at the end, leads from Böckstein past (1/2 hr.) the *Anlauf-Alp*, the *Hierkar Fall*, and (1 hr.) the *Tauern Fall* to the lower, middle, and (1 1/2 hr.) upper *Radeck-Alp* (5410′; refreshments and hay-beds), the loftiest pasture in the valley, with a fine view of the magnificent scenery at its head (Ankogl, Höllthorspitze, etc.). The ascent of the **Ankogl** (10,705′) may be made hence viâ the *Radeck-Scharte* and *Ankogl-Scharte*, or viâ the *Grubenkar-Scharte* and the *Klein-Elend-Kees*, in 5 1/2-6 hrs., but is very difficult (guide 10 fl.); much easier from the Hannoversche Hütte (p. 465). — An easy and attractive path, preferable to that by the Niedere Tauern, leads over the *Hohe Tauern* to the Hannoversche Hütte, in 7 hrs., or direct to Mallnitz (p. 465) in 8 hrs. from Bad Gastein (guide 7 fl., unnecessary in fine weather). Near the Tauern Fall (see above) we cross the bridge to the right and ascend by a new path (indicated by red marks) to the *Grosse Tauernsee* (6970′) and the **Hohe Tauern, or Korn-Tauern** (8080′; 4 hrs. from Böckstein), whence a fine view is enjoyed. On both sides of the pass there are considerable remains of an ancient road, apparently of pre-Roman origin. We descend to the (1/2 hr.) picturesque *Kleine Tauernsee* (7530′), below which the path to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Hannoversche Hütte* (p. 465) diverges to the left, and then by the *Seebach-Thal* to (2 1/2 hrs.) *Mallnitz* (p. 465). — From the Korn-Tauern we may proceed to the right, passing the *Grünecker-See* and the *Gamskarlspitze* (S.; p. 465) and crossing the *Woigstenkees*, then skirt the S. side of the Tauern crest to the *Woigsten-Scharte* (8010′), and descend to the *Nassfeld-Haus* (p. 136; 6-7 hrs.). A path is to be made for this route.

An interesting but laborious path leads from the Anlauf-Thal to the *Kötschach-Thal* (p. 134), ascending to the left opposite the Tauern Fall to the **Lainkar-Scharte** (7965′), to the W. of the *Höllthorkogl* (9515′), and then descending past the small *Gamskarl-See* (7365′) and the *Reedsee* (5915′) to the *Kötschach-Thal* (p. 134; from Böckstein to Gastein 7-8 hrs.).

The route to the *Nassfeld* (from Böckstein 2 hrs., cariole there and back 6 fl., two pers. 8 fl., not recommended) is practicable for carriages to the *Straubinger-Alp* (3985′), about 1 1/2 M. farther on. We then ascend by a tolerable cart-road through the *Asten*, a rocky gorge about 2 M. in length, in which the Ache forms a series of cascades. At the entrance is the *Kessel Fall*, at the end the *Bären Fall*, near both of which new points of view have been opened. Below the latter the stream which drains the *Pochhard-See* (p. 136) falls into the ravine over a precipice 330′ high, forming the graceful *Schleier-Fall* ('veil-fall'). By the bridge, 5 min. farther on (3 M. from the end of the carriage-road), the path enters the ***Nassfeld**

(5260′), a sequestered green valley with numerous herds of cattle, 2½ M. in length and 1½ M. in breadth, through which winds the Ache, fed by the snow and ice of the surrounding mountains (from left to right, the *Geiselkopf*, *Murauer Kopf*, *Sparanger Kopf*, *Schlapperebenspitze* with the *Schlapperebenkees*, *Strabelebenkopf*, and the lofty, pyramidal *Schareck*; to the N.W. the *Kolmkarspitze* rising over the *Siglitz-Thal*). About ⅓ M. from the bridge, just below the mouth of the Siglitz-Thal, stands the **Erzherzogin Marie Valerie Schutzhaus** of the German Alpine Club (5121′; **Inn* in summer, with 12 beds; guide, *Peter Kogler*).

From the Nassfeld to Kolm-Saigurn over the Pochhard-Scharte, an attractive route of 4½ hrs. (guide desirable, from Gastein 5½ fl.). From the Valerie-Haus we ascend at the entrance of the *Siglitz-Thal* to the right by a winding path (indicated by red marks) to (1¼ hr.) the *Untere Pochhard-See* (6070′), which we skirt either to the right or left. [A shorter route from Böckstein ascends to the right by the bridge ¼ hr. below the Schleier Fall, p. 135.] We then proced (path badly marked) to the (¾ hr.) *Obere Pochhard-See* (6760′) and to the (½ hr.) **Pochhard-Scharte** (7490′), marked by a cross, between the *Seekopf* (l.) and the *Silberpfennig* (r.), whence a fine view is obtained of the Rauris glaciers and the Ankogl. [A more extensive view is obtained from the *Silberpfennig* (9175′), easily ascended from the pass in 1 hr.] We descend (path well marked) by the *Filzen-Alpe* and the *Durchgang-Alpe* to (1½ hr.) *Kolm-Saigurn* (p. 138).

The Riffel-Scharte route to the gold mine should not be attempted except by those whose heads are steady (4 hrs., guide 5 fl.). From the (¼ hr.) *Moser-Hütte* (5355′) in the *Siglitz-Thal* the path ascends rapidly to the (2 hrs.) ***Riffel-Scharte** (7890′), a magnificent point of view. We then descend to the left by the '*Verwaltersteig*' ('manager's path') on the steep slope of the *Riffelhöhe* to the *Neubau* (p. 138) and again ascend to the (1¾ hr.) *Knappenhaus* (p. 138), or direct to (4-4½ hrs.) the *Sonnblick* (p. 138; guide from Gastein to Heiligenblut 16 fl.).

From Gastein to Mallnitz over the Mallnitzer Tauern, 8½ hrs., a tolerable bridle-path; guide unnecessary in fine weather (to the Tauernhaus 5, to Mallnitz 7 fl.; horse from Böckstein to the Tauernhaus, incl. fee, 7 fl. 80 kr., to Mallnitz 10 fl. 80 kr.; the steep descent beyond the Tauernhaus is disagreeable on horseback). From the Nassfeld-Haus to the *Reckhütte* at the S.E. end of the Nassfeld, ¾ hr. The bridle-path, indicated by stakes and not to be missed, winds up a steep slope (good spring at the top), and then ascends less steeply through the *Eselkar* (behind us the Hochnarr and Pochhardsee) to the (2½-3 hrs.) **Mallnitzer, Nassfelder, or Niedere Tauern** (7920′), a depression forming the boundary between Salzburg and Carinthia, on which are two finger-posts. The bell on the second is rung by the wind as a guide to travellers in bad weather. The view is limited. A few hundred paces below the saddle stands the *Mallnitzer Tauernhaus* (7455′; Inn, damp, bed 40 kr.). From this point the *Geiselkopf* (9735′) may be ascended in 1½-2 hrs. (see p. 465; the landlord of the inn acts as guide). Adepts may continue the walk from the Geiselkopf along the ridge of the Tauern (see above) to the *Schareck* (p. 138; 8-9 hrs.), a highly interesting excursion. The Sonnblick path (for the Gussenbauer-Hütte, etc.) may be reached from the Tauernhaus in 2-2½ hrs. by descending from the Geiselkopf direct to the S. — Farther down a limited view is obtained to the S. as far as the Terglou, and to the W. as far as the Glockner, while the Mallnitz valley lies far below. The path passes the little *Grätz-Kapelle* (7285′), reaches (1 hr.) the highest chalets (*Mannhard-Alp*; to the right the path to the *Feldsee-Scharte* and the *Sonnblick*, p. 138), and crosses to the right bank of the brook. It then descends, at first steeply, but afterwards more gradually through wood and meadows, passing the mouth of the *Seebach-Thal* (fine view of the Ankogl to the left), to (2½ hrs.) *Mallnitz* (p. 465). From here to *Ober-Vellach* and *Heiligenblut*, see R. 80.

27. The Rauris.

Comp. Map, p. 130.

The **Rauris Valley**, which opens to the S. at Taxenbach, is traversed by a monotonous route leading across the *Heiligenbluter Tauern* to *Heiligenblut*. (A more interesting route is that from the Fuscher-Thal over the *Fuscher-Thörl*, p. 141.) The head of the *Hüttenwinkel-Thal* (p. 138), or S.E. arm of the Rauris, noted for its gold-mines, is enclosed by magnificent glacier-scenery, which mountaineers will find it well worth their while to explore (good accommodation at Kolm-Saigurn). — A road from Taxenbach to Rauris was opened in 1894; one-horse carriage to Rauris 6 fl., from Rauris to Kolm (bad road) 8 fl., returning the next-day 10 fl. 70 kr.

The new ROAD FROM TAXENBACH TO RAURIS crosses the Salzach at the railway station of Taxenbach (p. 125) and ascends in a wide sweep along the slope of the *Höfer Freiberg* to the height of the *March* (3325′), above the Kitzlochklamm. At the (4½ M.) *Landsteg* (see below) it joins the old road from Lend viâ *Embach*. — The shortest and pleasantest route for pedestrians into the Rauris leads from *Rauris-Kitzloch* station through the *Kitzlochklamm* (p. 124). The path crosses the Ache by the (1 hr.) *Landsteg* (2920′; Inn), whence the road (see above) leads on the left bank (soon affording a view of the head of the valley, the Schareck, Hochnarr, etc.) to (3 M.) **Rauris** (3110′; **Bräu*; **Post*), the chief place in the valley, prettily situated. Telephone to the Sonnblick-Haus (p. 138).

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Alex. Hutter*, *Math. Mayacher*, *J. G. Salchegger*, and *Jos. Trigler*). The ***Bernkogl** (7645′; 4-4½ hrs.; guide, 3 fl., unnecessary) commands a fine view of the Tauern, the Uebergossene Alp, etc. From Rauris the marked path proceeds to the E. into the *Gaisbach-Thal*, and, turning to the left in ¼ hr., ascends the slopes of the *Grubereck* (6890′) to the (3½ hrs.) *Bernkogl-Hütte* of the Austrian Tourist Club (6890′; Inn in summer) on the saddle between the Bernkogl and the *Sladinkopf*. Thence by a good zigzag-path to the (½-¾ hr.) summit. Marked paths also lead from *Dorf Gastein* (p. 130), from *Lend* (p. 126), and from the *Kitzlochklamm* (see above) to the summit in 4½-5 hrs. (guide advisable).

At *Wörth* (3090′; Pfeifenberger, with a collection of minerals to sell), 3 M. farther on, the valley divides into the *Seitenwinkel* (right) and the *Hüttenwinkel* (left). — Over the *Weichselbach-Höhe* to *Bad Fusch*, see p. 140.

The TAUERN ROUTE (guide to Heiligenblut, 7 fl.) leads through the **Seitenwinkel**, with the scattered village of that name, and past the *Schock-Hütten*, the *Maschel-Alp*, and the *Fall of the Spritzbach*, to the (3 hrs.) *Rauriser Tauernhaus* (4965′; rustic Inn). It then ascends more steeply, passing the *Litzlhof-Hütten* and the *Einöder Wirths-Alpe* (6240′), and (guide desirable; not always to be found at the Tauernhaus), crossing tracts of slaty debris and snow, to the (2 hrs.) *Fuscher Wegscheide* (way-post; 7940′), where the path from the Fuscher-Thörl joins ours on the right (p. 141). Passing a deserted miners' house, we next reach the (¾ hr.) *Hochthor of the Heiligenbluter Tauern* (8440′). Descent to (2 hrs.) *Heiligenblut*, see p. 141.

The first place in the **Hüttenwinkel** above Wörth is (3 M.) *Bucheben* (3475′; *Frohn Inn; guides, Victor Pelzler and Jos. Winkler). Near the loftily situated church is a second inn (tolerable).

A tolerably easy path (guide desirable, 5½ fl.) leads hence over the **Stanz** (6900′) and through the *Angerthal* to (6 hrs.) *Hof-Gastein* (p. 131).

The road crosses the Ache and then the *Krumelbach*. In front of us rises the Ritterkopf, to the left the Herzog Ernst and Schar-

eck. At the (1½ hr.) *Bodenhaus* (4020′) the path ascends in windings through wood opposite the *Grieswies-Alp* (5170′), where the head of the valley with its glaciers comes into view (on the right the Hochnarr and Goldbergspitze, on the left the Herzog Ernst), to (1½ hr.) **Kolm-Saigurn** (5240′), with its deserted gold mines, in a grand situation (**Inn*, R. & L. 90 kr.; electric light, telephone to the Sonnblick-Haus). Visitors used to ascend in 12 min. by means of the 'Aufzug', a wire-rope railway for carrying the ore, 1500 yds. long (gradient 55°), to the upper *Radhaus* (7140′) and thence in 8 min. by the 'Rollbahn' to the Knappenhaus (see below), but owing to breakages of the rope having occurred, its use is now forbidden. The bridle-path from Kolm-Saigurn (guide unnecessary; horse 6 fl.) ascends to the left of the 'Aufzug' to the (1¾ hr.) deserted *Neubau* (7130′; to the right, path to the Sonnblick, see below) and to (40 min.) the **Knappenhaus am Hohen Goldberg** (7680′), magnificently situated on a moraine on the margin of the *Goldberg Glacier*, which has covered part of the old mines (no provisions kept, but they may be sent up by means of the 'Aufzug').

Mountain Ascents (guides, *Christ. Fleissner*, *Peter Lechner*, *Peter Sauper*, *Blasius Zraunig*, etc.). The **Herzog Ernst** (9620′) may be ascended from the miners' house in 2-2½ hrs. (not difficult; gnide 3 fl.). — The **Schareck** (10,270′), which commands a more extensive view, may be reached from the Herzog Ernst by a path following the arête (impassable after snow) in 1 hr., or it may be ascended from the mining-house viâ the *Fraganter Scharte* and the *Wurtenkees*, or from the *Gussenbauer-Hütte* (p. 467), in 2½-3 hrs. (guide 4½ fl.). — The **Sonnblick** (10,180′) is ascended from Kolm-Saigurn in 4½-5 hrs. (guide 4 fl.) by a new and easy path, which diverges to the right from the route to the Knappenhaus above the Neubau (see above) and crosses the rocks to the N.W. of the *Goldberg Glacier*. Finally it leads across the *Vogelmaier-Ochsenkarkees* to the *Zittelhaus* (*Inn), on the top, a meteorological and telephone station (the highest in Europe) inhabited throughout the year. Magnificent view (panorama by Siegl). The descent may be made viâ the *Kleine Fleiss-Scharte* (9830′) and the *Kleine Fleiss-Kees* to the (2½ hrs.) *Seebichlhaus* (p. 165) and to (2½ hrs.) *Heiligenblut* (p. 162), or by the *Brettscharte* (9190′) to the *Grosse Zirknitz-Thal* and (4-5 hrs.) *Döllach* (p. 161). Another path leads over the *Niedere Scharte* (see below) and the *Feldsee-Scharte* (8790′) to *Mallnitz* (6-7 hrs.; see p. 465). — The ascent of the **Hochnarr** or *Hohenaar* (10,690′), the highest of the Goldberg group, takes 5-6 hrs. (fatiguing but well worth the trouble; guide 5 fl., or descending to Heiligenblut 8½ fl.; comp. p. 166). We follow the 'Erfurter Weg' to the *Hochnarrkees*, and then ascend to the summit either by the *Goldzech-Scharte* (p. 165) or by the snow-ridge extending to the E. from the Hochnarr to the *Grieswies-Schwarzkogl* (*View). The passage from the Hochnarr to the *Sonnblick* crossing the *Goldzechkopf* (10,010′) is difficult (4 hrs., for experienced mountaineers only).

Passes. To *Fragant* by the **Fraganter Scharte** (*Goldberg-Tauern*; 9045′) in 8-9 hrs. (guide 6 fl.). We ascend to the left from the (2¼ hrs.) Knappenhaus past some deserted shafts, then cross the *Wintergasse* to the (1¼ hr.) summit of the pass, between the Herzog Ernst and the *Goldbergtauernkopf* (9090′). Descent over the *Wurten Glacier* and by a new path to the *Gussenbauer-Hütte* (7285′) in the *Wurten-Thal* and to (4 hrs.) *Ausser-Fragant* (p. 466), or over the *Feldsee-Scharte* (p. 465) to (6-7 hrs.) *Mallnitz*.

To *Heiligenblut*, crossing the **Sonnblick* (8-9 hrs., guide 10 fl.), strongly recommended (see above and pp. 136, 165). — To *Döllach* by the **Niedere Scharte** (8890′) in 6-7 hrs. (guide 6 fl.). The pass lies to the E. of the *Alteck* (9640′). Descent to the right over the *Wurtenkees*, the *Klein-Zirknitz-Scharte* (8415′), and the *Klein-Zirknitzkees* into the *Kleine Zirknitz-Thal*, and to the right again,

above two small lakes (*Gross-See* and *Kegele-See*), to the (2 hrs.) highest chalets (3630'). The *Kleine* and *Grosse Zirknitz* unite at the *Untere Kaser-Alp* (5210'), about 1/2 hr. lower down. Thence a better path (bridle-path) past the *Neun Brunnen* (waterfall) to *Zirknitz* and (2 hrs.) *Döllach* (p. 161). — By the **Windisch-Scharte** (8945'), between the *Windischkopf* (9450') and the *Tramerkopf* (9200'), or by the **Brettscharte**, between the Tramerkopf and the *Goldbergspitze* (10,070'), descending into the *Gross-Zirknitz-Thal*, and to Döllach 6-7 hrs. (guide 6 fl.); both laborious. — To Heiligenblut by the *Goldzech-Scharte* (7-8 hrs., guide 6 fl.), see p. 165.

Over the *Pochhard-Scharte* or the *Riffel-Scharte* to *Gastein*, see p. 136 (guide to the Nassfeld 3 fl.).

28. The Fuscher-Thal. From Ferleiten to Heiligenblut.

Comp. Maps, pp. 160, 130.

A visit to the beautiful ***Fusch Valley** is strongly recommended, as there is probably no other valley among the E. Alps which introduces the traveller so quickly and so easily to the grandest Alpine scenery. CARRIAGE ROAD from Bruck to *Bad Fusch* (7 1/2 M.; diligence every afternoon in summer in 3 hrs., 1 fl. 20 kr.; one-horse carr. 8, two-horse 12, from Zell am See 15 fl.) and to the *Bär Inn* (one-horse carr. from Bruck 4, from Zell 6, two-horse 10 fl.); thence to *Ferleiten* inferior road (carr. and pair from Zell 15 fl.; better on foot). Those who simply make the excursion to Ferleiten and back should walk viâ Bad Fusch and order the carriage for the return-journey to meet them at the Bär Inn.

Bruck-Fusch (2475'), see p. 125. The road follows the left bank of the *Fuscher Ache* past *Judendorf* to (4 1/2 M.) **Fusch** (2645'; **Zum Imbachhorn*, with baths; *Riedelsperger*), the chief place in the valley. Beyond the church (1/4 hr.) the *Hirzbach* forms a fine waterfall; and 20 min. to the N.E. is the picturesque *Sulzbach-Klamm*.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Georg Schranz*, *Jakob Oberhollenzer*; tariff as from Ferleiten, to which the guides carry wraps, etc., without extra charge). A steep path ascends the **Hirzbach-Thal**, which opens here on the W., to the (3 hrs.) *Hirzbach-Alpe* (5605'), whence the **Imbachhorn** (8110'; 2 1/2 hrs; guide 4 fl.), a fine point of view, is ascended (descent to Kaprun, see p. 144, or to Bruck, see p. 125). At the head of the valley, which bends to the S. at the Alp, is the rubble-strewn *Hirzbach Glacier*, above which rises the **Hohe Tenn** (11,060'). The ascent of the Hohe Tenn from this point (5-6 hrs., with guide) is difficult and adapted for experts only. Another route leads from the village of Fusch viâ the *Schmalzgruben-Alpe* (5645') and the slopes of the *Schneeleiten*, and then crosses snow-slopes to the *Hochtenn-Gletschergipfel* (10,900') and the (7 hrs.) *Hochtenn-Bergspitze* (11,060'). The view is very fine. Descent to *Ferleiten* by the *Walcher Alpe*, see p. 140.

FROM FUSCH TO KAPRUN by the **Hirzbach-Thörl** (9980'), 8 hrs. to the Rainer-Hütte (guide 6 fl.), somewhat fatiguing. From the (3 hrs.) Hirzbach-Alp we ascend by a steep route through the *Zwing* to the upper *Hirzbachkees* and to (3 hrs.) the summit of the pass, between the *Brachkopf* and the *Hohe Tenn* (fine view). Descent across debris and steep grassy slopes to the (2 hrs.) *Rainer-Hütte* (p. 144).

[A road opened in 1893 diverges to the left just above the village of Fusch, crosses the Ache, and gradually ascends on the E. side of the valley, with fine views of the Hohe Tenn and the Wiesbachhorn, to (4 1/2 M.) **Bad Fusch**, or **St. Wolfgangs-Bad** (4040'; **Weilguni*; **Flatscher 'zum Fuscher Hans'*), a sheltered spot, with excellent drinking-water and well-kept promenades. A visitors' tax is exacted for a stay of more than 3 days.

Excursions from Bad Fusch. A pleasant walk may be taken to the (2 hrs.) *Dinzen-Hütte*, viâ the *Thallmayer-Hütte* and the *Marien-Hütte*, returning by the *Embach-Alp* (Rfmts.). — Another point for a walk is the *Loninger-Alpe*. — The **Kasereck** (5200′; 1 hr.; guide, unnecessary, 80 kr.) affords a fine view; steep ascent on the right bank of the brook to the *Reiter-Alpe* (Rfmts.), then to the left (W.). At the top is a refnge-hut. — A more extensive panorama, including the N. Limestone Alps, is obtained from the **Kühkarköpfl** (7430′; 3-3½ hrs.; guide 2½ fl.), ascended viâ the Reiter-Alpe and *Fletschen-Alpe* (Rfmts.). Refuge-huts (keys kept at Bad Fusch) on the top and 20 min. below it. — The ***Schwarzkopf** (9065′; 4½ hrs.; gnide 4, with descent to Ferleiten 4½ fl.) is a superb point of view. The route, which is somewhat fatiguing, leads to the S.E. to the *Rieger-Alpe*, then traverses a ravine, rounding the *Schwarzschädel* to the left, passes the small 'Blue Lake', and ascends over debris and the broad arête to the summit. Descent to the W. by the *Durcheck-Alpe* (see below) to *Ferleiten* in 2½ hrs. — From Bad Fusch across the **Weichselbachhöhe** (7270′) to *Wörth* in the Rauris (p. 137), 6 hrs., with guide (5 fl.), an easy and attractive route. — The *Fürstenweg*, a fine path with views, leads from Bad Fusch to (1½ hr.) *Ferleiten*, skirting the wood and then running above the right bank of the Ache (easily followed, numerous way-posts; shady before 11 a.m.]

The road to Ferleiten follows the left bank of the Ache, crosses it twice, passes *Embach* on the left, and reaches the (1½ M.) *Bär Inn* (2690′; well spoken of), whence a rough road leads to the left to (3 M.) Bad Fusch (see above). The valley contracts. The road, now narrow and rough, ascends, at first rather abruptly, to (3½ M.) **Ferleiten** (3775′; **Lukashanslwirth*, in an open situation on the right bank of the Ache, with post and telegraph office, R. 70 kr.-1½ fl., B. 24 kr.; *Tauern Inn*, on the left bank, well spoken of), a hamlet and chapel situated on the level floor of the valley, and commanding a fine view of the Sinnabeleck, Fuscherkarkopf, and other imposing mountains at its head.

Excursions (guides: *Joh. Altenhuber*, *Joh.* and *Jos. Burgsteiner*, *G. Embacher*, *Jos. Granitzer*, *Matth. Holleis*, *Joh. Hutter*, *Peter* and *Rupert Mitterwurzer*, *Georg Riess*, *Peter Schernthaner*, *Joh. Laimgruber*, *Egid. Hölzl*, and *Joh. Langegger*). The finest view is obtained from the upper ***Durcheck-Alpe** (5595′; refreshments; 2 hrs.; guide unnecessary). A good winding path ascends from Ferleiten to it on the E. side of the valley, passing through a gate to the left 5 min. beyond the lower alp (4640′). (Ascent of the *Schwarzkopf*, and descent to Bad Fusch, see above.) — The ***Käferthal** (guide desirable, 1½ fl.). We follow the road on the left bank of the Ache, passing the *Vögal-Alp* (4185′), where the imposing Wiesbachhorn suddenly comes into view on the right in its full extent, to the (2 M.) finger-post opposite the *Taubach-Alpe* (p. 141); 10 min. beyond it we diverge to the right and follow a broad cart-track across meadows (marshy at places; the narrow path ascending to the right, through wood and over grass, is drier) to the (1 hr.) *Juden-Alpe* (4890′). Passing round the foot of the *Hohe Dock*, we may now ascend the valley for a greater or lesser distance, enjoying fine views of the imposing Fuscher Eiskar (p. 141). At the head of the valley is a lofty waterfall formed by the outflow of the Bockkarkees and the Fuscherkarkees, two glaciers seen high above. — To the (1¾ hr.) *Trauner-Alpe*, on the way to the Pfandel-Scharte, see p. 142. — Abont 2 M. to the W., on the way to the *Walcher Alpe* (see below), are the pictnresque falls of the *Ferleitenbach*, now made accessible.

Mountain Ascents. The **Hohe Tenn** (11,060′), viâ the *Walcher Alpe* and the *Walcher Glacier* by a new path in 6-7 hrs., guide 8 fl.; fatiguing (better from Fusch; see p. 139). — The **Grosse Wiesbachhorn** (11,710′), 8-9 hrs., guide 8, or with descent to the Rainer-Hütte 13 fl.; more diffi-

cult than from Kaprun. By the *Vögal-Alpe* to (3-3½ hrs.) the *Schwarzenberg-Hütte* of the Austrian Alpine Club (7575′; destroyed in the winter of 1888; to be re-erected), and thence over the *Hochgruber Glacier* and the *Wielinger Scharte* to the (4¼-5 hrs.) summit. Comp. pp. 145, 164. — The **Brennkogl** (9910′), 7 hrs., guide 6, or with descent to Heiligenblut 7½ fl.; see p. 142.

FROM FERLEITEN TO HEILIGENBLUT there are two passes, one over the *Fuscher-Thörl* and the *Heiligenbluter Tauern* (8½-9 hrs.), the other over the *Pfandel-Scharte* (9, or including the Franz-Josefs-Höhe, 11 hrs.).

The Tauern route affords magnificent views as far as the Fuscher Thörl, after which it becomes monotonous. Those who have not seen the Pasterze should select the Pfandel-Scharte route, especially as they thus save the day which a visit to the Franz-Josefs-Höhe from Heiligenblut would occupy. The night should be passed either at Ferleiten, or at the inn on the Trauner-Alp; thence to the Glocknerhaus 5 hrs. Guide and provisions necessary on both routes; but it should be borne in mind, that on the Pfandel-Scharte route the Glocknerhaus affords everything desirable. Those bound for *Kals* spend the night in the Glocknerhaus and proceed thence direct to the Leiterthal and the Berger-Thörl.

a. To HEILIGENBLUT OVER THE TAUERN (guide 6 fl.). The left bank of the Ache is followed to (40 min.) a finger-post, which indicates the way to Heiligenblut to the left. Here we cross the brook to the left, pass the three chalets of the *Taubach-Alpe*, and ascend to the right by a well-defined path (marked by stakes), somewhat steep at places, commanding a magnificent view of the head of the valley. The path afterwards turns sharply to the left and leads through the *Untere Nassfeld* to the *Petersbrunnen* (7010′), a clear spring, 3 hrs. from Ferleiten. From this point we enjoy a superb *View of an imposing amphitheatre of snow-clad peaks and glaciers: from E. to W., the Brennkogl, Kloben, Spielmann, Sinnabeleck, Fuscherkarkopf, Fuscherkar-Scharte, Breitkopf, Eiswandbühel, Hohe Dock, Hochgruber Glacier, Glockerin, Bratschenköpfe, Grosse and Kleine Wiesbachhorn, and Hohe Tenn. We next ascend through the *Obere Nassfeld* to the (¾ hr.) ***Fuscher-Thörl** (7890′), between the *Brennkogl* (p. 142) on the right and the *Bergerkogl* on the left, before reaching which the Gross-Glockner suddenly comes into view to the S.W., next to the Sinnabeleck. We now descend into a basin (with a spring) to the right, skirt the base of the Brennkogl, and then remount to the (1¼ hr.) *Mitter-Thörl* (7830′), a depression in the ridge descending from the Brennkogl, and over stony slopes to (¾ hr.) the *Fuscher-Wegscheide* (7940′; finger-post), where the path from Rauris comes up on the left (p. 137). The path here turns to the right, past a deserted miners' house, and ascends, in some seasons over patches of snow, to the (¾ hr.) **Hochthor of the Heiligenbluter Tauern** (8440′), the boundary between Salzburg and Carinthia. View limited (to the E. the Weissenbachköpfe; to the N., in the distance, the Uebergossene Alp). A bridle-path descends from the pass to the (¼ hr.) *Samerbrunnen* (7925′), a good spring, crosses the brook, and skirts the slope to the left, soon

affording a fine view of the Gross-Glockner. At the (3/4 hr.) *Kasereck* (6280′), where the Möllthal comes into view, the path descends abruptly to the left by an old chapel to (3/4 hr.) *Heiligenblut* (p. 162); or, hetter, we may descend to the right, about 1/4 hr. before the Kasereck is reached, to the *Gutthal-Alp*, and past the *Mariahilf* chapel.

Mountaineers may without much difficulty combine the ascent of the **Brennkogl** (9910′) with the passage over the Fuscher-Thörl; the route ascends a stony slope to the S.W. of the *Mitter-Thörl* (p. 141), and mounts the N.E. arête to the (2 hrs.) summit (splendid view); the descent may be made into the *Gutthal* (see above).

b. To Heiligenblut over the Pfandel-Scharte (guide to the Glocknerhaus 5 1/2, including the Franz-Josefs-Höhe 6 1/2 fl.; best night-quarters at the Trauner-Alpe; riding practicable as far as the 'Frühstückstein' near the glacier). From Ferleiten to the (40 min.) finger-post, see p. 141; straight on for 20 min. more; then to the left across the brook, and up to the (40 min.) **Gasthof zur Trauner-Alpe* (5055′; 14 rooms), which overlooks the Käferthal and the majestic mountains surrounding it (see p. 141). We now cross the brook coming from the Brennkogl and ascend abruptly by a good path, enjoying fine retrospects of the Fuscher-Thal. To the right, far below, is the *Pfandelbach*. An ascent of 1 1/2-2 hrs. brings us to the *N. Pfandelscharte* or *Spielmann Glacier*, the lower part of which is steep, and in 1 1/2 hr. more we reach the summit of the **Lower Pfandel-Scharte** (8745′), between the *Spielmann* (9935′) on the left and the *Bärenkogl* (9420′) on the right. Fine view in both directions: left the Gross-Glockner, right the Wiesbachhorn, N. the Steinerne Meer. We now descend across the *Racherin* or *S. Pfandelscharte Glacier* towards the S., and then over gravelly and grassy slopes to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Glocknerhaus* (p. 163).

In dry weather we may also descend through the *Nassfeld* to the *Franz-Josefs-Höhe*, but the better plan is to visit the latter from the Glocknerhaus. Those, however, who wish to try the Nassfeld route turn sharply to the right at the top of the pass, quit the glacier after 20 min., and descend by the lateral moraine on the right, and afterwards by a narrow and steep path over stony and grassy slopes, to the (1 hr.) *Nassfeld* (7380′), a level basin intersected by numerous streams, which form the *Pfandelschartenbach*, descending to the Pasterze. Crossing this obliquely, we descend on the right side to the (20 min.) *Schäferloch*, a shepherd's hut, where the path divides: the branch to the left leads to the (20 min.) *Wallner-Hütte* and (1/4 hr.) the *Glocknerhaus;* that to the right ascends to the (3/4 hr.) *Franz-Josefs-Höhe* (p. 163).

From the Trauner-Alpe to the Glocknerhaus over the Fuscherkar Scharte, 8 1/2 hrs., a difficult route, for adepts only (guide 6 fl.). The route leads from the inn to the W. into the Käfer-Thal and near the (1 hr.) waterfalls of the Fuscher Ache ascends rapidly to the left through the *Äussere Bockkar*, avoiding the wild and fissured end of the Bockkar Glacier, to the *Fuscherkar Glacier* and thence (toilsome) to the (4 hrs.) **Fuscherkar-Scharte** (9245′), the opening between the *Breitkopf* and the *Fuscherkarkopf*. It then descends to the highest part of the *Pasterze* and to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Hofmanns-Hütte*. By an expenditure of 2 1/2 hrs. additional, experts may climb from the pass to the top of the *Fuscherkarkopf* (10,945′), by the steep N.W. arête, and descend by the S.W. arête to the *Hofmanns-Hütte* (guide 8 1/2 fl.; comp. p. 163). — From Ferleiten to the Glocknerhaus over the Bockkar Scharte (guide 8 fl.), also difficult and for experts only.

The route ascends abruptly from the (1¾ M.) *Juden-Alpe* (3890′; p. 140) to the *Remsköpfl* (8285′; the E. spur of the *Hohe Dock*, 10,985′), and then crosses the *Hohe Gang*, a horizontal ledge, to the *Bockkar Glacier* and the (5 hrs.) **Bockkar-Scharte** (9995′) between the Breitkopf and the *Eiswandbüchel* (10,500′). Descent to the head of the Pasterze and the (2 hrs.) *Hofmanns-Hütte* (p. 163).

FROM FERLEITEN TO KAPRUN by the *Obere Bockkar-Scharte* or *Keil-Scharte* (10,450′; 9½-10 hrs.) or by the *Bockkar-Scharte* (p. 142) and the *Riffithor* (10,220′; p. 165; to the Rainer-Hütte 11 hrs.), two fatiguing routes, practicable for experts only (guide 10 fl.).

29. The Kaprun Valley.

Comp. Map, p. 160.

The **Kapruner-Thal,** one of the grandest valleys of the Tauern, 18 M. in length, is wooded in its lower part, and contains numerous waterfalls, while the **Mooserboden* at the head of the valley presents a magnificent view of glacier-scenery, which is paralleled in the E. Alps by the Pasterze (p. 163) alone. It may easily be visited from Zell am See or Bruck. A new road was constructed by the German Alpine Club in 1894 from Zell am See to the Kesselfall, whence a cart-track, practicable for small carriages, leads to the Mooserboden (road to be completed in 1895). CARRIAGE from Zell to Kaprun 5, with two horses 8 fl.; if the horses are ridden thence to the Rainer-Hütte, a charge of 14 fl. per horse is made (including the drive to Kaprun; from Bruck 12 fl.), if kept overnight 16 fl. Guide to the Rainer-Hütte (unnecessary) 3 fl. — Those coming to the Kapruner-Thal from the Upper Pinzgau have to follow a rough road from Fürth (p. 145) to (½ hr.) Kaprun.

The new ROAD from Zell am See to Kaprun begins at (2 M.) the so-called *Wegscheide*, on the Bruck and Mittersill road (p. 145), and then leads due S. across the moor, passing Prince Liechtenstein's estates of *Mayreinöden* and *Hinterreith*, to the Mayreinöd bridge over the Salzach. Here a fine view is suddenly disclosed of the half-ruined Schloss Kaprun (Prince Lœwenstein), the village of Kaprun, the Schmiedinger Glacier, and the Upper Pinzgau, while in the other direction we enjoy a good retrospect of Zell am See. We now skirt the hill crowned by Schloss Kaprun to (2 M.; 4 M. from Zell) the village of **Kaprun** (2465′; *Mitteregger; Orgler; Kitzsteinhorn*, all plain), prettily situated on both banks of the *Kapruner Ache*. Fine view from the church (5 min.).

The new road follows the right bank of the Ache to the (25 min.) *Krapf-Brücke* and winds up the *Birgkogl* (3155′), which forms a barrier across the valley. At the *Auerkessel*, 120 ft. above the Ache, it crosses to the left bank. It then passes a farm-house, recrosses to the right bank, and reaches the (1¼ hr.) *Hinterwaldhof* in the *Wüstelau* (2865′). On the right are the falls of the *Gruberbach* (p. 144). After ¼ hr. more, at the new *Inn zum Kapruner Thörl*, we enter the fine *Ebenwald*, and ascend gradually, passing (20 min.) a small grotto called the *Käskeller* ('cheese-cellar'), to (½ hr.) a wild gorge *(Kesselklamm)* with an imposing triple waterfall (*Kesselfall;* 3255′). Adjacent is the new *Kesselfall-Hütte*, opened in 1895. The broad road ends here. The narrower road (see above) crosses the Ache and ascends in windings along the slope to the

N.E. base of the *Königsstuhl*, passing near the *Schrabach-Alp* (4500′). From (1¾ hr.) the top of the hill we obtain a fine retrospect, extending to the Steinerne Meer, Hundstod, Hochkalter, and Birnhorn. The route then follows the left bank of the Ache, running high above its bed for some distance, to the (20 min.) *Limberg-Alpe* (5145′), at the beginning of the *Wasserfallboden* (with the majestic *Wiesbachhorn* on the left), and then leads past the *Bauern-Alp* (on the right bank) to the (25 min.) *Orgler-Hütte* (good inn, bed 1 fl.) and (6 min.) the **Erzherzog-Rainer-Hütte** (5320′; **Berger's Inn*, bed 1 fl. 20, in the garret 90 kr.). On the opposite bank is the *Wasserfall-Alpe*. Fine view of the Hohe Tenn, Wielinger Glacier, Fochezkopf (with the Kaindl-Hütte, high up on the arête, see p. 145), Glockerin, and Bärenköpfe. To the right, in the background, the falls of the Ache and the Ehmatbach.

The ***Mooserboden** (6465′), 1¼ hr. from the Rainer-Hütte, is the chief attraction in the Kapruner-Thal (guide from the Rainer-Hütte 1 fl., unnecessary). The new road crosses to the right bank of the Ache beyond the Rainer-Hütte and ascends in a long curve to the entrance of the Mooserboden. The footpath skirts the brook, leaving the Wasserfall-Alpe to the left, crosses the brook after 6 min. (fine waterfall), and ascends in zigzags on the left bank (after 10 min. we take the narrower path to the left) to the *Mooser-Schartl* (6355′), a gap in the rocks through which the brook flows out. The majestic amphitheatre of mountains and glaciers surrounding the *Mooserboden*, the highest part of the Kapruner-Thal, presents a most impressive spectacle. From left to right are the Hohe Tenn, Fochezkopf, Hintere Bratschenkopf, Glockerin, Bärenköpfe, Riffl-thor, Hohe Riffl, Thorkopf, Kapruner Thörl, Hocheiser, Grieskogl, and Kitzsteinhorn. In the centre is the imposing *Karlinger Glacier*, descending from the Riffl-thor. A path on the left bank of the stream leads over detritus, passing (½ hr.) the *Kaiserstein* (erected to commemorate a visit of Emp. Francis Joseph in 1893), to the (¼ hr.) end of the glacier (6560′), where the Grosse Wiesbachhorn becomes visible next to the Fochezkopf.

A fine survey of the Mooserboden is obtained from the **Hohenburg** (6920′), a barrier which separates it from the Wasserfallboden (ascent to the left from the Mooser-Schartl, ¼ hr.). The snow-clad *Johannisberg* (11,375′) is here seen rising over the Riffl-thor.

Ascents from the Kapruner-Thal (guides, *Jos. Hetz*, *Thom. Altenberger*, *Thom. Lechner*, *Joh. Mairhofer*, *Franz Nussbaumer*, *Joh. Höllwerth*, *G. Höller*, *P. Mitteregger*, and *Joh. Viellechner*). — The **Imbachhorn** (8110′), a splendid point of view, is easily ascended from Kaprun, viâ the *Riedlalpe* (5855′), in 5 hrs. (guide 4, with descent to Fusch 5 fl.). Comp. p. 139. — The **Kitzsteinhorn** (10,519′; 8½ hrs.; guide 7 fl.) is ascended without difficulty from the *Wüstelau* (p. 143). We ascend past the fall of the *Gruberbach*, and through the *Grubalp Valley*, to the (4 hrs.) *Salzburger Hütte* on the *Obere Häuslalm* (6090′; Inn in summer), then through the *Grubenalpenkar* to the (2 hrs.) *Schmiedinger Schirmhütte* (8085′) on the *Tristkogl*, and lastly across the extensive *Schmiedinger Glacier* (steep part at the end facilitated by a wire-rope) to the (2½ hrs.) summit. View very striking. Descent to the Rainer-Hütte in 3½-4 hrs. (ascent 4½-5 hrs.), very steep. — The

Schmiedinger (9710′) may be scaled in 3½ hrs. from the Salzburger Hütte (guide 6 fl.), and is also interesting.

The **Grosse Wiesbachhorn** (11,710′) is a difficult ascent of 6½-7 hrs. (guide 10 fl.; with descent to Ferleiten 11, to the Glocknerhaus 14 fl.). From the Rainer-Hütte to the *Kaindl-Hütte* (9145′) on the *Fochezkopf* (10,365′), a laborious ascent of 3½ hrs.; we then ascend the *Kaindlgrat*, a sharp arête of névé with precipitous sides, high above the *Wielinger Glacier* (a steady head necessary), to the (2½ hrs.) *Wielinger Scharte* (10,720′), between the Bratschenköpfe and the Wiesbachhorn, and lastly to the left to the (¾ hr.) summit, which is approached from the S.W. and commands an imposing view. Descent by the *Obere Bockkar-Scharte* to the (4 hrs.) *Hofmanns-Hütte* (p. 164), or (difficult) by the *Hochgruber Glacier* to (6 hrs.) *Ferleiten*, comp. p. 143.

PASSES. Over the **Riffl thor** (10,220′) to the Glocknerhaus (10 hrs. from the Rainer-Hütte; guide 12 fl.), see p. 165. Over the Riffl thor and the *Bockkar-Scharte* (9995′) to Ferleiten (11-12 hrs.; guide 10 fl.), see p. 143. Both these are imposing glacier-rontes, but difficult, particularly the ascent of the crevassed *Karlinger Glacier*. The ascent of the *Johannisberg* (11,375′) adds 2 hrs. to the Riffl thor route (guide 13 fl.; comp. p. 164).

Over the **Kapruner Thörl** (8645′) to the *Stubach-Thal* (from the Rainer-Hütte to the Rudolfs-Hütte 6½-7, to Kals 11 hrs.; guide from Kaprun to the Rudolfs-Hütte 7, to Uttendorf 10, to Kals 13 fl.), rather fatiguing. From the (1½ hr.) end of the Mooserboden we skirt the tongue of the *Karlinger Glacier* and proceed through the steep *Wintergasse* (formerly a glacier), covered with debris, to the (2½ hrs.) Thörl, a depression between the *Thorkopf* on the left and the *Kleine Eiser* on the right (fine retrospect of the Mooserboden, Wiesbachhorn, etc.). Descent to the *Riffl Glacier*; then to the left viâ the *Ochsenflecke* into the valley, across the stream, and up to the (2½ hrs.) *Rudolfs-Hütte* (p. 158). — Over the **Geral-Scharte** (9100′) to the Stubach-Thal (to the Schneider-Alm 8 hrs.), fatiguing. — Ascent of the *Grosse Eiser* or *Hocheiser* (10,520′) from the Scharte laborious (3 hrs.; guide 8 fl.). The ascent from the Mooserboden by the *Seelgrat* and the *Eiserkees* is preferable.

By the *Hirzbach-Thörl* (9980′) to *Fusch*, 8-9 hrs. from the Rainer-Hütte, with guide, see p. 139. — A fatiguing pass leads to Ferleiten across the **Wiesbach-Scharte** (9945′), between the Kleine Wiesbachhorn and the Hohe Tenn, descending viâ the *Walcher Glacier* and the *Walcher Alpe* (p. 140; 7-8 hrs.; guide 9 fl.).

30. From Zell am See to Krimml. Upper Pinzgau.

Comp. Maps, pp. 160, 152, 188.

37½ M. DILIGENCE from Zell am See to Mittersill twice daily in summer in 3¾ hrs. (fare 1 fl. 50 kr.); from Mittersill to Neukirchen twice daily in 1¼ hr. (1 fl.); from Neukirchen to Krimml once daily in 1½ hr. (60 kr.). — CARRIAGE from Zell to Mittersill with one horse 10, with two horses 14 fl.; from Mittersill to Krimml 6-7 or 12 fl.; carr. and pair from Zell to Krimml and back 32 fl. — The scenery of the Upper Pinzgau is somewhat monotonous, but the Krimml waterfalls are well worth seeing.

Zell am See, see p. 125. The road skirts the lake and then turns to the right. It is soon joined on the left by the Bruck and Zell road, and farther on, at the (2 M.) so-called *Wegscheide*, by the Bruck and Mittersill road and the new road to Kaprun. The valley of the Salzach is here upwards of 1½ M. broad, and is swampy at places. The road leads on the N. side, skirting the mountains, to *Aufhausen* and (3¾ M.) *Fürth* (old road to Kaprun, see p. 143). To the left, at the entrance to the valley of Kaprun, are the village and castle of that name, commanded by the *Kitzstein-*

horn (p. 144). A path indicated by red marks leads to the right to the (3 hrs.) *Schmittenhöhe* (p. 126).

Farther on, at (1 M.) *Piesendorf* (Mitterwirth; Neuwirth), the Hohe Tenn and Wiesbachhorn come into view on the S.E. Passing *Walchen*, we reach (5¼ M.) *Niedernsill* (Tiefenbacher's Inn 'Zum Hackl'). Near (3 M.) **Uttendorf** (2535'; **Birchlwirth*, ¼ M. from the village; *Liesenwirth; Post* or *Tischlerwirth*) opens the *Stubach-Thal*, with the *Schneewinkelkopf* (11,190'; route to the *Rudolfs-Hütte* and over the *Kalser Tauern* to *Kals*, see p. 157). Above Uttendorf the whole valley was formerly occupied by the river and its numerous stony islands, but much of this area has lately been reclaimed. The road leads by *Stuhlfelden* and the small sulphur-baths of *Burgwies* to (4½ M.) —

20 M. **Mittersill** (2560'; **Post*, on the left bank; **Schwaiger*, *Gruntner*, *Rothbacher*, all three on the right bank), the principal village in the valley (600 inhab.). The well-preserved old *Schloss* (Herr Kaiser), on a height on the left bank, 500' above the river, is fitted up in the old-German style and commands a view to the S. extending through the *Velber-Thal* to the *Tauernkogl* (9795').

Excursions (guides, *Silvester Nothdurfter*, *Joh. Brugger*, and *Alois Brunner*). The **Gaisstein* (7760') is ascended without difficulty from Mittersill through the *Mühlthal* in 5-6 hrs. (guide necessary). The night may be spent and simple fare obtained in the *Bürgl-Hütte* (6560'), 1¼ hr. below the summit. Comp. p. 188. — **The Pihapper Spitze** (8250'), ascended by the *Leitner-Alp* (see below) in 6 hrs. (guide), is another fine point. — Road over *Pass Thurn* to *Kitzbühel*, see p. 188. — Over the *Velber Tauern* to *Windisch-Matrei*, see p. 153 (a route which may be shortened by spending a night at the Schösswender Tauernhaus, 2½ hrs. from Mittersill, or in the Tauernhaus Spital, 20 min. farther on, but travellers must bring guides with them, as none are to be found there).

The road crosses the Salzach and next reaches (3 M.) **Hollersbach** (2710'; *Inn*), at the mouth of the valley of that name.

Through the **Hollersbach-Thal**, a valley about 12 M. long, a path ascends on the right bank of the stream, which forms numerous fine waterfalls, to the *Leitner-Alpe* (3510') and the (3 hrs.) *Rossgrub-Alpe* (4290'), at the N.E. base of the *Lienzinger Spitze* (9040'). After another hour, above the *Ofner-Alpe* (5020'), the valley forks: through the right (W.) branch a fatiguing route leads past the *Kratzenberger-See* (7065'; on the right is the *Graukopf*, 9910', with the *Kratzenberg Glacier*, and on the left the *Abreder-Kopf*, 9765') to the **Plenitz-Scharte** (8835'; fine view of the Venediger, Krystallwand, etc.). We may then descend to the left (steep) to (2 hrs.) *Inner-Gschlöss* (p. 152), or (better) to the right, across the *Viltragen Glacier* and round the E. side of the *Kesselkopf*, to the (2¼ hrs.) *Prager-Hütte* (p. 152). — In the left (E.) arm of the valley the path first ascends past the *Ochsen-Alpe* over the pastures of the *Weissenecker Alpe*, and then toils over a stony tract to the (3½ hrs.) **Weissenecker Scharte** (8640'), between the *Dichtenkogl* (9270') and the *Fechtebenkogl* (9400'). The steep descent leads past the small *Dichtensee* (8015') to the Velber Tauern route, where we proceed to the left to the (2½ hrs.) *Matreier Tauernhaus* (p. 152).

Beyond Hollersbach we return to the left bank of the Salzach and reach (2¼ M.) *Mühlbach* (Inn), with sulphur-mines.

Footpath to (1½ hr.) *Pass Thurn*, see p. 188; over the *Stangen-Joch* to (7 hrs.) *Kirchberg*, see p. 187. — A path leads from Mühlbach through the *Mühlbach-Thal* and the *Filzen* to the **Wildkogl* in 4½ hrs. (comp. p. 147).

1/4 M. *Picheln*, (1 1/2 M.) *Bramberg*, and (1 1/2 M.) *Weierhof*, with a ruined castle (Inn, with good old wood-carvings). Opposite is the mouth of the *Habach-Thal*, with the *Habach Glacier*, the *Hohe Fürleg* (10,750′), and the *Habachkopf* (9945′) in the background.

A difficult pass leads through the wild **Habach-Thal** and over the *Habach-Scharte* to *Gschlöss* (10-11 hrs.; guide 7 fl.; Lorenz Rendl of Bramberg recommended). The path leads from Weierhof across the Salzach to the hamlet of *Habach*, and ascends first on the W., and then on the E. bank of the brook to the (3 hrs.) *Mayer-Alp* (4690′); thence through the narrow *Kothgasse* to the (1 hr.) *Keesau*, whence we ascend to the left to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Gross-Weid-Alpe* (7220′), which affords a fine view of the head of the valley. Hence across the *Habach Glacier* to (3 hrs.) the **Habach-Scharte** (9410′), between the Graukopf and the Habachkopf; then descent over the *Watzfeld Glacier* to (2 1/2-3 hrs.) *Inner-Gschlöss* (p. 152).

On the left, beyond (3 M.) **Neukirchen** (2800′; **Schett; Kammerlander*), is the *Sulzau*, at the junction of the *Unter-* and *Ober-Sulzbach-Thal*, which are separated by the *Mitterkopf*.

Excursions (guides, *Dom. Kronbichler*, *Caj. Nussbaumer*, *Joh. Ensmann*). The *Rechteckbauer*, on the slope of the *Rossberg*, 1 hr. to the N.W., affords a splendid view of the Venediger and the two branches of the Sulzbach-Thal. — A far grander view is obtained from the ***Wildkogl** (7290′; 4 hrs.; dilapidated bridle-path, guide advisable), particularly of the imposing pyramid of the Venediger at the end of the Habach-Thal and the Grosse Rettenstein, towering immediately to the N. (refuge-hut at the top, in bad repair).

To the **Unter-Sulzbach Fall** (3/4 hr.). The path leaves the Krimml road, turning to the left at the finger-post (20 min.), crosses the Salzach, and ascends along the left bank of the Unter-Sulzbach stream, in some places rather wet, mostly through wood, affording three fine views of the waterfall (160′ high). — A steep path ascends through the *Unter-Sulzbach-Thal*, on the right bank of the stream, past an abandoned copper-mine, the *Wagner-Alp*, and the *Abichel-Alp*, to the (3 1/2 hrs.) *Innere Hoch-Alp* or *Ascham Alp* (5230′; poor quarters), 3/4 hr. below the end of the crevassed *Unter-Sulzbach Glacier*. The *Venediger* (see below) may be ascended from this point in 8-9 hrs. (ardnous). Over the *Unter-Sulzbach-Thörl* (9400′) to *Gschlöss* (p. 152), 8 hrs., difficult.

A tolerable path (at first practicable for riders; guide to the Kürsinger Hütte 4 1/2 fl.) ascends the **Ober-Sulzbach-Thal** on the right bank of the stream, past several alps and waterfalls (one at the *Weyer-Alp* upwards of 300′ high), to the (4 hrs. from Neukirchen) *Ascham-Alp* (5390′). Then a steep ascent by the *Stierlahner Wand* and *Keeslahner Wand* to the (3 hrs.) ***Kürsinger Hütte** (9025′; Inn in summer) in the *Keeskar*. Magnificent *View of the huge *Ober-Sulzbach Glacier* (the ice-fall of which is called the 'Türkische Zeltstadt'), surronnded by the peaks of the Venediger group: the *Gross-Venediger*, *Grosse Geiger*, *Hintere Maurerkeeskopf*, *Sonntagskopf*, and *Schieferspitze*. The ascent of the **Gross-Venediger** (12,010′; 4-5 hrs.) from the hut is somewhat laborious (see pp. 152, 154; guide from Neukirchen 9, with descent to the Prager-Hütte 10, to Prägraten 11, to the Warnsdorfer Hütte 12 fl.); in the Ober-Sulzbach glacier is a wide crevasse, crossed by one of the snow-bridges usually enconntered here. Over the *Ober-Sulzbach-Thörl* or the *Maurer-Thörl* to *Prägraten*, see pp. 154, 155; over the *Zwischen-* and the *Unter-Sulzbach-Thörl* to *Gschlöss*, see p. 152; over the *Krimmler Thörl* to the *Warnsdorfer Hütte*, see pp. 149, 154.

The road crosses a mound of debris at the mouth of the *Dürnbachgraben* (view of the Venediger from the chapel to the left), passes the ruin of the *Hieburg* (right), and reaches (3 M.) *Wald* (2900′; *Strasser's Inn), where the direct route to (13 M.) *Gerlos*, viâ *Ronach*, diverges to the right (p. 195). Our road turns to the

left and crosses the (1½ M.) *Salza*, which here unites with the *Krimmler Ache* to form the *Salzach*. It then leads round a projecting rock called the *Falkenstein*, and ascends to (3 M.) —

Krimml (3500′; **Waltl*, R. 70 kr.; **Klocker*, unpretending), a pleasant village, chiefly visited on account of its magnificent ***Waterfalls**, the finest among the German Alps.

The *Krimmler Ache*, the discharge of the great Krimml Glacier, is precipitated in three falls into the valley below, a depth of about 1400′. The finest points of view have been rendered easily accessible by the German and Austrian Alpine Club (there and back 3½ hrs.; guide unnecessary). A road leads from the inn in the direction of the falls as far as a (¼ hr.) finger-post, where we go straight on (while the old Tauern path crosses the bridge to the left, see below), soon reaching the club-path, which ascends in rocky steps. In ¼ hr. we reach the first point of view ('Kürsinger-Platz'; 3410′) where we gaze on the **Lowest Fall* as it thunders into its basin at our feet and bedews us with its spray, in which the sun forms beautiful rainbow hues. Returning a few paces from this point, we then ascend to the (10 min.) *Regenhäuschen*, a pavilion which commands another and still finer survey of the lowest fall, and to (3 min.) a third point of view overlooking the same fall (good general view of the fall from a point about 10 min. to the left). We next pass a platform at the foot of the *Central Fall* and reach the (¼ hr.) **Riemann's Kanzel* (named after the late president of the Pinzgau branch of the German Alpine Club), a projecting rock with a parapet and seats above the beginning of the lowest fall, in a wild and grand situation. Passing another view of the second fall, we visit (¼ hr.) a projecting rock which affords a fine view towards Krimml, and then ascend over the *Schönangerl* (refreshments at the chalet on the right bank) to the (¼ hr.) 'Jung-Kanzel', the first point of view for the **Highest Fall*, which descends in two leaps from a height of about 460′. (Those who do not care to mount to the top of this fall should at least ascend for a few hundred paces more in order to obtain a complete view of it.) About 6 min. higher is the 'Sendtner-Kanzel'. At the top of the falls, close to the brink of the rocks over which the Ache is precipitated, a bridge ('Schett-Brücke'; 4800′) crosses the stream to the path on the right bank, leading to the Krimmler Tauern and the Warnsdorfer Hütte. In returning we should follow the new and well-made Tauern path on the right bank (fine view).

Other EXCURSIONS from Krimml (guides, *Franz Hofer*, *Georg Nothdurfter*, *Joh. Scharr*, *Simon Hofer*, and *Alois Wechselberger* of Krimml, and *Urban Seitner* of Wald). To the (3½ hrs.) **Seekar-See** (7360′) and thence to the (40 min.) *Arbeskopf* (7875′; guide 3½ fl.) or the (1½ hr.) *Seekarkopf* (8595′; guide 5 fl.); fine views from both (from the latter we may descend through the *Wilde Gerlos* to *Gerlos;* 6-7 hrs., with guide). — **Gernkogl** (7420′), 4-4½ hrs., easy and attractive; the descent may be made to *Hopfgarten* in the Brixenthal (from Krimml 13 hrs.; guide 7½ fl.). — **Hüttelthalkopf** (9720′), 5½ hrs., also easy and attractive (guide 5 fl.).

TO GERLOS OVER THE PLATTE, 4 hrs., bridle-path, guide unnecessary (horse to Gerlos 7, to Zell 13 fl.); see p. 195.

TO THE KRIMMLER ACHEN-THAL, as far as the *Tauernhaus*, by the direct Tauern path 3 hrs., by the waterfall route (see above) 3½ hrs. (guide, unnecessary, 3 fl.); to the *Warnsdorfer Hütte* 6-6½ hrs. (marked path; guide, unnecessary, 4½ fl.). From the (1½-2 hrs.) *Schett-Brücke* (see above) the Tauernweg, a bridle-path, recently improved by the German Alpine Club, leads through the Achen-Thal, which is monotonous at first, to the (1½ hr.) **Krimmler Tauernhaus** (5350′; *A. Hofer's Inn*, with 8 beds, clean and moderate), on the left bank of the Ache. Guides are seldom to be found here and should be brought from Krimml. An interesting excursion may be made to the **Rainbach-Thal** (guide unnecessary): from the Tauernhaus we ascend to the W. to the (1 hr.) *Rainbach-Alpe* (6165′); the path then

ascends gently along the *Rainbach* or *Rambach* to (1¼ hrs.) the grand head of the valley, surrounded by the Gabelkopf, Reichenspitze, Zillerspitze, Schwarzkopf, and Ziller-Scharte. A refnge-hut (ca. 7200'; for the Reichenspitze, Schwarzkopf-Scharte, etc.) has been built by the German Alpine Club at the foot of the Manndlkarkopf. Difficult passes lead hence across the **Ziller-Scharte** (9845'), between the Zillerplatte and the Schwarzkopf, or (somewhat easier) over the **Schwarzkopf-Scharte** (ca. 9680') to the *Zillergrund* (p. 197; to Mairhofen 9-10 hrs.; guide 7 fl.); another (interesting, and not hard for adepts) leads past the *Rainbachkarsee* (7910'), crosses the **Rainbach-Scharte** (8965'), and descends to the *Wilde Gerlos*, passing the upper and lower *Gerlos Lakes*, and reaching *Gerlos* (p. 194) in 9 hrs. from the Tauernhaus. — The *Reichenspitze* (10,840'; guide 10 fl.), the *Wildgerlosspitze* (10,765'; guide 11 fl.), the *Gabelkopf* or *Hohe Gabel* (10,720'; 9 fl.), the *Hohe Schafkopf* (10,045'; 6½ fl.), the *Trisselkopf* or *Wildkarkopf* (11,000'; 7 fl.), and other mountains may be ascended from the Tauernhaus, but none without difficulty; they should be attempted only by practised mountaineers, with experienced guides (tariff reckoned from Krimml).

From the Tauernhaus over the Krimmler Tauern to Kasern, 6 hrs. (guide advisable; from Krimml 6½ fl.). About 20 min. from the Tauernhaus, at the *Unlass-Alp* (5490'), the path crosses the Ache and ascends somewhat steeply to the S.W. in the bleak *Windbach-Thal*. Fine view to the N. of the extensive *Krimmler Glacier* (see below); to the W. is the triple-peaked *Windbachthalkopf* (9320'). At the (1¼ hr.) cross (6660') we ascend to the left (path marked by stakes) to the (2 hrs.) pass of the **Krimmler Tauern** (8640'), where a splendid *View is obtained, to the S., of the Dreiherrnspitze, the Röthspitze, and the Rieserferner. Rapid descent thence (poor path) to (2 hrs.) *Kasern* (5135'; Hofer, plain), the highest village in the upper *Ahrnthal* (see p. 207).

Over the Birnlücke to Kasern, 7 hrs. (guide 7 fl.). From the (20 min.) *Unlass-Alp* (see above) we follow a marked bridle-path on the left bank of the Ache, passing the *Jaitbach-Alp* and the *Ausserkees-Alp*, to (1¼ hr.) the *Innerkees-Alp* (5910'), in the midst of magnificent scenery. Thence we ascend either to the left viâ the *Warnsdorfer Hütte* (see below) or to the right (S.W.), by the direct old path, with a fine view of the great *Krimmler Glacier*, and on by a marked path (comp. p. 208) to (2½ hrs.) the **Birnlücke** (8765'; splendid view). Descent by the *Lahner-Alp* and the *Innere* and *Aeussere Kehrer-Alp* to (3 hrs.) Kasern.

From the (1½ hr.) *Innerkees-Alp* (see above) an easy bridle-path (marked; guide, unnecessary, 4½ fl.) ascends to the left to the (1½ hr.) **Warnsdorfer Hütte** (8040'; Inn in summer, 20 beds), in a striking situation opposite the fine ice-fall of the **Krimmler Glacier*, and surrounded by a semicircle of snowy peaks (the Schlieferspitze, Sonntagskopf, Maurerkeesköpfe, Simonyspitzen, and Dreiherrnspitze); to the W., the mountains of the Krimmler Achen-Thal (Grossleitenkopf, Steinkarspitze, Glockenkarkopf) and the E. Zillerthal Mts. (Reichenspitze, etc.). From this point we may ascend the *Sonntagskopf* (10,285'; 2½ hrs.; gnide from Krimml 8 fl.), **Schlieferspitze* (10,795'; 3½ hrs.; 8½ fl.), *Gross-Venediger* (12,010'; 6 hrs.; 11 fl.), *Grosse Geiger* (11,040'; 4½ hrs.; 10 fl.), *Maurerkeesköpfe* (10,880', 10,775', 10,675'; 4-5 hrs.; 11 fl.), *Simony-Spitzen* (E. peak 11,485', W. peak 11,445'; 5 hrs.; 11 fl.), and *Dreiherrnspitze* (11,500'; 6 hrs.; 12 fl.). The first four of these ascents are comparatively easy, the rest are difficult. From the Warnsdorfer Hütte we may also proceed by the (1½ hr.) *Krimmler-Thörl* (9230') and the *Maurer-Thörl*, or by the *Krimmler-Thörl* and the *Ober-Sulzbach-Thörl* to *Prägraten* (8 and 7 hrs. respectively; laborious but highly interesting; gnide from Krimml 12 fl.; see pp. 154, 155). By the *Krimmler-Thörl* and *Ober-Sulzbach Glacier* to the *Kürsinger-Hütte* (3½-4 hrs.; guide 8 fl.), see p. 147 (from the Kürsinger-Hütte to the top of the *Gross-Venediger* 4-5 hrs., to *Neukirchen* 4 hrs.). From the Warnsdorfer Hütte to the *Krimmler-Thörl*, 1¼ hr., an easy and highly attractive ascent (splendid view: guide). — Across the **Birnlücke** to Kasern (5-6 hrs.; marked path; guide 7 fl.), see above and p. 208. The 'Gletscherweg', diverging to the left just below the hut, should not be attempted without a guide; the marked 'Moränenweg', diverging from the bridle-path lower down, is easy.

31. From Lienz to Windisch-Matrei and Prägraten. The Iselthal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 460, 160.

Post-Stellwagen from Lienz (Traube) to *Windisch-Matrei* (18½ M.) daily at 9.30 a.m. in 5½ hrs. (fare 1 fl. 50 kr.; to Huben 1 fl.). — One-horse carr. to Windisch-Matrei (4 hrs.) 7, two-horse 10 fl.; to Huben 4 or 6 fl.; to St. Johann im Wald 3 or 4½ fl.; from Windisch-Matrei to Lienz 6½ or 11½ fl.; to Huben 2½ or 4½ fl.

Lienz (2215′), see p. 367. The lower *Iselthal* is monotonous and unattractive for walkers. The road passes *Schloss Bruck* (p. 368), crosses to the left bank of the Isel, and then leads through scanty wood, leaving *Ober-Lienz* on the right (in the background the *Eicham Glacier* in the Iselthal is visible). Beyond (4½ M.) *Ainet* (Schneeberger), the road leads straight on along the Isel, passing *Bad Weierburg*, to (4½ M.) **St. Johann im Wald** (2400′; **Vereiner's Inn*), where we recross the stream.

Excursions (guides, p. 368). The **Weisse Wand** (*Rudnig*; 7970′), a good point of view, is ascended from St. Johann in 5-6 hrs. (fatiguing; guide, 5 fl.), viâ the *Michelbach-Alpe*. — The **Hochschober** (10,660′; 7-8 hrs.; difficult; guide 8 fl.) commands a superb view. From St. Johann we ascend rapidly to the E. to (1½ hr.) *Ober-Leibnig* (4070′), and thence through the wooded *Leibnig-Thal* to the (2 hrs.) *Leibniger-Alpe* (6185′) and to the (1½ hr.) *Gartel-Scharte* (8570′), near the small *Gartelsee*, between the *Mirnitzspitze* (9430′) and the Hochschober. Thence we proceed towards the N.W. to the (2 hrs.) top. The descent may be made to the *Lienzer Hütte* in the *Debant-Thal* or through the *Lesach-Thal* to *Kals* (see pp. 368, 159).

The road passes the ruined *Kienburg*, 1½ M. beyond which, to the left, 10 min. above the road (sign-board), is the **Glockner-Aussicht*, affording a striking view of the Glockner. — 3 M. **In der Huben** (2630′; **Inn*), a group of houses at the mouth of the *Defereggen-Thal*. Thence to *Kals*, see p. 157. Ascent of the *Rottenkogl*, see p. 151.

The **Deferegger-Thal** (36 M. long) presents little attraction, with the exception of the upper part, terminated by the Rieserferner group and the Röthspitze. The natives are in the habit of emigrating as carpet-dealers, and return home after having amassed a competency. Hence the superior dress and language of many of the inhabitants. The cart-road ascends abruptly from Huben and reaches the valley at (3½ M.) *Hopfgarten* (3620′; Inn, primitive), on the left bank of the *Schwarzbach (Deferegger Ache)*. [From this point, with a guide, through the *Zwenewald-Thal* and over the *Villgrater-Joch* (8570′) to the *Winkel-Thal*, and viâ *Ausser-Villgraten* to *Sillian* (p. 366), 6-7 hrs.; the pass affords an admirable view of the Glockner, the Venediger, and the Dolomites.] The valley contracts; to the right lies *St. Veit*, high above us; in the background the peaks of the Rieserferner. Then (9 M.) *St. Leonhard* (4580′), situated on a mound of dehris at the broadest part of the valley, and (1½ M.) **St. Jakob** (4545′; **Kröll*), at the mouth of the *Troyer-Thal*. [Passes: From St. Jakob to the N. to Prägraten or Virgen over the *Defereggen-Thörl* (8-9 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), see p. 155; this route is easily combined with the ascent of the *Lasörling* (p. 153). — To Prägraten over the *Bachlenke* (8 hrs.; guide), see p. 155. — To the S. either viâ the *Winkelthal-Thörl* (c. 8860′), or viâ the *Oestliche* or the *Westliche Villgratner Thörl* (8860′, 8470′) to *Sillian* (10 hrs.; p. 366). — To the S.W. through the *Lappthal* and over the *Gsieser-Thörl* (7220′), with fine view, to (4 hrs.) *St. Magdalena*, in the Gsieser-Thal, and (4 hrs.) *Welsberg* (p. 362).]

The village of (3½ M.) **Erlsbach** (5145′; *Stumpfer*) is the last in the

valley, which here turns towards the N.W. The cart-track passes the mouth (left) of the *Staller-Thal* (traversed by the route to *Antholz* over the *Staller-Sattel*, p. 362), and then that of the *Patscher-Thal*, at the head of which the *Hochgall* (p. 372) is for a short time visible, and reaches the (2 hrs.) *Seebach-Alpe* (6190′). To the W. rises the Fleischbachspitze, to the E. the Todtenkarspitze and the Panargenspitze. About ½ hr. farther up (6385′) the valley divides: the main branch, now called the *Schwarzach-Thal*, stretches towards the N. (the *Affen-Thal*, to the N.W., see below). [Over the *Schwarzach-Thörl* or the *Rothenmann-Thörl* to the Daber-Thal and Umbal-Thal, see p. 156; another pass crosses the *Rothenmann-Joch* (9055′), between the *Röthspitze* (p. 156) and the *Kemetspitze* (9865′), and descends across the *Röthkees* to the *Lenkjöchl-Hütte* (p. 207; 4½ hrs. from Jagdhaus). These three routes are for adepts only.]

In the *Affen-Thal*, the N.W. arm of the valley, 20 min. farther up, lie the chalets of **Jagdhaus** (6590′; modest accommodation). Thence over the *Klamml-Joch* to the (3 hrs.) *Reinthal*, see p. 372; over the *Merbjöchl* to the *Prettau*, see p. 208.

The new road from Huben to (6 M.) Matrei gradually ascends through wood on the right bank of the Isel, and crosses it to —

18½ M. **Windisch-Matrei** (3200′; **Hamerl*, with baths; *Wohlgemuth*, well spoken of; *Schneeberger's Brewery*), prettily situated, the chief village (2600 inhab.) in the Iselthal, the upper part of which beyond this point is called the *Virgen-Thal*. To the N. ascends the Tauern-Thal (see below). The village is protected by huge stone dams against the ravages of the *Bürgerbach*, which descends from the Bretterwand on the E. — To the N. is the (¼ hr.) finely situated château of *Weissenstein* (3410′), now a Hotel and Pension.

Excursions (guides: *Franz Raneburger*, *Andr. Eder*, *Andr. Köll*, *Joh. Untersteiner*, *Franz Asslaber*, *Vinc. Ganzer*, *Joh.* and *Tob. Wibmer*, *Joh. Amoser*, *Andr. Meilinger*, and *Peter Stocker*). Pleasant walk past the old church of *St. Nikolaus* and the *Guggenberg Farms* to the (1½ hr.) **Lukaskreuz** (4100′), commanding an admirable view of the Lasörling and the glaciers at the head of the Virgen-Thal. A more extensive view is obtained from the **Reiterboden** (7510′), ascended viâ Guggenberg and the *Arnitz-Alpe* in 4 hrs. (guide).

The ***Kals-Matreier Thörl** (7235′; p. 157), a splendid point of view, is ascended in 3½ hrs.; guide unnecessary (1 fl. 80; to Kals 2 fl. 80 kr.). — The ***Rottenkogl** (9055′; 5 hrs.; guide 4 fl.) is very attractive. We follow the route to the Kalser-Thörl for ½ hr., diverge to the right, and cross the (1½ hr.) *Rainer-Alp;* then for 2 hrs. over detritus, fatiguing; lastly we ascend the rocky *Gamsleiten* to the (¾ hr.) summit. The ascent may also be made from Huben (p. 150), viâ *Mattersberg* (6 hrs., with guide). — The **Zunigkopf** (9085′; 5 hrs.; guide 3 fl.), the E. peak of the range separating the valleys of Defereggen and Virgen, is another fine point. — An excellent view of the Glockner, Venediger, etc., is obtained from the **Nussingkogl** (9800′; 6½ hrs.; guide 4 fl.). The route ascends, partly through wood, past Schloss Weissenstein and the hamlet of (1¼ hr.) *Stein* (4545′; see below) to the (1¼ hr.) *Aeussere Steiner Alpe* (5675; beds). Thence by the *Obere Steiner Alpe* to the (3 hrs.) summit, not difficult.

To ***Gschlöss** (there and back 11 hrs.; guide 3½ fl., needless; horse to the Tauernhaus 7, to Gschlöss 9 fl.), a very fine excursion. A broad bridle-path (Pinzgauer Tauernweg, see p. 153) ascends through the *Tauern-Thal* towards the N., passing *Schloss Weissenstein* (see above) on the right, and after 20 min. crosses to the right bank of the *Tauernbach*, which here issues from a gorge. Beyond *Proseck* (fine retrospect of Windisch-Matrei; opposite us, on the left bank, the lofty **Steiner Fall* and high up the houses of *Stein*) the path reaches (½ hr.) a chapel and, passing through a fine valley, returns in ¼ hr. to the left bank of the Ache. About ½ hr. farther on, the huts of *Gruben* (3640′) are seen to the left at the mouth of the *Frosnitz-*

Thal. Thence the path gradually ascends, crossing the brook twice, to the (3/4 hr.) hamlet of *Raneburg* (4150′) and the (1/2 hr.) *Landeck-Säge* (4365′; *Inn, plain, good wine), at the mouth of the (E.) *Landeck-Thal* (p. 158), through which an interesting pass leads across the *Granat-Scharte* (9735′) to the (6-7 hrs.) *Rudolfs-Hütte* (see p. 158). Then across the *Landeckbach*, and up the left bank of the Ache, occasionally through wood, passing the *Hofer-Alp* (*Schilder-Alp* on the right bank), to the (1 1/4 hr.) **Matreier Tauernhaus** (4925′; **Schneeberger's Inn*, unpretending). The path to the Gschlöss diverges to the left at the *Ganzer Alp*, 20 min. farther on, crosses a bridge (fine fall of the Tauernbach, with the Venediger in the background), and reaches the chalets of (1/2 hr.) *Ausser-Gschlöss* and (3/4 hr.) **Inner-Gschlöss** (5530′; Rfmts. at the last chalet on the right bank). The *Schlaten Glacier*, which in the last 20 years has lost much of its former magnificence, here falls into a green basin, overshadowed by the Klein-Venediger, the Gross-Venediger, the Schwarze Wand, and the Krystallwand. To the right, separated from this glacier by the Kesselkopf, is the *Viltragen Glacier*. The chapel hewn in a huge block of gneiss is interesting.

Excursions from Gschlöss. (Guides must be brought from Windisch-Matrei, p. 151.) The **Hohe, or Rothe Säule** (9825′; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 2 fl.), not difficult; ascent across pastures, and then loose stones; good view of the Venediger. The descent may be made to the *Hollersbach-Thal* (see p. 146).

The **Gross-Venediger** (12,010′; one guide suffices for 1-3 pers., two for 4-5 pers.; from Windisch-Matrei 11, with descent to Prägraten 11 1/2, to the Kürsinger-Hütte 13 fl., to the Warnsdorfer-Hütte 15 fl.; to the Prager-Hütte alone in one day 5, two days 7 fl.), a most interesting excursion, presenting little difficulty to proficients (comp. p. 154). Beyond Inner-Gschlöss the route crosses to the right bank of the Gschlössbach, traverses the discharge of the *Schlaten Glacier* at the foot of the Kesselkopf, and ascends, at first over turf, and then for some distance over the lateral moraines of the Schlaten Glacier, to the (3 1/2 hrs.) **Prager Hütte** (8175′; *Inn* in summer), grandly situated on the S. slope of the Kesselkopf. A new path ascends from the hut over rocky debris to the *Schlaten Glacier*, which we ascend gradually towards the *Niedere Zaun* (10,030′), a crest of rock separating it from the Viltragen Glacier. The *Klein-Venediger* (11,420′) remains on the right. The *Rainerhorn* (p. 154) soon becomes visible on the S.; then, facing us, the rounded summit of the Venediger, which is reached on the S.E. side in 4-4 1/2 hrs. from the Prager-Hütte. It is not advisable to go to the extreme and highest point of the long snow-clad crest, as the overhanging masses of snow render it difficult and sometimes impossible of access. The *View, hardly inferior to that from the Gross-Glockner, comprises to the E. the Glockner (the Gross-Glockner appearing like a slender pinnacle) and Schober groups; to the S., the wild and serrated Dolomites; W., the Dreiherrnspitze, Röthspitze, Daberspitze, and Rieserferner Mts., and, in the distance, the Adamello, Ortler, Bernina, the Oetzthal, Stubai, and Zillerthal Alps; N., the Kitzbühel Mts., the Chiemsee, and the N. Dolomites as far as the Dachstein. — Descent to Prägraten: we traverse the snow of the Schlaten Glacier to the *Rainer-Thörl*, and cross the *Rainer Glacier* to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Defregger-Hütte* (comp. p. 154; to Prägraten, 5 hrs.). — To the Ober-Sulzbach-Thal an easy descent by the *Unter-Sulzbach Glacier*, the *Zwischen-Sulzbach-Thörl* (9440′) and the *Ober-Sulzbach Glacier* (the last with some broad crevasses, see p. 147), at first over gentle snow-slopes, and then (for the last 3/4 hr.) across moraine and rock to the (3 hrs. from the Gross-Venediger) *Kürsinger Hütte* (p. 147); hence we descend by a path which cannot be missed (guide unnecessary) to the (2 hrs.) *Ascham Alp* and (3 hrs.) *Neukirchen* (p. 147). — Descent to the *Warnsdorfer Hütte* in the Krimmler Thal, see p. 154.

Other passes from Gschlöss: over the *Plenitz-Scharte* or the *Weissenecker Scharte* into the *Hollersbach-Thal* (p. 146); over the *Habach-Scharte* to the *Habach-Thal*, see p. 147; over the *Unter-Sulzbach-Thörl* to the *Unter-Sulzbach-Thal*, or over the *Unter-Sulzbach-Thörl* and the *Zwischen-Sulzbach-Thörl* to the *Kürsinger Hütte* in the *Ober-Sulzbach-Thal* (see p. 147).

Nach Keil, v. Sonklar u. A.

1:250.000

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes Leipzig

FROM THE MATREIER TAUERNHAUS TO MITTERSILL in the Pinzgau, 7½-8 hrs. (guide to Spital advisable, from Windisch-Matrei 8 fl.). The bridle-path (marked, stakes at the head of the pass) diverges from the path to the Gschlöss at the *Ganzer-Alp* (20 min.) ascends steeply to the right, affording a fine view of the Schlatenkees and the Venediger, and then follows the left bank of the *Tauernbach*, through a bleak valley and past two shelter-huts, to the (2½-3 hrs.) **Velber Tauern** (8350'). The view here is limited, but the *Tauernkogl* (9795'), to the W., ascended from the Tauern in 1½ hr., commands a splendid prospect. The path crosses snow and loose stones and descends steeply to the *Nassfeld*, with its two small lakes *(Plattsee* and *Lackelsee)*; to the left rise the *Tauernkogl* and the sombre *Freiwand*. The path then runs high on the slope of the *Schrankleiten*, passing a shepherd's hut (the *Hintersee*, 4305', lying below, to the left) to (1 hr.) a cross, where it descends to the left in steep zigzags to the *Velber-Thal*, and reaches (1½ hr.) the *Tauernhaus Spital* (3850') and the (¼ hr.) *Tauernhaus Schösswend* (3530'; good quarters in both), ¼ hr. below which the *Ammerthaler Oed* opens on the right. Thence, crossing the *Velber Bach* several times, to (1½ hr.) *Mittersill* (p. 146).

FROM WINDISCH-MATREI TO THE VIRGEN-THAL. A rough road leads to (11 M.) Prägraten (horse to Virgen 3½, to Prägraten 5, porter 2½ fl.). Driving is possible, but is not recommended. The glaciers of the Venediger group are not visible from the bottom of the valley. The road crosses the Tauernbach and ascends through wood on the left bank of the Isel, viâ *Mitteldorf*, to (5 M.) **Virgen** (3905'; *Bräu*). On the hill to the right is the ruin of *Rabenstein* (4625'); to the left the *Lasörling*.

The ***Lasörling** (10,155'; 6-6½ hrs., fatiguing; guides, *Joh. Mariacher* and *Jak.* and *Paul Rezinger*, 5 fl.) is a very fine point of view. From (1 hr.) Welzelach (see below) we proceed to the S. through the *Mullitz-Thal* to the (2 hrs.) *Stadler-Hütte*, on the *Reiner Alp* (ca. 5900'; Rfmts. and beds); then over a slope of detritus, and round the arête, which stretches to the S.E., to the S. base of the peak, which is attained after a laborious ascent of 3½ hrs. View imposing: N., the Venediger group; W., the Rieserferner; E., the Glockner and Schober; S., the distant Ampezzo Dolomites. — The *Deferegger-Thörl*, see p. 155.

The cart-track to (6 M) Prägraten leads on the right bank of the Isel viâ (3 M.) *Welzelach*. The footpath by (20 min.) *Obermauern* (4260'), running high up on the N. slope, and descending through wood to (50 min.) *Bobojach* and (½ hr.) Prägraten, is preferable. Obermauern is a pilgrimage-resort with an old Gothic church, where a prehistoric burial-place was discovered in 1881.

Prägraten (4270'; *Stainer's Inn*, below the church), a prettily-situated village.

EXCURSIONS. Guides: *Thom. Mariacher*, *Michael Berger*, *Alois Weisskopf*, *Simon Mair*, *Jakob*, *Johann*, and *Joseph Stainer*, *Christian Hatzer*, *Anton Kröll*, *Franz Leitner*, and *Thomas Ptoner*.

An attractive short walk may be taken by ascending to the right beyond the Islitz bridge and passing the *Gratbauer* to (1 hr.) the *Venediger-Aussicht*, at the entrance to the Kleine Iselthal.

The **Bergerkogl** (8700'; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 3 fl.) commands a very fine view, particularly of the Venediger group. We ascend to the S., through the *Zopetnitz-Thal*, to the (2 hrs.) *Berger See* (7115'), and in 1½ hr. more to the top. Similar view from the **Toinig** (8720'; 2½ hrs.; guide 3 fl.), between the *Lasnitz-Thal* and the *Kleinbach-Thal*.

The **Lasörling** (10,155'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 5 fl.) may be ascended from Prägraten through the *Lasnitz-Thal* (difficult); better from *Welzelach* and through the *Mullitz-Thal* (see above).

The ***Gross-Venediger** (12,010'; guide 6 fl., with descent to the Prager Hütte 9, to the Kürsinger Hütte 10, to the Warnsdorfer Hütte 11 fl.), a most interesting ascent, and not difficnlt for adepts. Travellers who ascend from Prägraten spend the night at the Defregger-Hütte or the Johanns-Hütte. We follow the cart-track throngh the valley to the W., pass the (½ hr.) *Bühel*, and ascend the bridle-path to the right, and at the (½ hr.) *Obere Mayerhofer Alp* (4590') tnrn to the right into the *Kleine Iselthal*, which near its mouth forms a deep gully. Below are the houses of *Hinterbühl*. On the left, the precipices of the *Schlüsselspitze* and the *Niklaskopf*. Thc *Islitzbach* with its numerous falls remains on the left, and farther on rushes through a wild subterranean gorge (the **Gumpach Fall*). Near the *Gumpach Cross* (6425') a view is suddenly disclosed of the Gross-Venediger, Hohe Aderl, Rainerhorn, and the Dorfer, Rainer, and Mullwitz glaciers. Then past a herdsmen's hut to (3 hrs. from Prägraten) the **Johanns-Hütte**, on the *Dorfer-Alp* (6960'; Inn in snmmer), the property of the German Alpine Club. The *Grosse Geiger* (11,040'; 4 hrs.) and the *Grosse Happ* (10,840'; 4 hrs.) may be ascended from this point (both difficnlt). Beyond the hut we cross the discharge of the Mullwitz Glacier, ascend over slopes of turf, detritus, and rock, and skirt the *Capunizachköpfl* (9060') towards the right (the *Mullwitz Glacier* lies to the right, the extensive *Dorfer Glacier* below, to the left) to the (2½-3 hrs.) **Defregger-Hütte** (9710'; Inn in summer, 10 beds at 1½ fl.; admission by day 60 kr.), built by the Austrian Tourist Club, finely situated on the *Mullwitz-Aderl* (10,635'), a rocky crest between the *Mullwitz* and *Rainer Glaciers*. We now descend to the Rainer Glacier, and ascend across it to the *Rainer-Thörl* (11,245'), between the *Hohe Aderl* (11,545') and the *Rainerhorn* (11,680'), whence we obtain a view, to the right, of the *Schlaten Glacier*, descending to the Gschlöss. We then ascend the npper névé of the glacier to the (2½ hrs.) summit. — Descent by the *Schlatenkees* to the *Prager-Hütte*, see p. 152; to the *Kürsinger* or the *Warnsdorfer Hütte*, see p. 152 and below.

To THE OBER-SULZBACH-THAL OVER THE OBER-SULZBACH-THÖRL (to the Kürsinger Hütte 8, to Neukirchen 12 hrs.; guide 7 or 10 fl.). From the Johanns-Hütte (see above) we cross the gradually-sloping *Dorfer Glacier* to the (3 hrs.) ***Ober-Sulzbach-Thörl** (9700'): admirable view of the N. side of the Venediger group, to the left the Sonntagskopf and Schlieferspitze, to the right the Keeskogel. (The attractive excursion from Prägraten to the Thörl and back takes 10 hrs.; guide 4 fl.) Descent, steep and fatiguing, over the *Ober-Sulzbach Glacier*, and then to the right, above its fall ('Türkische Zeltstadt'), to the (2 hrs.) *Kürsinger Hütte* (p. 147); to *Neukirchen* (p. 147) 4 hrs. more.

To KRIMML BY THE OBER-SULZBACH-THÖRL AND KRIMMLER THÖRL, very interesting, and free from danger (from the Johanns-Hütte 11 hrs., as far as the Warnsdorfer Hütte 6 hrs.; guide 8 fl.). From the (3 hrs.) *Ober-Sulzbach-Thörl* (see above) we descend to the highest névé of the *Ober-Sulzbach Glacier*, describe a circuit to the right of the Grosse Geiger and the Maurerkeesköpfe, in the direction of the slopes of the Sonntagskopf, and thus reach the ice-clad depression of the (2 hrs.) **Krimmler Thörl** (9230'). We descend across the *Krimmler Glacier*, which is narrow at this point, and then across rocks and alpine pastures to the (1 hr.) *Warnsdorfer Hütte* (p. 149) and through the Achenthal to (5 hrs.) *Krimml*. — Through the *Maurer-Thal* to the Krimmler Thörl (shorter, and not difficult), see below.

MAURER-THAL. MAURER-THÖRL. REGGEN-THÖRL. The ***Maurer-Thal**, to the W. of the Kleine Iselthal (see above), and parallel with it, has hitherto been little visited, but is well worthy of notice. We follow the Iselthal as far as (1 hr.) *Streden* (4510'), the last farm (p. 155), cross the Maurerbach, and enter the valley to the right; 5 min., the *Maurer-Alp;* cross the brook to the (10 min.) *Göriach Alp* (4710'); then ascend gradually on the left bank. As soon as the forest zone is quitted, a beautiful amphitheatre of snow-mountains and glaciers is disclosed: to the W., the Malham-Spitze and Gubach-Spitze, between them the Reggen-Thörl; N.W., the Simony-Spitze; N., the Maurerkeesköpfe and Grosse Geiger; E., the Grosse Happ and Kleine

Happ. We next pass a cow-shed and ascend the grass-slopes to the (1¼ hr.) tongue of the *Maurer Glacier*. The route to the Maurer-Thörl (with guide and rope, safe) traverses the gradually-ascending Maurer Glacier, and finally mounts a rocky slope 100′ in height, in 3 hrs. (from Streden 4½ hrs.) to the **Maurer-Thörl** (10,185′), to the E. of the *Hintere Maurerkeeskopf* (10,880′). View similar to that from the Ober-Sulzbach-Thörl. Then a walk of 1 hr., free from danger, across the gently-sloping snow of the *Ober-Sulzbachfirn*, to the *Krimmler Thörl* p. 154), or of 2 hrs. to the *Kürsinger Hütte* (p. 149).

REGGEN-THÖRL. From the upper part of the Maurer-Thal we ascend to the left, over the slopes of the *Dellacher Keesflecken*, to the *Simony Glacier*, and follow the left margin of the S. arm of the glacier, crossing furrowed snow-slopes, steep at places, to the (5½ hrs. from Streden) **Reggen-Thörl** (10,030′), a pass between the *Malham-Spitze* and the *S. Gubach-Spitze* (5½ hrs. from Streden). Fine survey of the Dreiherrnspitze and the Umbal Glacier. Gradual descent of 3 hrs. (little crevassed) to the *Clara-Hütte* in the Umbal-Thal (see below). Those bound for the Prettau may go direct from the Reggen-Thörl to the (2 hrs.) *Hintere Umbal-Thörl* (p. 156).

The DEFEREGGER-THAL may be reached from Prägraten by the *Defereggen-Thörl* or by the *Bachlenke*. The path to the former (to St. Jakob 8-9 hrs.; guide 5 fl.) ascends from (1 hr.) *Welzelach* (p. 153) to the S. through the *Mullitz-Thal* to the (2 hr.) *Stadler-Hütte* (5900′; Inn) and along the S.E. base of the *Lasörling* (p. 153). It then turns to the left, crosses the brook, and ascends abruptly to the (2½ hrs.) **Deferegger** or **Virgner-Thörl** (8585′), whence we obtain a fine view of the Venediger behind us, and of the Lasörling to the right. Descent into the *Tögisch-Thal*, and to (2½-3 hrs.) *St. Jakob* (p. 150). — The route over the *Bachlenke* is finer (8-9 hrs.; marked path; guide 5 fl.). From Prägraten we ascend the valley to the (1½ hr.) *Pebell-Alpe* (see below), above which we turn to the left, cross the Isel, and mount through the picturesque *Grossbach-Thal*, with its numerous waterfalls, to the *Untere Alp*. Thence a steep ascent (on the left a fine *Waterfall) to the *Obere Alp*, and over slopes of turf and debris to the (3½ hrs.) **Bachlenke** (or *Troyer-Thörl*; 8860′). Shortly before reaching the top of the pass we enjoy a beautiful retrospect of the Venediger and Dreiherrnspitze. We descend, at first turning to the right, and passing a small lake on the left, into the upper *Troyer-Thal* (opposite the *Panargenspitze*, 10,410′), follow the steep grassy slopes on the left side of the valley (path soon improving) to the *Upper* and *Lower Troyer-Alp* (5960′), and traverse the picturesque and narrow valley to (3 hrs.) *St. Jakob*.

The path to the ***Umbal-Thal**, or highest region of the Iselthal (from Prägraten to the Clara-Hütte 4 hrs.; guide for the inexperienced 3 fl.) leads past the *Bühel*, crossing the *Islitzbach* (p. 154) at the houses of *Hinterbühl*, to (1 hr.) *Streden* (4600′), the last farm, at the mouth of the *Maurer-Thal* (see above; in the background rise the *Maurerkeesköpfe*). At the *Pebell-Alpe* (4975′), ½ hr. farther on, the path crosses the Isel (to the left the fall of the *Kleinbach*, 300 ft. high; 10 min. farther on the beautiful fall of the *Grossbach*, see above). A steeper ascent, through wood, passing a fine fall of the Isel on the left, brings us to a higher region of the valley. After 1 hr. we cross the brook and follow a narrow path on the steep grassy slopes of the left bank, passing a (½ hr.) shepherd's hut (6240′). To the left opens the *Daberthal* (p. 156), at the head of which rise the Todtenkorspitze and the Panargenspitze, with their glacier; facing us is the Röthspitze. The path now crosses a rocky barrier to the (¾ hr.) *Clara-Hütte* (6735′), a club-hut belonging to the Austrian Alpine Club. — About ½ hr. higher the

magnificent **Umbal Glacier* (not visible from the hut) descends into the valley.

Excursions (guides, see p. 153). The **Dreiherrnspitze** (11,500'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 8 fl.) is fatiguing, and fit only for experienced mountaineers. We first cross the lower, nearly level part of the *Umbal Glacier* (1½ hr.), then ascend the grassy and rocky slopes of the *Schlaitner Keesflecken* to the upper region of the glacier, and cross the latter towards the N.E., below the *Althaus-Schneid*. Lastly a steep ascent to a rock projecting towards the S.E., which we mount (with caution owing to its friable nature) to a snowy plateau immediately below the summit, whence we reach the top by traversing a snowy arête. View extensive, but obstructed towards the N.E. by the Venediger. The descent may be made by the *Hintere Umbal-Thörl* to the *Lenkjöchl-Hütte* (p. 207) or to *Kasern*. (Descent over the *Prettau-Kees* or *Lahner-Kees* not advisable.)

The **Röthspitze* or *Welitz* (11,470'; 4-5 hrs.; guide 6½, with descent to Kasern 10 fl.), a very fine point of view, is also toilsome. The Isel is crossed to the W. of the Clara-Hütte, and the steep grassy slopes are ascended in zigzags, the end of the *Welitz Glacier* being avoided by keeping to the left. The névé of the glacier is then ascended (rather steep) to the arête (10,545) between the Daberspitze (see below) on the left and the Röthspitze on the right. We then ascend the latter, avoiding the 'Scharte', and mount over rock and snow to its broad rocky summit. View little inferior to that from the Venediger. — Descent across the N. arête and the *Röthkees* to the (2½ hrs.) *Lenkjöchl-Hütte* (p. 207), or to the S.W. across the *Schwarzach-Kees* and the *Rothenmann-Joch* to the *Schwarzach-Thal* (see p. 151; for experts only).

The **Simonyspitze** (E. peak 11,485'; W. peak 11,445'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 8 fl.), the **Gubachspitze** (11,130'; 4-5 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), and the **Malhamspitze** (11,065'; 4-5 hrs.; guide 7½ fl.) may also be ascended from the Clara-Hütte. The **Daberspitze** (*Hohe Säule*, 11,180'; 5-6 hrs.; 8 fl.) is more difficult and is better attacked from the Schwarzach-Thal.

Passes. Over the Vordere Umbal-Thörl to Kasern in the Prettau, 5½-6½ hrs., a remarkably fine route, somewhat trying (guide 7½ fl.). From the Clara-Hütte to the *Umbal Glacier* ½ hr., then over the moraine and across the glacier (½-¾ hr.), the first part only being somewhat steep. On the W. side of the glacier we ascend abruptly over debris and rock, and finally over snow to the (2 hrs.) **Vordere Umbal-Thörl** (9605'), to the S. of the *Agner-* or *Ahrner-Kopf* (10,010'; ascended from the Thörl in 20 min.). During the whole ascent we enjoy magnificent views of the extensive snow-fields at the head of the Umbal Glacier, and of the Dreiherrn-, Simony-, Gubach-, and Malham-Spitze; from the top of the pass the long chain of the Zillerthal Alps becomes visible to the W. Descent by the *Windthal* to *Kasern* (2½ hrs.), see p. 207; or, better, by the (¾ hr.) *Lenkjöchl-Hütte* (p. 207; 3½ hrs. to Kasern). — The passage of the **Hintere Umbal-Thörl** (9345') is also free from danger, and presents no difficulty when the ice is in good condition. We cross the Umbal Glacier and ascend a snowy slope, between the *Schlaitner Keesflecken* and the *Agner-Kopf*, to the Thörl. The descent to the *Windthal*, at first steep, crosses the brook in the valley, and follows its left bank to *Heiligengeist* and (5½-6 hrs.) *Kasern* (p. 207). — Immediately to the S. of the Vordere Thörl is the *Virgl Joch* (10,200'), seldom traversed.

Laborious routes (for experts only, with guide) lead through the wild *Daberthal* (see above) and over the **Rothenmann-Thörl** (9830'), between the *Rothenmannspitze* (10,070') and the *Thörlspitze* (10,025), or over the **Schwarzach-Thörl** (9485'), between the Thörlspitze and the *Kleine Glockhaus* (10,590'), to the *Schwarzach-Thal* and the *Jagdhaus-Alp* (8½-9 hrs. from Prägraten; p. 151).

32. From Windisch-Matrei to Kals and Heiligenblut.

To KALS from Windisch-Matrei the most attractive route is by the *Matrei-Kalser Thörl* (see below; bridle-path, to the Thörl 3¼-3½, to Kals 5 hrs.; guide not indispensable). — From Lienz to Kals, 7 hrs.; road as far as *Huben* (p. 150); then a footpath through the *Kalser-Thal* (see below). — From Uttendorf in the Pinzgau to Kals over the *Stubacher* or *Kalser Tauern*, 13-14 hrs., an interesting route (better in two days, with a night at the Rudolfs-Hütte, see p. 158). — From Heiligenblut to Kals by the *Berger-Thörl*, 7½ hrs. (see p. 160).

Windisch-Matrei (3200′), see p. 151. Above the church we aascend the pilgrimage-path in zigzags through larch-wood, go straight past the (20 min.) chapel, pass a cross, and begin to ascend to the right at (¼ hr.) two houses. Then successively past two more houses, a solitary house on the right, and a large farm-house on the left, to a (40 min.) guide-post. The path now continues to ascend less steeply through woods and past a chapel, keeping above the gorge of the *Bürgerbach*. In 40 min. we cross the *Goldriedbach*, and in 25 min. more emerge from the wood at a guide-post where the inn at the Thörl comes in sight. The incline now becomes steeper, and the path, crossing two brooks, mounts in zigzags, partly through wood, to (1 hr.; 3¼-3½ hrs. from Windisch-Matrei) the ***Kals-Matreier Thörl** (7235′; *Hamerl's Inn*, well spoken of, bed 80 kr.). Splendid view of the Venediger, Glockner, and Schober group. (Comp. the annexed Panorama, after J. Stüdl.) The view is much finer from the second height, to the S., with a trigonometrical column, easily reached by following the crest of the hill for 1 hr. (guide unnecessary).

The path to (1½ hr.) Kals descends towards the left, and then leads through wood. At the bottom of the valley we avoid the path to the left which leads first to the *Grossdorf*, a circuit of ¼ hr., and cross the fields straight towards the church at the lower (S.) end of Kals (better obtain instructions as to the way before leaving the Thörl). Then, descending to the *Kalser Bach*, we follow the rough track along the right bank of the brook, cross the bridge, and descend either to the right to the Unterwirth, or ascend to the left to the Oberwirth, beside the church.

FROM HUBEN (p. 150) TO KALS through the **Kalser-Thal**, 3¼ hrs., a cart-track, hardly suitable for driving. We turn to the right beyond the inn, and traverse meadows to a (2 min.) bridge over the Isel. Then through wood, ascending to the left at a (20 min.) hut, to (½ hr.) *Ober-Peischlach* (3465′; the village remains to the left), where the route turns into the *Kalser-Thal*. Beyond this point the track is generally good, ascending slightly, and at places skirting the profound ravine of the foaming Kalser-Bach. Near (40 min.) *Staniska* (3600′), a magnificent view of the *Gross-Glockner, with the Glocknerwand and the Ködnitz and Teischnitz glaciers, is disclosed. The valley expands at (40 min.) *Haslach* (3730′; Inn); to the right a fine waterfall. Farther on we observe numerous traces of the ravages of mud-torrents, which sometimes destroy the path in rainy weather. To the right, at the entrance to the *Lesach-Thal* (p. 159), lies the hamlet of *Lesach* (in the background the Glödis and Ganot). Farther on the path crosses the deposits of a torrent, and soon reaches (1 hr.) *Kals* (p. 158).

FROM UTTENDORF (p. 146) TO KALS through the ***Stubach-Thal** and over the *Kalser Tauern*, an attractive route of 13 hrs. (to the Rudolfs-Hütte 7 hrs.; provisions and guide to the Tauern Pass necessary, 6 fl.; guide to

Kals 10 fl.; *Alois Täubl, Jos. Griessenauer*, and *P. Dürnberger* of Uttendorf). Road as far as the (6 M.) *Fellerer Bauer* (3140′) and the (¾ M.) *Schneider-Alm* (Inn; horses for hire), at the base of the *Teufels-Mühle* (8230′); to the right opens the *Dorfer Oed*, at the head of which rises the *Landeckkopf* (9545′). From this point a bridle-path (steep and stony at places) ascends, turning to the right at a (35 min.) guide-post, to (20 min.) a waterfall, beyond which it crosses the *Bürchl* and a bridge leading to the left bank of the *Wurfbach*. It then ascends across pastures to the right to the cross on the *Enzinger Boden* (4760′), as this region of the valley is called, and (2¼ hrs.) the picturesque *Grünsee* (5575′). Farther on it passes the hunting-lodge of *Französach* (5860′) and skirts the slopes of the *Schafbühel* (see below) to the *Weiss-See* (7275′) and the (1½ hr.) magnificently situated **Rudolfs-Hütte** (7355′; Inn in summer, rather indifferent), erected by the Austrian Alpine Club. The *Hintere Schafbühel* (7710′; ¼ hr.) commands a superb view of the *Oedenwinkel Glacier* and its imposing environs, the Eiskögele, Johannisberg, and Hohe Riffl; to the W. rises the Granatkogl group with the Sonnblick and Granatspitze. — From the Rudolfs-Hütte over the *Kapruner Thörl* to the *Mooserboden*, see p. 145; over the *Obere Oedenwinkel-Scharte* to the *Pasterze*, see p. 165. — The **Granatspitze** (10,120′) and the **Sonnblick** (10,125′) may be ascended from the Rudolfs-Hütte, viâ the *Sonnblick Glacier* and the *Granat-Scharte* (9735′), without difficulty (each 3-3½ hrs.; guide 2½-3 fl.). Descent over the *Granatspitz-Glacier* and through the *Landeck-Thal* to Windisch-Matrei (p. 151).

From the Rudolfs-Hütte the path ascends over rock and a patch of snow to the (1 hr.) **Stubacher or Kalser Tauern** (8240′); view limited. There is a fine view of the Glockner and Venediger gronps from the *Tauernkopf* (8765′), ½ hr. to the W., but caution is necessary. Then a steep and stony descent to the (1¼ hr.) *Dorfer-See* (6330′), along the left bank of the Kalser Bach, and across the streams draining the *Laperwitz* and *Frusnitz Glaciers*. The picturesque valley (*Dorfer-Thal* or upper Kalser-Thal) contains upwards of 50 chalets. Lower down (1¾ hr.) the brook runs through a narrow gorge, and the path ascends the (¾ hr.) *Stiegenwand* by stone steps. Descent to *Kals*, 1½ hr. more.

Kals (4335′; **Unterwirth* or *Glocknerwirth*, kept by Thomas Groder, with a small Alpine library and the interesting 'Glocknerbuch', containing accounts of ascents from Kals; **Oberwirth Bergerweiss* '*Zum Alpenverein*', near the church, good cooking), a village pleasantly situated in a broad basin, is a good starting-point for expeditions among the Glockner group.

Guides: *Michael, Thomas*, and *Joseph Groder, Kasp. Gorgasser, Joseph, Andrä*, and *Johann Kerer, Sebastian Huter, Lorenz Koller, Paul Schnell, Peter Unterberger, Rup. Entstrasser, Chr. Holaus, Karl Rogl, Joh. Figer, Joh. Payr, Joh. Unterweger*. The office of the guides' society is near Groder's Inn. Tariff, see the separate excursions. For each excursion on which a night is spent in the Erzherzog-Johann-Hütte on the Adlersruhe the charge is 1½ fl. more. The guide provides himself with food, and carries 17 lbs. of luggage (overweight 2 kr. per lb. per hr.). Fee for a tour of 5 days or upwards, 4 fl. 20 per day (10 hrs. walking), for a longer day 5 fl. 20, half-day 3 fl. 20, day of rest 2 fl. 20 kr.; same rates for the return-journey if the guide is dismissed at a distance from home.

The ascent of the ***Gross-Glockner** (12,460′; to the Stüdl-Hütte by the new bridle-path 4-4½ hrs., to the top 3½-4 hrs. more; guide 7½ fl., with descent by the Hofmannsweg to the Glocknerhaus 10-fl.) from Kals is shorter and cheaper than from Heiligenblut (p. 161), but is recommended to experts only. Route to (1¼ hr.) *Groder* (5610′), see p. 160. Then crossing the Ködnitzbach, we turn to the left at (25 min.) a guide-post and ascend the *Ködnitz-Thal*, passing the *Jörgen-Hütte* (6425′) and the (1 hr.) *Luckner-Hütte* (7295′); to the right are the *Lange Wand* and the *Ködnitzkees*. We then ascend the slope of the *Freiwand* to the left to the (1 hr.) **Stüdl-Hütte**, on the *Vanitsch-Scharte* (9195′), erected by Hr. Stüdl of Prague in 1868 and

several times enlarged (Inn in summer). The Vanitsch-Scharte, a depression between the Freiwand and the arête descending from the Glockner between the Teischnitz and Ködnitz Glaciers (on which arête the 'Stüdlweg' leads to the top, see below), commands a fine *View of the Ampezzo Dolomites to the S.W., beyond the Kalser-Thörl. If we ascend the Freiwand to the S. for a short distance, we obtain a view of the peak of the Glockner to the N., apparently quite near; to the N.E. are the Ködnitz Glacier and the Adlersruhe; to the W. is the Teischnitz-Thal, with the Teischnitz and Graue Glaciers, overshadowed by the Gramul, Gamsspitze, and Zollspitze. Our route ascends to the N. from the Stüdl-Hütte, over detritus, to the rocky ridge between the *Teischnitz* and *Ködnitz Glaciers* (see below), and mounts the arête, which becomes steep towards the end, to the (2¼ hrs.) **Erzherzog-Johann-Hütte**, erected in 1879-80 by the Austrian Alpine Club on the *Adlersruhe* (11,370'; Inn; admission by day 50 kr.), where this route joins the Heiligenblut route (p. 159). Ascent from the Adlersruhe at first gradual, then more rapid, over snow and rock, to the (¾-1 hr.) *Klein-Glockner* (12,350'). On the N.W. side of this peak we descend steeply about 25' (facilitated by iron pegs and a wire-rope) to the *Obere Glockner-Scharte*, a sharp ridge, 30' long and 1-2' wide, between the Little and the Great Glockner (descending on the right to the Pasterze, and on the left to the Ködnitz Glacier), the passage of which requires a steady head, but is facilitated by a wire-rope. Lastly a steep ascent over rock (wire and pegs, useless when much fresh snow has fallen) to the summit of the Gross-Glockner (20-30 min. from the Klein-Glockner).

Another route, the 'Neue Kalser Glocknerweg' or *Stüdlweg*, the most interesting for climbers (crampons and stout gloves necessary) ascends the rocky arête (*Louisengrat*) between the *Teischnitz* and *Ködnitz Glaciers* (see above) with the aid of wire-ropes and iron stanchions attached to the rocks (to the top 2½-3 hrs.). This route avoids the Klein-Glockner and the Scharte, but is impossible in certain states of the snow and is now seldom attempted.

On the summit are a wooden pyramid, used in 1879 in connection with the measurement of latitude, and an iron cross about 7' high, erected by the Austrian Alpine Club. The **View is almost unrivalled in extent and magnificence (panorama in the Stüdl-Hütte). Towards the W. it extends to the Rhætikon chain and the Silvretta; on the S.W., to the Bernina and Adamello; S., to the Adriatic Sea, which is sometimes visible as a bright streak on the horizon; S.E., the Terglou; E., the Carpathians; N.E., the Moravian und Bohemian Mts.; N., the Bavarian plain, as far as Ratisbon. — Descent by the *Hofmannsweg* to the (3½-4 hr.) *Gtocknerhaus*, or through the *Leiter-Thal* to (6 hrs.) *Heiligenblut*, see p. 165. — In 1879 the Gross-Glockner was ascended by Hr. Gröger of Vienna for the first time by the N.W. arête (*Untere Glockner-Scharte* or *Teischnitz-Scharte*, about 11,780'; very difficult). The only time the direct ascent from the Pasterze to the *Obere Glockner-Scharte* (see above) has been accomplished was by the Marquis Pallavicini in 1876 (see p. 162). In 1891 Hr. Pillwax of Vienna ascended the Glockner direct from the Ködnitz Glacier by the W. flank.

The *Romariswandkopf (11,530'; 7 hrs.; guide 6½ fl.) commands a splendid view, hardly inferior to that from the Gross-Glockner. From the (4½ hrs.) Stüdl-Hütte we ascend to the *Teischnitz Glacier*, which we cross in the direction of the Glocknerwand. We then cross the flat saddle on the N.E. of the *Gramul* (10,730') to the *Frusnitz Glacier*, and ascend to the top without much difficulty by the snowy arête.

The **Hochschober** (10,660'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 6½ fl.), is reached by the *Lesach-Thal*, the *Lesacher-Alp* (5865'; night-quarters), the *Schoberkees*, and the *Schober-Thörl* (9525'); fatiguing but interesting (comp. p. 150). — The **Schönleiten** (9010'; 4 hrs.), the W. spur of the Schober group, between the Ködnitz-Thal and the Lesach-Thal, which presents no difficulty, affords a splendid view of the Glockner, Schober, and Venediger groups. — The **Grosse Rothe Knopf** (*Wanschusswand;* 10,815'; 8 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), the higbest summit of the Schober group, is ascended viâ the *Lesacher-Alp* and the *Scharte* (difficult). — *Rottenkogl (9055'; 4 hrs.; guide 4 fl., to Windisch-

Matrei 5½ fl.), see p. 151. — The **Muntaniz** (10,600′; 6-7 hrs.), the highest peak between the Kalser-Thal and the Tauern-Thal, is a fine point of view, but fatiguing. — The *Granatspitze* (10,120′), see p. 158.

Over the ***Kals-Matreier Thörl** (7235′) to Windisch-Matrei (4½ hrs.; guide, 2½ fl., not necessary), see p. 157. The noble *View from the Thörl amply repays a visit to it (2-2½ hrs.), even by those who do not proceed to Matrei.

FROM KALS TO HEILIGENBLUT OVER THE BERGER-THÖRL, 7½ hrs.; path marked; guide (4 fl.) unnecessary for experts. A bridle-track leads past the church, and ascends the *Ködnitz-Thal* to the (1¼ hr.) hamlet of *Groder* (5640′); 25 min. farther up the path crosses the Ködnitzbach, and ascends abruptly to the right (guide-post; path to the left to the Stüdl-Hütte, p. 158) over Alpine pastures to the (2 hrs.) broad saddle of the **Berger-Thörl** (8695′). Admirable view: S. the Schober, S.W. the Deferegger Mts. and the Dolomites, N.W. the Hochgall, E. the Gastein Mts. with the Hochnarr, Sonnblick, etc. In descending we obtain a view of the Leiter Glacier, Adlersruhe, and Glockner to the left. The path descends steeply into the *Leiter-Thal* (N. the Schwert and Leiterköpfe), crosses the brook to the (1½ hr.) *Upper Leiter-Hütte* and (8 min.) the *Lower Leiter-Hütte* (6615′), on the right bank, and then descends on the left bank by the *Lower Katzen-Steig*, 130-160′ above the *Leiterbach* (no difficulty). In ½ hr. we cross the brook again and ascend to (20 min.) the *Trog-Alp* (6100′), beyond which the path descends through wood, soon coming in sight of Heiligenblut. In 1 hr. more we cross the *Gössnitzbach* (the *Gössnitz Fall*, in the ravine to the right, is not visible from the path), then (25 min.) the *Möll*, and ascend again to (¼ hr.) *Heiligenblut*. — The *Peischlach-Thörl* (8240′), to the S. of the Berger-Thörl, is not recommended.

Travellers bound for the *Franz-Josefs-Höhe* or *Ferleiten* save a day by proceeding from the Leiter-Hütten to the left, round the *Vordere Leiterkopf* and along the *Obere Katzensteig* (requiring a steady head at places), and across the *Marxwiesen* and the *Lower Pasterze Glacier*, direct to the (2 hrs.) *Glocknerhaus* (see p. 163; from Kals to this point 7-7½ hrs.; guide 4 fl., to Heiligenblut 5 fl. 80 kr., to Ferleiten viâ the Glocknerhaus, Franz-Josefs-Höhe, and Pfandel-Scharte 9 fl.).

33. From Lienz to Heiligenblut.

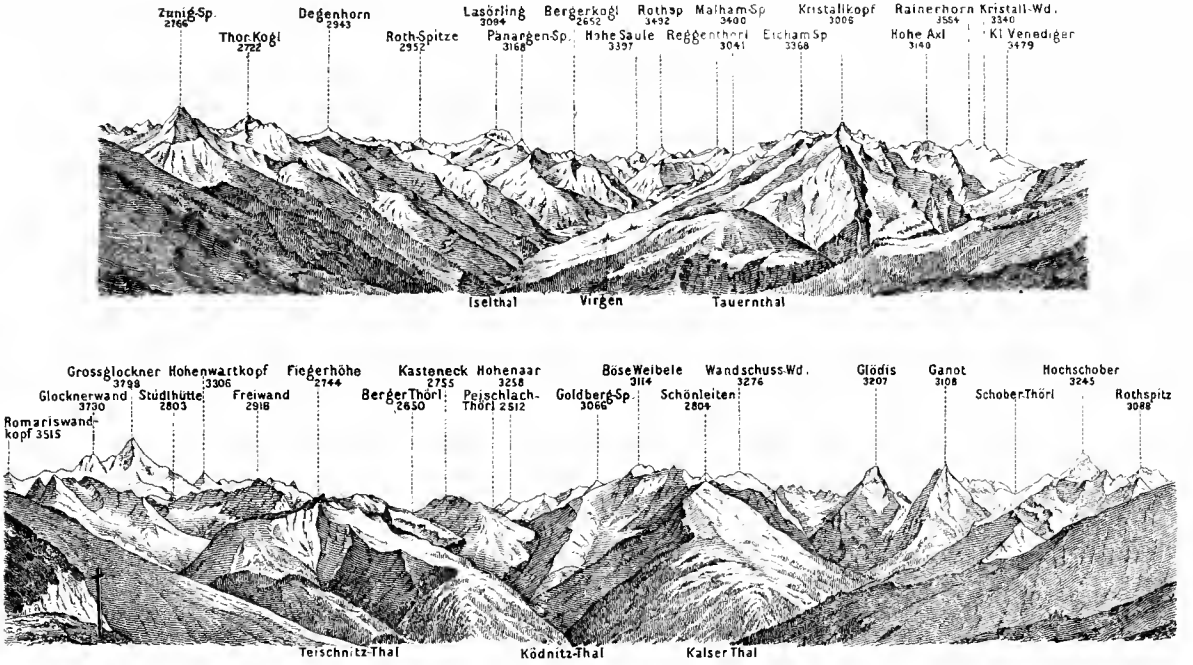
Comp. Maps, pp. 460, 160, 130.

FROM THE SOUTH, Heiligenblut is most conveniently reached from *Dölsach* in the Pusterthal by the new road viâ *Winklern* (8 hrs.). Diligence from Dölsach (27 M.) daily in summer in 7 hrs. (3 fl. 20 kr.). One-horse carriage from Dölsach to Heiligenblut and back 12 fl., two-horse carr. 20 fl. It is better to walk as far as Winklern (porter 1½ fl.) and take a carriage from there (one-horse carr. to Heiligenblut 5, to Döllach 3 fl.). — From *Sachsenburg* by *Ober-Vellach* to Winklern, see p. 464; from *Kals* to Heiligenblut over the *Berger-Thörl*, see above.

FROM THE NORTH, the most attractive and frequented route to Heiligenblut leads through the *Fuscher-Thal* and over the *Pfandel-Scharte* (p. 142). —

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Kilomètres 1 : 250.000 0 1 2 3 4 Engl. Miles



PANORAMA vom KALSER THÖRL (2206 m).

From *Rauris* 'or *Ferleiten* over the *Hochthor of the Heiligenblut-Rauriser Tauern*, see pp. 137, 141, over the *Sonnblick*, see p. 138. From Gastein over the *Hohe Tauern* or the *Niedere Tauern* to the *Möllthal* and to Heiligenblut, see pp. 135, 136.

From *Lienz* to *Dölsach* (3 M.; by railway in 10 min.), see p. 464 (Restaurant, with beds, at the railway-station). The village of Dölsach (2350′; Putzenbacher) lies 1 M. to the N. of the station. The church contains an altar-piece (Holy Family) by Defregger (born near Dölsach in 1835). The new road (9 M. to Winklern) ascends in wide curves (a shorter, but steep and stony footpath diverges beyond the inn) to (3¾ M.) the hamlet of *Iselsberg* (3645′), commanding fine views of the valley of the Drave, Lienz, and the jagged crests of the Lienz Dolomites. A footpath from Lienz also ascends viâ *Nussdorf* and *Debant* to (2 hrs.) Iselsberg. About 1½ M. farther on, beyond the *Inn zur Wacht*, we cross the boundary of Carinthia, and in ¾ M. more we reach the summit of the **Iselsberg** (3950′). Thence the road descends to (¼ M.) the **Badhaus zum Gross-Glockner* (Inn), and through wood to (2¼ M.) **Winklern** (3140′; **Aichenegg*, *Post*, both belonging to the same landlord; *Geiler*, *Fercher*, both well spoken of), a summer-resort, finely situated high above the *Möllthal* (p. 467).

Excursions (guides, *Jos. Schober*, *Joh.* and *Jos. Suntinger*). The **Geiersbühl* (6230′), ascended viâ *St. Benedikt* in 3 hrs., commands a view of the Schober group, the Lienz Dolomites, etc. — A still finer view is obtained from the **Ederplan* (6500′) which is easily ascended in 3 hrs. The bridle-path diverges to the left, after ½ M., from the Iselsberg road and ascends along the N. slope of the *Stronachkopf* to the small chapel of *Zwischenbergen* and the summit, with the *Anna Refuge Hut* (Inn in summer; comp. p. 368).

The road from Winklern to (15 M.) Heiligenblut descends into the valley and crosses the Möll. At (4½ M.) *Mörtschach* (3160′; Inn, rustic) the *Astenthal* opens to the right; at (1½ M.) *Stampfen* the picturesque *Wangernitz-Thal* (p. 369) diverges to the left. To the right is *Sagritz*. At (3 M.) **Döllach** (3360′; **Ortner; Post*), at the mouth of the *Zirknitz-Thal* (p. 139), which has been impoverished by the exhaustion of its mines, rises the old castle of *Gross-Kirchheim*. Near the inn the Zirknitz bursts forth from a wild rocky gorge. A new path leads to the (½ M.) *Alexisklamm*, with the fine **Zirknitz Fall*, 200′ in height.

Excursions (guides, *Joh. Zlöbl*, *Jos. Keuschnig*, *G. Suntinger*, *Joh. Schmiedl*). The **Stellkopf* (9335′), which affords a splendid survey of the Goldberg, Glockner, and Schober groups, may be easily ascended from this point, viâ the *Astner-Hütten*, in 5-6 hrs. (with guide). — The **Petzeck** (10,745′), the E. summit of the Schober group, ascended hence in 7 hrs. (laborious), through the *Graden-Thal* and past the *Graden-Alpe* (5595′; hay-beds), also commands a magnificent view. The descent may be made to the *Wangernitz-Thal* or to the *Lienzer-Hütte* (p. 368). — An interesting and less fatiguing ascent is that of the **Stanziwurten** (8870′; 4½-5 hrs.), viâ the *Zirknitzbauer*, the *Kulmer-Alp*, and the *Riegel-Alp*. — The **Sonnblick* (10,180′; 6½ hrs., with guide) is not difficult for experts. A bridle-path leads through the *Zirknitz-Thal* viâ the *Zirknitzkasern*, then through the *Gross-Zirknitz-Thal* viâ *Rupetschkaser* and *Hochkaser* to (3½ hrs.) the cattle-sheds on the *Brett* (7365′), whence a marked path leads over the (2 hrs.) *Brettscharte* (9350′) to (1 hr.) the *Zittelhaus* (p. 138). — Over the *Niedere Scharte* or

the *Windisch-Scharte* to the *Rauris* (to the Goldberg-Knappenhaus 6-7 hrs., with guide), see p. 138; over the *Schober-Thörl* (7730') to *Ausser-Fragant* (p. 466), 7-8 hrs., with guide.

Beyond Döllach the road reaches (1½ M.) *Putschall* (3470'), at the entrance to the wild *Graden-Thal* (p. 161), and crosses to the right bank of the Möll, returning to the left 1¼ M. farther on. On the left (½ M.) is the *Jungfernsprung*, a waterfall 420' high. At (1¼ M.) the hamlet of *Pockhorn* (3560'), with the Gothic church of St. Martin, the Möllthal appears to be terminated by a hill, which the road ascends in zigzags. From the top the Gross-Glockner is visible; to the left the Möll forms a fine waterfall *(Zlappfall)*, 260' high (now made accessible). The road ascends to the right and soon reaches (2 M.) —

Heiligenblut (4165'; **Rupertihaus*, R. 1½ fl., with fine view; **Bernard's Inn*, near the church, R. 1-1½ fl.; *Post*, well spoken of), finely situated in a green Alpine valley, overlooked by the bold snow-pyramid of the Gross-Glockner. It derives its name from a phial of the 'Holy Blood' said to have been brought from Constantinople by St. Briccius. This relic is now preserved in an elegant ciborium, 42' in height, in the church here, an edifice of the 15th century, which also contains a handsome carved altar and the monument of St. Briccius (in the crypt). In the churchyard are the graves of the Marquis Pallavicini (p. 159) and Herr Crommelin, with the guides Ranggetiner and Rubesoier, who all lost their lives on the Glocknerwand on June 26th, 1886. The *Calvarienberg* (¼ hr.) affords a good view of the Gross-Glockner; to the left the three Leiterköpfe, to the right the Romariswandkopf (p. 159), in the background the Johannisberg (p. 164).

The **Obere Fleiss**, ¾ hr. to the E. of Heiligenblut, is a finer and more open point of view. The path descends to the left by Bernard's Inn, crosses the brook, and ascends to the left (route to the Calvarienberg). By the (10 min.) large house we go straight on, following the upper path (good and well-defined) at a nearly uniform level; 25 min., the chalet *Zur Untern Fleiss*. In 5 min. more the path descends and crosses the *Fleissbach* (p. 165), and then ascends to the right through wood to the (10 min.) *Inn zur Obern Fleiss* (plain). The *Fleiss Chapel* (4725'), a little farther on, is the best point of view. — A direct path (fine views) leads from the Fleiss along the hills to (2½ hrs.) Döllach (p. 161), passing the scattered farms of *Apriach* and *Mitten*. The descent is steep.

Excursions (guides, *Johann Kramser*, *Joseph Tribuser*, *Veit*, *Lorenz*, and *Anton Granögger*, *Georg Bäuerle*, *Georg Bernhard*, *Anton Wallner*, *Matt. Aslaber*, *Anton*, *Franz*, and *Georg Lackner*, *Jos. Bernsteiner*, *Jos. Kellner*, *Joh. Moser*, *Jak. Pichler*, *Joh.* and *Peter Rupitsch*, and *Ant. Schmidt*). The president of the guides is to be found every evening at the inn for the purpose of making arrangements as to guides and porters. — Horse from Heiligenblut to the Glocknerhaus 5, Franz-Josefs-Höhe 6 fl. (with side-saddle 1 fl. extra); to the Pfandelscharten Glacier 6 fl. 30 kr.; to the Hochthor 3½ fl. — *One-horse Carriage* to Döllach 3, Winklern 5, Dölsach 10 fl.

The chief attraction near Heiligenblut is the view from the *Franz-Josefs-Höhe, vying with the most sublime in Switzerland. A good bridle-path (road in progress; guide, unnecessary, to the Glocknerhaus 2 fl., there and back 2 fl. 60 kr.; to the Franz-Josefs-

Höhe and back 3 fl.) ascends to the Glocknerhaus in 3 hrs.; thence to the Franz-Josefs-Höhe 1 hr. more (descent to Heiligenblut 3 hrs.). Immediately beyond Heiligenblut we descend to the left, and after 10 min. cross to the right bank of the Möll. By a (1/4 hr.) chapel, where the path to the Leiterthal (p. 160) diverges to the left, we recross the stream. In 5 min. more we cross the *Gutthalbach*, and then ascend. To the left, on the opposite slope, is the *Kessel Fall*, partly concealed by pines, while the Möll, the discharge of the Pasterze, is precipitated over the rocks far below. On the height, where the path turns to the right, a fine retrospect is obtained of the Möllthal. A few paces farther on the Pasterze Glacier comes in sight. The path now ascends gradually, partly through wood, to the *Sattel-Alp* and the (1 hr.) *Briccius Chapel* (5290′), opposite the **Leiter Fall*. Close by is a good spring. Then another ascent. After 40 min. the path ascends by steps hewn in the rock, called the *Böse Platte*, beyond which the Glockner is disclosed to view. We next mount a rocky saddle by zigzags. At the (1/2 hr.) top (the *Brettboden*, 6880′) the path divides (the footpath in a straight direction, leading round an angle of rock, being shorter than the bridle-path to the right, but soon rejoining it). We then ascend the pastures to the (20 min.) **Glocknerhaus** on the *Elisabethruhe* (7030′), built by the Austrian Alpine Club, and affording an excellent view of the Pasterze and the Glockner (**Inn*, bed 1 fl. 60 kr., in separate room much dearer; admission by day 20 kr.; telephone to Heiligenblut).

The Franz-Josefs-Höhe is reached in 1-1 1/4 hr. (guide 1 fl., unnecessary; mule 3 1/2 fl.). The path crosses the *Pfandelschartenbach* (p. 142) to the (1/4 hr.) *Wallner-Hütte* (7025′). Above the hut we ascend to the right, along the brook; at a (5 min.) spring we turn to the left, rounding an angle of the *Freiwand*, high above the magnificent seracs of the bluish-green glacier. In 3/4 hr. more we reach the ****Franz-Josefs-Höhe** (7933′), a point of view on the rock-strewn flank of the Freiwand, which commands a complete survey of the huge *Pasterze Glacier* (6 M. in length by 1 M. in width; area nearly 8000 acres). Immediately before us towers the Gross-Glockner, with its two peaks; to the left of it are the Adlersruhe, Hohenwartkopf, Kellersberg, Schwerteck, Schwert, and the three Leiterköpfe; to the right of the Glockner rise the serrated Glocknerwand (Hofmannspitze), Romariswandkopf, Schneewinkelkopf, Untere Oedenwinkel-Scharte, the white pyramid of the Johannisberg, Obere Oedenwinkel-Scharte, and Hohe Riffl; the three rocky peaks in the upper basin of the Pasterze are the Kleine, Grosse, and Hohe Burgstall. A slab of marble on the Franz-Josefs-Höhe, protected by an iron door, is to the memory of Carl Hofmann of Munich, a distinguished mountaineer, who fell at Sedan in 1870.

Few travellers extend their walk beyond the Franz-Josefs-Höhe; but, if time permit, it is well worth while to prolong it to the *Hofmanns-Hütte* (guide advisable; from the Glocknerhaus, there and back, 1 fl. 80 kr.). The path descends a little, skirting and traversing the moraine, then crosses a

nearly level part of the glacier and finally ascends to the (1¼ hr.) **Hofmanns-Hütte** (8015'), in the *Gamsgrube*, a hollow at the base of the *Fuscherkarkopf*. The hut, erected by Archduke John (and formerly called *Johanns-Hütte*), and repaired in 1870 by Hr. Hofmann and Hr. Stüdl, is the starting-point for a number of fine excursions, although most travellers prefer to spend the night at the Glocknerhaus.

ASCENTS FROM THE GLOCKNERHAUS OR FROM THE HOFMANNS-HÜTTE (for experts only, with competent guides; the charges given are from the Glocknerhaus, where guides are always to be found; telephone from Heiligenblut). — The **Fuscherkarkopf** (10,945'; guide 4½ fl.), affording an excellent survey of the Glockner group, is ascended from the (2¼ hrs.) Hofmanns-Hütte in 3 hrs. by the Gamsgrube and the S.W. arête (steep at first). — The **Sinnabeleck** or *Sonnenwelleck* (10,705'), the E. neighbour of the Fuscherkarkopf, is ascended from the Glocknerhaus by the E. slope of the *Freiwand* and the *Freiwand Glacier* in 4 hrs. (not particularly interesting). (From the Fuscherkarkopf to the Sinnabeleck, by following the sharp arête, which sinks towards its centre, 1 hr.)

The **Mittlere Bärenkopf** (10,920') is ascended from the (2¼ hrs.) Hofmanns-Hütte in 3 hrs. (guide 5 fl.). The route leads across the arm of the upper Pasterze which descends from the *Breitkopf* (10,350') to the (2 hrs.) *Eiswandbüchel* (10,490') and ascends a snow-arête to the (1¼ hr.) *Mittlere Bärenkopf* (11,020'). We may then descend to the E. to the *Obere Bockkar-Scharte* or *Keilscharte* (10,400') and then ascend again to the (1¼ hr.) **Grosse Bärenkopf** (11,175'). Thence we descend to the *Bockkar Glacier* by the Scharte (7850') between the Grosse Bärenkopf and the Hohe Dock, and return by the *Bockkar-Scharte* to the Hofmanns-Hütte. — The **Grosse Burgstall** (9720'), reached from the Hofmanns-Hütte in 2 hrs. by crossing the upper plateau of the Pasterze, commands a good survey of the glacier. This expedition may be combined with the preceding, by going direct from the Burgstall to the (1 hr.) *Eiswandbüchel* (see above).

The **Grosse Wiesbachhorn** (11,710'; from the Glocknerhaus 9-10 hrs.; guide 9, to Ferleiten 12, to the Rainer-Hütte 14 fl.), a grand but very trying tour. From the Hofmanns-Hütte we cross the Bockkar-Scharte (p. 143) to the *Bockkar Glacier;* then ascend to the left to the *Obere Bockkar-Scharte* between the *Mittlere* and the *Grosse Bärenkopf* (see above) and skirt the latter on its N.W. side to the *Gruber-Scharte* (10,145), to the N.W. of the *Hohe Dock*. We then traverse the névé, pass the *Glockerin* (11,235'), between the *Vordere* and the *Hintere Bratschenkopf* (11,205'), and thus reach the *Wielinger Scharte* (p. 145), whence we follow the S.W. arête to the summit. Descent to the *Kaindl-Hütte*, see p. 145; to *Ferleiten*, see p. 141.

The **Johannisberg** (11,375'; from the Glocknerhaus 7-8hrs.; guide 6 fl.). The route ascends across the middle Pasterze basin from the Franz-Josephs-Höhe, in the direction of the *Kleine Burgstall* (8925'); then ascends to the left to the highest Pasterze basin, traverses wide expanses of snow, and lastly ascends somewhat steeply to the summit by the E. arête. On the W. side the mountain descends in huge precipices to the Oedenwinkel Glacier in the Stubach-Thal. Splendid survey of the Glockner group, and extensive view towards the N. (Zeller See, etc.). This ascent may easily be combined with the route over the Riffl thor (see pp. 165, 145).

The **Hohe Riffl** (10,980'; 5 hrs.), from the (2¼ hrs.) Hofmanns-Hütte past the Riffl thor (p. 165), and lastly up a steep snow-arête, is another fine point.

The **Schneewinkelkopf** (11,450'), from the (2¼ hrs.) Hofmanns-Hütte 4-5 hrs. (guide 6 fl.). As far as the upper basin of the Pasterze Glacier we follow the Johannisberg route (see above). Then a wide circuit to the depression between the *Eiskögele* (11,280') and the Schneewinkelkopf, whence the N.W. snow-arête leads to the summit. Steep descent to Kals by the *Lapenwitz Glacier*, 6 hrs. (guide 11 fl.).

The ascent of the ***Gross-Glockner** (12,460'), 8½-9 hrs. from Heiligenblut, is fatiguing but not very difficult for practised mountaineers (guide from the Glocknerhaus 8, with descent to Kals 9 fl.). The Klein-Glockner was ascended for the first time in 1799 by Count Salm-Reifferscheid, Bishop of Gurk, while the Gross-Glockner was first ascended the year following

by a student named Stanig. The first ascent from Kals (p. 158) was made in 1855.

From Heiligenblut in 3 hrs., or from the *Glocknerhaus* (p. 163) in 2½ hrs. by the Kals path (p. 160) to the *Leiter-Hütte* (6615'; p. 160). We then ascend to the right to the (2½ hrs.) *Salms-Hütte* (9040'), on the *Schwerteck*, and thence across the *Leiterkees* to the (1½ hr.) *Hohenwart-Scharte* (10,445') and the (¾ hr.) *Erzherzog-Johanns-Hütte* on the *Adlersruhe* (11,370'), where the route unites with that from Kals (see p. 159). Thence to the summit, 1-1¼ hr. This route is rendered easier by spending the night in the Salms-Hütte (primitive and damp; new hut projected) or the Erzherzogs-Johanns-Hütte, and ascending thence early in the morning.

The 'HOFMANNSWEG is much more interesting than this (known as the 'Leiterweg'), but should be attempted only by experts, and only when the snow is in a favourable condition (5½-6½ hrs.). This route leads from the Glocknerhaus to the (1 hr.) *Franz-Josefs-Höhe* (p. 163), descends to the Pasterze, crosses the glacier (here in good condition), and then climbs toilsomely and steeply, viâ the *Aeussere Glocknerkar Glacier* to the (3½-4 hrs.) *Adlersruhe* and the (1-1¼ hr.) summit.

OTHER ASCENTS FROM HEILIGENBLUT. The **Sandkopf** (10,120'), easily ascended in 5 hrs. (with guide), is a fine point of view. From the Fleiss Inn (p. 162) we ascend across the pastures of the *Mönichberg*, passing two crosses (7920' and 9035'). The last part of the ascent is over debris and rock. — The **Brennkogl** (9910') is ascended through the *Gutthal* in 5 hrs. (guide; comp. p. 142). — The *Hochnarr* (10,690') and the *Sonnblick* (10,180') may each be ascended from the Seebichlhaus in about 3 hrs. (see below).

PASSES. FROM THE GLOCKNERHAUS TO KALS BY THE BERGER-THÖRL (6½-7 hrs.; guide 5 fl.; provisions necessary), see p. 160.

OVER THE RIFFLTHOR TO THE KAPRUNER-THAL (from the Glocknerhaus to the Rainer-Hütte 10-11 hrs.; guide 9 fl.), laborious. The **Riffl thor** (10,220'), between the *Hohe Riffl* (10,980') and the *Vordere Bärenkopf* (10,705'), is reached viâ the upper Pasterze basin and past the *Johannisberg*. Descent across the *Karlinger Glacier*, keeping to the right above the ice-fall (caution necessary owing to the wide, though not numerous crevasses, which often intersect the whole glacier), to the *Mooserboden* and the *Rainer-Hütte* (p. 144).

OVER THE OBERE OEDENWINKEL-SCHARTE TO THE STUBACH-THAL (from the Glocknerhaus to the Rudolfs-Hütte 10 hrs.; guide 10 fl.), also trying. The route to the Riffl thor (see above) is followed as far as the middle of the Pasterze basin. Here we turn to the left and ascend to the **Obere Oedenwinkel-Scharte** (10,560'), which lies between the *Hohe Riffl* and the *Johannisberg*. The descent to the *Oedenwinkel Glacier* and the *Rudolfs-Hütte* (p. 158) is precipitous and difficult. — The **Untere Oedenwinkel-Scharte** (10,480'), between the Johannisberg and the Eiskögele, crossed by Messrs. Hofmann and Stüdl from the Stubach-Thal for the first time in 1869, is very difficult and dangerous.

From the Glocknerhaus over the *Pfandel-Scharte*, the *Fuscherkar-Scharte*, or *Bockkar-Scharte* to *Ferleiten*, see pp. 142, 143 (the first accomplished more conveniently in this direction than the other; guide to Ferleiten 7 fl., if two days be spent 8 fl.). — From Heiligenblut over the *Hochthor* of the *Heiligenbluter Tauern* to *Rauris* or *Ferleiten*, see p. 141.

OVER THE SONNBLICK TO KOLM-SAIGURN (RAURIS), or to the NASSFELD (GASTEIN), not difficult for experts (9-10 hrs., with guide). From Heiligenblut to (¾ hr.) the *Fleiss Inn*, see p. 162. A bridle-path ascends hence on the right bank of the *Fleissthal*, which (¼ hr. farther) divides into the *Grosse Fleissthal* to the N. and the *Kleine Fleissthal* to the E. We ascend the latter to the (2½ hrs.) *Seebichlhaus* (8085'; Inn in summer) and the *Zirm-See* (8220'), a small lake in a rocky basin at the foot of the *Goldzechkopf* (10,010'). The *Gjaidtroghöhe* (9790'), between the Kleine and the Grosse Fleiss, is easily ascended from this point in 2 hrs. and affords a fine view of the Glockner and Goldberg groups. From the Seebichlhaus we proceed viâ the *Seebichl* and the *Kleine Fleisskees*, latterly climbing a steep slope of névé, to the *Kleine Fleiss-Scharte* (9775') and across the arête

to the left to the (2½ hrs.) **Zittelhaus** (p. 138). The descent is made by the *Vogelmaier-Ochsenkar Glacier* to the *Neubau* and (3 hrs.) *Kolm-Saigurn* (p. 138), or from the Neubau viâ the Riffel-Scharte to (4 hrs.) the *Nassfeld* (p. 136). A longer and more fatiguing, but for experts highly attractive route leads from the Sonnblick by the *Herzog Ernst* (9620') and the *Schareck* (10,270') to the (6-7 hrs.) *Nassfeld-Haus* (comp. pp. 138, 136; guide from Heiligenblut to Gastein viâ the Sonnblick and Riffel-Scharte 16, viâ the Schareck 17 fl.).

OVER THE GOLDZECH-SCHARTE TO KOLM-SAIGURN, 8-9 hrs., with guide, for adepts only. From (3½ hrs.) the *Seebichlhaus* (see above), we pass high above the S.E. bank of the Zirm-See, then across ice and rock to a deserted miners' house and to the (1½ hr.) **Goldzech-Scharte** (9220'), lying between the Hochnarr on the N. and the Goldzechkopf on the S. [From the pass to the summit of the **Hochnarr** (10,690'), an easy ascent of 1½ hr. (from Heiligenblut 6 hrs.); view magnificent.] To the S. a fatiguing route leads viâ the *Goldzechkopf* and the *Pilatus-Scharte* to the (2 hrs.) top of the *Sonnblick* (see above).] We descend from the pass over the *Goldzech-kees* (sometimes much crevassed) by the 'Erfurter Weg' to (3-4 hrs.) *Kolm-Saigurn* (p. 138). Thence to *Rauris*, see p. 138; over the *Pochhard-Scharte* or the *Riffel-Scharte* to *Gastein*, see p. 136.

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34. From Munich to Innsbruck viâ Rosenheim and Kufstein.

Comp. Maps, pp. 44, 60, 188, 52.

109 M. Railway. Express in 4-4¼ hrs.; ordinary trains in 5½-8½ hrs.

From Munich to (40 M.) *Rosenheim*, see R. 13. The line turns to the S. and follows the left bank of the *Inn*. At (45 M.) *Raubling* a bridge spans the river to *Neubeuern* (Niggl, Glaserwirth), commanded by a château on a wooded hill. About 3½ M. to the S. lie the mineral baths of *Nussdorf*.

49 M. **Brannenburg** (1550′; **Inn* at the station; *Schlosswirth*, in the village), a summer-resort, with a château, lies at the base of the mountains, ¾ M. to the W. (Beautiful view from the Bierkeller, to the S. of the village.)

Excursions (guides, *Mart. Holzner* and *Jos. Huber*). *Schwarzlack-Kapelle*, ½ hr. to the N.W., with a fine view of the plain; *Biber* (1710′), a hill with pretty forest-paths and views, 20 min. to the S.E.; *St. Margarethen*, at the mouth of the *Reindler-Thal* (¾ hr. to the S.); *In den Grund* (valley of the *Förchenbach*), with a fine waterfall (1¼ hr.; thence through a tunnel 100 yds. long to the *Tatzelwurm* in 1¼ hr.; comp. p. 58); ascent of the *Petersberg* (see below), an admirable point of view, 2 hrs. (from Fischbach 1¼ hr.). — The *Ramboldplatte (4665′), ascended viâ the *Schiefgraben-Alpe* and the *Rambold-Alpe* (Rfmts.) in 2½ hrs., commands a fine view of the Chiemsee, the Kaisergebirge, etc. — *Wendelstein (6035′), 4½-5 hrs. (marked path; guide not indispensable; provisions should be taken). The cart-road passes *St. Margarethen* and enters the *Reindler-Thal*, through which it ascends towards (2 hrs.) the *Mitter-Alpe* (3810′; to the left). Thence a footpath ascends to the (¾ hr.) saddle above the *Reindler-Alp* (4690′), which we leave to the right, skirts the W. side of the Wendelstein, and joins the Birkenstein route (p. 56) to (1½ hr.) the *Wendelstein-Haus* (p. 57).

At (51 M.) *Fischbach* (Bräuhaus) the line approaches the Inn. On a rock to the right is the ruin of *Falkenstein*, with a restored tower, and high above it is the pilgrimage-chapel on the *Petersberg*. Opposite rise the *Heuberg* (4490′) and *Kranzhorn* (4485′). The train crosses the *Auerbach* to (56 M.) **Oberaudorf** (1580′; **Zum Brünnstein*, at the station; the village (Hofwirth; Lambacher), with the ruined *Auerburg* on a hill, lies ½ M. to the S.

Excursions (guides, *Isidor März Junior* and *Senior*, *Joh. Bapt. März*). To the *Weber an der Wand* (¼ hr.); *Gfaller Mühle*, with a small cascade (¾ hr.; Wolfschlucht Inn); to the *Tatzelwurm* (fine waterfall), in the *Auerbach-Thal*, 2½ hrs. (thence to *Bairisch-Zell*, see p. 58). — Kranzhorn (4485′), 3-3½ hrs., easy and attractive. We cross the Auerbach to the right to the ferry at the (½ hr.) *Zollhaus;* then follow the road to the left to (½ M.) *Mühlgraben* (Inn), and thence take the marked path to (2½ hrs.) the summit. — *Brünnstein (5365′), an interesting ascent of 4-4½ hrs. The marked path leads viâ the Gfaller Mühle and *Wildgrub* to (2½ hrs.) the *Himmelmoos-Alp* (4400′; Rfmts.), prettily situated, whence it ascends to the right to the (¾ hr.) chapel on the S.E. peak (shelter-hut). Magnificent view of the Kaisergebirge, Tanern, Inn Valley, etc.; to the right, the Wendelstein. — The interesting ascent of the *Traithen (6080′) may be made from the Himmelmoos-Alp in 2 hrs., with guide, viâ the *Steilen-Alp*, whence a stiff climb to the right leads to the arête and the summit (comp. p. 58). — Route to *Kössen*, see p. 66.

The train now crosses the *Klausenbach* and reaches (59½ M.) *Kiefersfelden* (Schrecker's Inn; Restaurant zum Kiefer), with a rustic

theatre, in which the peasants perform popular dramas (every Sun. in summer). Near the *König-Otto-Kapelle*, erected to commemorate the departure of King Otho of Greece (1833), the train crosses the frontier of the Tyrol, enters the *Klause* (see below), a narrow defile, and approaches —

62 M. **Kufstein** (1600′; **Auracher Bräu; **Post*, on the Inn, pens. from 2½ fl.; **Eggerbräu*, moderate; *Drei Könige*, plain, good wine; *Zur Gräfin; **Hirsch; Hôtel Gisela*, R. 1 fl.; *Traube*, both on the left bank, near the station; *Rail. Restaurant;* wine at *Schickedanz's*), a small town of 3767 inhab., frequented as a summer-resort for the sake of its beautiful scenery. An interesting visit may be paid to the deserted fortress of *Geroldseck* (1990′), the only frontier-fortress retained by the Bavarians at the end of the campaign of 1809. It was besieged in 1504 by Maximilian I. The Bavarian commandant, believing it impregnable, caused the walls to be swept with brooms, in derisive allusion to the impotence of the emperor's cannon. The latter, however, sent for some heavy ordnance from Innsbruck, destroyed the walls, and executed the commandant for his temerity. Fine view from the **Calvarienberg*, ½ M. from the railway-station. To the left, near the chapel in the cemetery, is the grave of *List*, the political economist, who shot himself here in 1846. At the foot of the (¼ M.) *Kienbichl*, at the mouth of the romantic *Kiengraben*, are the baths of **Kienbergklamm* (also a Pension), well fitted up (bath 40-50 kr., very agreeable water). Lodgings may also be obtained in the neighbouring *Villa Roesl*, with a pretty garden, and *Villa Scherl*.

Excursions (guides: *Mich. Pirkner*, *Ant. Schwaighofer*, and *A. Tavernaro* at Kufstein, *Jos. Auer* at Schwendt, *Thom. Widauer* and *Jos. Zintinger* at Hinterstein). On the left bank of the Inn, ½ M. from the station, is the **Hôtel Zeller Burg*, at the foot of the wooded *Zeller Rain*. — Crossing the railway at the station, we may proceed, past *Zell* and the swimming-baths (well fitted up), to the (½ hr.) *Ed* (*Inn, R. 40 kr.). About ½ hr. farther on a path diverging to the right from the road to Thiersee-Landl (p. 58) leads to the wood-girt *Längsee* (fine view of the Kaiser). — Another walk follows the high-road along the Inn to (40 min.) the *Klause* (see above; *Inn, good cuisine; view). — Ascent of the **Thierberg** (2370′; 1 hr.). The path ascends through wood to the left below the railway-station, and passes the upper *Thierberg Farm*. Beautiful view from the tower on the top, which dates from the 11th cent. (key and rfmts. from the 'hermit'). A forest-path descends hence on the N. side of the Thierberg, ascends to the right at the cottage, and after 20 min. descends to the left to (5 min.) the **Hechtsee*, embosomed in wood, and affording an admirable view (from its W. bank) of the Kaiser. We now return up the hill, skirting the edge of the wood, and at the farm-houses descend to the right to the (20 min.) *König-Otto-Kapelle* (see above), and the (10 min.) *Klause* (see above). — *Thiersee-Thal*, *Landl*, and *Bairisch-Zell*, see pp. 58, 57 (one-horse carr. from Kufstein to Urspring 12 fl.). An easy and well-marked route leads from Vorder-Thiersee to the top of the **Pentling** (5125′; 2½ hrs.). The view is interfered with by trees but is still fine. — The **Duxerköpfl** (2420′; ¾ hr.), with fine view of the Innthal, Kaiser-Gebirge, etc., is ascended by proceeding to the left from Bad Kienbergklamm over the *Kienberg*. — The **Brandkogl** or **Gamsberg** (4760′), the highest point of the *Brentenjoch* range, ascended in 3½ hrs. by the *Daxer-Alpe* and the *Brentenjoch-Alpe*, affords a splendid survey of the Kaiser-Gebirge and the Innthal (guide 2 fl.). Descent

viâ the *Betttersteig* to (3½ hrs.) *Hinterbärnbad* (see below), rather trying (guide, desirable, 2½ fl.); or by the *Steinberg Alp* and *Waller Alp* to (3 hrs.) the *Hintersteiner See* (marked path; guide, not indispensable for experts, 3 fl.).

***Kaiser-Thal** (3½ hrs. to Hinterbärnbad; marked path; guide 1½ fl., unnecessary). A meadow-path (with direction-boards) leads to the N. to (1¼ M.) *Sparchen*, a mill and iron-work at the narrow mouth of the valley (guide-post to the *Kaiserbad* inn and baths, ¾ M.), where the *Sparchenbach* forms a fine fall (best viewed from the bridge). We ascend the path beyond the bridge, just behind the mill, and the steps to the right by the cross; 20 min., a bench ('*Neapelbank*'), affording a fine view of Kufstein, overshadowed by the Pentling, and of the Inn Valley up to the Stubaier Ferner. Thence by a good path, high above the valley, passing the six 'Kaiserhöfe', the (¼ hr.) third of which (*Veitenhof*) is a rustic tavern, while a chapel near the (20 min.) *Pfandlhof*, the fonrth farm, affords the best survey of the valley. [From the Veitenhof a marked path leads to the top of the *Teufelskanzel* in ½ hr. (steady head necessary).] From the (½ hr.) sixth *Kaiserhof* (2790'), which commands a fine view of the huge precipices of the *Wilde Kaiser*, two paths lead to Hinterbärnbad. One (1½ hr.) descends through wood to the right to the *Vordere Triftktause* (2475') in the Kaiser-Thal, crosses the stream issuing from the *Bären-Thal*, proceeds through the *Bärenbad-Klause* to the left bank of the *Sparchenbach*, and passes the chapel of *Mariahilf auf dem Stein*. The other and preferable route (marked path; 2 hrs.) ascends to the left viâ the *Böden-Alp*, the *Hochleit-Alp*, the *Bären-Thal*, and the *Längeck*, enjoying throughout a fine view of the Wilde Kaiser, to the grandly situated **Hinterbärnbad Club Hut** (2725'; *Inn in summer). The **Stripsenkopf** (5905'), ascended from this point viâ the *Stripsen-Alp* in 3 hrs. (marked path; guide not indispensable), commands an excellent panorama of the Kaiser-Gebirge. A similar bnt more imposing view is obtained from the ***Feldberg** (5950'), ascended from the Stripsen-Alp viâ *Tristecken* in 1½ hr., or (better) from the *Feld-Alpe* (see below) in 1 hr. The descent may be made viâ the *Scheibenbichlberg* to (3 hrs.) *Griesenau* (see below). — An interesting, but difficult ascent is that of the ***Elmauer Haltspitze** (7690'), the highest summit of the Kaiser-Gebirge, which may be accomplished from the Hinterbärnbad Hut in 5-6 hrs. (gnide 4 fl., including descent to Elmau 5 fl.), viâ the *Untere* and *Obere Schartinger Boden*, the *Rothe Rinnscharte* (wire-rope), and the *Achselrinne* (comp. p. 189). At the top are the open *Haltspitz Hut* and an iron cross 10' high. — Ascent of the **Sonneneck** (7410'), a splendid point of view, from the Hinterbärnbad Hut, through the *Gamskarl*, and across the *Gamskarlköpfl* (6705'), in 5 hrs. (guide 4 fl.), interesting, but rather fatiguing. Descent by the *Wiesberg*, the *Kaiser-Hochalpe*, and the *Kaiser-Niederalpe* to (3 hrs.) *Bärnstatt* (p. 171), steep at first (wire-rope). — An interesting but somewhat trying pass (red and white marks; guide 4½ fl., unnecessary for adepts) leads from the Hinterbärnbad Hut across the (2 hrs.) **Stripsen-Joch** (5185'), between the *Todtenkirchl* (7995'; ascent very difficult) on the right and the *Stripsenkopf* (see above) on the left, to the (2½ hrs.) *Griesner-Alp* (Inn), in the *Kaiserbach-Thal*. Fine views of the Kaiser-Gebirge. We may here take either the road to the left leading through the *Kohtnthal* to *Schwendt* and (2½ hrs.) *Kössen* (p. 65), or that to the right to *Gasteig* (two rustic inns) and (2½ hrs.) *St. Johann* (p. 189). — A marked path (gnide from Kufstein, not indispensable, 4½-5 fl.) leads from Hinterbärnbad viâ the *Längeck* (see above) and the (2 hrs.) saddle (4685') to the left of the *Ropanzen* (5165'; ascent ½ hr., recommended) to the (¼ hr.) **Feld-Alpe** (4420') and through the *Habersauer-Thal* to (3¼ hrs.) *Watchsee* (p. 66). The **Feldberg* (see above) may be ascended from the Feld-Alpe in 1 hr.

A path, indicated by red marks and affording flue views of the Kaiser-Gebirge, leads to the left from a point about 5 min. beyond the *Pfandlhof* (see above), viâ the *Rietz-Alp* to the (1½ hr., 3 hrs. from Kufstein) ***Vorder-Kaiserfelden Hut** (4550'; Inn in summer), commanding a flue view. Thence we may ascend the *Naunspitze* (5380'; guide from Kufstein, nnnecessary, 2 fl.) in ½ hr. (good view of the Innthal as far as the Stubaier Ferner), and the ***Pyramidenspitze** (6560'; guide 2½ fl.; splendid view), the highest

peak of the *Hintere Kaiser*, in 3-3½ hrs. (viâ the Hinterkaiserfelden-Alp; at the top a cross 16½' high). An interesting, though toilsome path, indicated by red marks (guide advisable), leads from the Naunspitze across the plateau of the Hintere Kaiser and past the *Zwölferkogel*, the saddle of *Egersgrinn*, the *Vogelbad*, and the *Elferkogel* to (2½ hrs.) the Pyramidenspitze. From Vorder-Kaiserfelden to the *Hinterbärnbad Hut* (see above), 2 hrs. (marked path; guide not indispensable).

From Kufstein to Söll (3½ hrs.). A path (marked with red) leads to the S. viâ *Mitterndorf*, passes beneath the wire-rope railway, and at (½ hr.) a finger-post descends to the right to (¼ hr.) *Egersdach* in the *Glemmthal*. We then pass some large cement-kilns and ascend the road leading through the *Weissach-Thal* to the (½ hr.) *Schmidl Inn* in *Eiberg*. Then, high above the right bank of the Weissach (to the left, the path viâ the Steinerne Stiege to the Hintersteiner See, see below) and across it to (2 hrs.) *Söll* on the left bank (p. 189). — To the Hinterstein Lake (p. 189), 3 hrs., an attractive route. At the (½ hr.) above-mentioned finger-post our route ascends to the left through wood (path to the right to Glemm, see above), passes the *Locherer-Kapelle* and *Haberg*, crosses the *Gaisbach*, and reaches (1 hr.) the farms of *Eiberg (Neuberg)*. We then either skirt the *Eiberg* to the left, viâ *Ried*; or (shorter and much more interesting) follow the footpath to the right, viâ the *Steinerne Stiege*, a path hewn in the face of the cliff (without danger), to (¾ hr.) *Widauer's Inn*, ½ M. from the W. end of the picturesque wood-girt *Hintersteiner See (2630'), which is overhung by the steep sides of the Hintere Kaiser. [Round the N. side of the lake to (¾ hr.) *Bärnstatt*, see p. 189.] We now return through the *Weissach-Thal* viâ Eiberg and Schmidl (see above).

67 M. *Langkampfen*, at the foot of the *Pentling* (p. 169).

A road leads from Langkampfen viâ *Nieder-Breitenbach* and through the *Moosenthal* to (3 M.) Mariastein (1895'; **Inn*), a village on a small lake, with an old château and two churches perched one above another on a lofty rock. Thence we may go on foot over the *Angerberg* to (¾ hr.) *Angath* and cross the Inn to (½ hr.) *Wörgl*; or follow the ridge of the Angerberg to the S.W. to (1½ hr.) *Klein-Söll* (1945'; Inn; good view), descend viâ *Ober-Breitenbach*, and ferry across to (½ hr.) *Kundl* (see below).

The railway now crosses to the right bank of the Inn. To the left, near (69½ M.) *Kirchbichl* (Oberreitner), is the Perlmoos Portland Cement Factory.

A road leads hence to the E., passing the cement works, to (2¼ M.) Häring (1940'; *Inn*), with the frequented *Francisci-Bad* (water 86° Fahr.), at the foot of the *Bölven*. The attractive and easy ascent of the *Jufinger Jöchl* (3885') from this point takes 1¼ hr. That of the *Kleine Bölven* (5115'; 2 hrs.), a fine point of view (p. 189), is more fatiguing.

The train now crosses the *Brixenthaler Ache*.

72 M. **Wörgl** (1665'; *Rail. Restaurant*, with beds; *Rose*, near the railway-station), the junction of the Salzburg line (RR. 36, 25). The village (**Neue Post; Alte Post; Lamm*) lies ½ M. to the S. Near it is the small *Bad Eisenstein* (Inn; bath 30 kr.). — Ascent of the **Hohe Salve*, see p. 186; to *St. Johann* viâ *Elmau*, see p. 189.

To the left beyond (76 M.) *Kundl*, on the high-road, is the church of *St. Leonhard*, said to have been founded by Emp. Henry II. in 1019. On the N. side of the broad Innthal extends the long *Brandenberger Joch* (4945'). On the S. side of the old town of (80 M.) *Rattenberg* (*Stern; Kramerbräu; Ledererbräu; Adler) the train threads a short tunnel. We then skirt the Inn for a short time.

81½ M. **Brixlegg** (1720'; *Vogl; Goldener Hirsch* or *Judenwirth;*

Herrenhaus; Schreyer; **Wolf*, with restaurant, at the station), situated at the confluence of the *Alpbach* and the Inn, with lead and copper smelting-works, is a favourite summer-resort. Passion-plays are performed here every few years. On the Alpbach, 1/2 M. to the S., are the baths of *Mehrn*.

Excursions (guides, *Jos. Kirchner* of Brixlegg, *J. G. Hörhager*, *R. Laimgruber*, and *Joh. Nussbaumer* of Kramsach). About 2 M. to the S. is the *Matzen-Park*, surrounding the new château of *Matzen* (see below; adm. on presentation of visiting-card). — To (3/4 hr.) **Kramsach** (*Zum Glashaus*, brewery and pension), prettily situated on the left bank of the Inn, at the mouth of the *Brandenberger Ache*, with glass-works and a large timber-boom. On the left bank of the Ache is Achenrain (*Gappenwirth*, with garden, well spoken of), with a château and brass-foundry. In the Achenthal, 1/4 hr. farther on, is the handsome convent of *Mariathal*. A marked path ascends hence to the right (N.E.), passing the *Buchsee* and *Krummsee*, to the (1/2 hr.) small and aznre *Rainthaler See* (1820'), at the base of the *Brandenberger Joch*. Still farther up (3/4 hr.), amid fine woods, is the small *Bergisteiner See* (fine view of the Inn valley from the hill 1/2 M. from the E. end of the lake). — To **Strass**, at the month of the Zillerthal, 1 1/2 hr.: the road leads past the châteaux of *Matzen* (see above) and *Lichtenwerth* to *St. Gertraudi* (on the right the ruin of *Kropfsberg*, on the left the *Reitherkogl*, see below), and then crosses the Ziller (fine view of the valley) to *Strass* (p. 193). — A pleasant excnrsion may be made to (1/2 hr.) **Reith** (2080'; Inn), and (2 hrs.) the top of the *Reitherkogl* (4375'; guide 2 fl.). The summit is now overgrown with trees but affords a few pretty peeps. — Through the **Alpbach-Thal** to (2 1/2 hrs.) the prettily-situated village of *Alpbach* (3200'; Knollenwirth); from the head of the valley we may proceed to the W., past the *Wiedersberger Horn* (p. 193), to *Fügen* in the Zillerthal. — **Gratlspitze** (6200'; refuge-hut), by marked path from Brixlegg in 3 1/2-4 hrs. (guide 2 1/2 fl.); not difficult. Splendid view. Small inn on the *Holzalpl*, 1 hr. below the top. — The **Marchspitze** (6565') is ascended from Kramsach in 3 1/2 hrs. by a marked path leading viâ (1 hr.) *Lipperheide's Ruh* (fine view), the *Pletzach-Alp*, and the *Ladoi-Alp* to the (1 1/2 hr.) magnificently situated *Zireiner Alp*, then up to the saddle past the *Zireiner See* (5870') and to the left to (1 hr.) the summit (beautiful view). — Another grand point of view is the **Vordere Sonnwend-Joch** (7295'), ascended from Kramsach viâ the *Pletzach-Alp*, and the *Berg-Alp* in 5 hrs., with guide. — From Kramsach to *Steinberg* (6 hrs., viâ *Aschau;* guide advisable), see p. 53. — Through the *Brandenberger Thal* to *Falepp*, 9-10 hrs.; see p. 56. The high-lying church of (2 1/2 hrs.) *Brandenberg* (3000'; Inn) commands a fine view.

The train crosses the Inn. On the right bank, on the rocky hills between the river and road, rise the castles of *Matzen* and *Lichtenwerth*, and, farther on, the ruin of *Kropfsberg*. 84 M. *Zillerthal* (ferry to *Strass*, see p. 193).

85 1/2 M. **Jenbach** (1735'; **Toleranz*, R. & L. 90 kr., with dépendance *Villa Toleranz; Hôtel Jenbach;* **Post*, R. 80 kr.; **Zum Bräu*, above the village, with view from the veranda, pension 2-3 fl.; *Stern;* **Prantl's Restaurant*, at the railway-station, with beds; good rooms also at *Hr. Kastner's*), a large village with smelting-works, is the station for the Achensee (p. 173) and the Zillerthal (R. 37). A fine view of the Inn valley is obtained from (5 min.) the church.

Excursions. Walks to (1 M.) *St. Margarethen*, on the right bank of the Inn, (1 M.) *Burgeck*, and (2 1/4 M.) *Buch*, with waterfall. — The imposing château of **Tratzberg** (2080'), on the hillside, 3/4 hr. to the W., has been tastefully restored by its owner, Count Enzenberg, and contains a collection of arms (castellan 40 kr.). Excellent view of the Innthal from the grounds

above it. — An attractive excursion (from Jenbach viâ Tratzberg 2½ hrs.; from Schwaz viâ *Fiecht* by road, 6 M.) may be made to the pilgrimage-church of ***St. Georgenberg** (2935′), in the *Stallen-Thal*, to the W., romantically perched on a rock overhanging a wild ravine (Inn). Behind it is the picturesque *Gamsgarten-Klamm*, recently made accessible.

*To the Achensee, 4¼ M., narrow-gauge railway (partly on the rack-and-pinion system), six times daily in 36 min.; a highly attractive excursion (fare 1 fl. 53, down 1 fl. 2 kr.; return-ticket available for 10 days 2 fl. 4, including a round of the lake 3 fl. 34 kr.; reduced prices for members of Alpine Clubs). The railway ascends (10:100) in a curve round Jenbach, with a pretty view on both sides of the Inn valley, and stops at (¾ M.) *Burgeck*, at the upper end of the village. Thence, with a steeper gradient (16:100), it ascends the E. side of the wooded *Kasbach Valley* (below us to the left is the road to the Achensee, see below), curves to the right, and passes the hamlet of *Fischl*. Fine view to the right of the Inn valley as far as the Kaisergebirge, and of the entrance of the Zillerthal, with the above-mentioned castles; to the N.E. rises the Sonnwend-Joch. The highest point of the line (3180′), where the toothed rail ends, is reached at (2 M.) **Eben** (3160′; *Kirchenwirth*), a frequented pilgrim-resort, with the tomb of St. Nothburga (d. 1313). In front of us we have a view of the Achensee. [From Eben to the *Astenau-Alp*, with fine view, 1 hr.] The line now descends slightly to *Maurach* (3150′), crosses the road to Achenkirch, and reaches the (4¼ M.) terminus **Achensee**, beside the *Seespitz Hotel*, 3 min. from the steamboat-pier (p. 55). The steamers ply in connection with the trains. The trip round the lake takes 1½ hr. — The attractive Road to the Achensee (4½ M. to Seespitz), through the *Kasbach-Thal*, has also been recently improved and may be recommended to walkers. Comp. p. 55.

90½ M. **Schwaz** (1765′; *Restaurant Strauss*, at the station). The town (*Stern; Zum Freundsberg; Post*), with 5888 inhab., lies on the opposite bank of the Inn, commanded by the château of *Freundsberg* (2320′). The silver-mines worked here in the middle ages are exhausted, but the iron and copper mines are still productive. The *Church*, roofed with copper, has a fine façade, completed in 1502, and an altar-piece by *Schöpf*. The cloisters of the *Franciscan Monastery* are adorned with old frescoes. The large imperial tobacco-factory employs 1200 women. To the right, ½ M. from the station, rises the Benedictine abbey of *Fiecht* (now a school), restored after a fire in 1868.

Excursions. ***Kellerjoch** (7690′; 5-5½ hrs.), by a marked path viâ *Zintberg* and the *Proxen-Alp* to the (3½ hrs.) *Kellerjoch Hut* of the local Alpine Club (6055′) and to the (1½ hr.) summit (descent to Fügen, 3½ hrs., see p. 193). — From Schwaz to Hinter-Riss across the Lamsen-Joch, an interesting excursion of 10½-11 hrs. (with guide). The path diverges to the left from the St. Georgenberg route beyond Fiecht passes the *Bauhof*, and ascends along the right side of the wooded *Stallen-Thal* to (3 hrs.) the *Stallen-Alpe* (4360′). Thence we ascend to the left, along the N. base of the *Hochnissl*, to (2 hrs.) the E. saddle of the **Lamsen-Joch** (6370′), between the Rothwandlspitz and Schafjöchl, and proceed to (½ hr.) the W. saddle (6340′), between the Lamsenspitze and the Hahnkampl, whence we descend to the *Bins-Alp* (4730′), the (1½ hr.) *Eng* (3990′), and (3½ hrs.) *Hinter-Riss* (p. 48). — Over the Stanser-Joch to the Achensee, in 7 hrs., an attractive route (guide necessary). From (2 hrs.) St. Georgenberg we mount rapidly over the *Stanser-Alp* to (3 hrs.) the **Stanser-Joch** (6900′; *View). Descent to the *Weissenbach-Alp* and through the *Weissenbach-Thal* to (2 hrs.) *Seespitz* (p. 55).

About ¾ hr. above Schwaz is the mouth (W.) of the **Vomper-Thal**, one of the wildest valleys of the N. Limestone Alps. A carriage-road leads from Schwaz viâ *Vomp* (*Pelikan), diverging to the right beyond the vil-

lage, to the (4½ M.) *Pfannen-Schmiede* and the *Vomperbach Inn* (1975′), at the end of the valley. Hence we ascend to the left by a marked path through wood, skirting the *Walderkamm*, to (1¾ hr.) the *Gan-Alpe* (3900′), whence the path to the Walder Alpe (p. 175) ascends to the left; and then follow the toilsome 'Knappensteig', constructed by the German Alpine Club, through the *Bärenklamm* (wire-rope), passing (1½ hr.) a grassy slope commanding a fine view, and finally descending steeply to the (1½ hr.) *Au* (3525′), at the head of the valley, with a hunting-lodge belonging to the Duke of Alençon. [Au may also be reached from Vomp by experienced mountaineers in 6-7 hrs. by a difficult path constructed by the German Alpine Club on the N. side of the valley, leading viâ the *Melanser-Alp*, the hunting-lodge in the *Zwerchloch* (3305′), and the *Katzenleiter* (wire-rope).] From this point a trying route (guide indispensable) leads viâ the *Lochhüttel* (4080′) and the *Ueberschall* (6280′) to the (4 hrs.) *Haller Anger Alp* (5820′; Rfmts.) in the *Lafatscher-Thal* (p. 41) and to (5 hrs.) *Scharnitz* (p. 41). — The following difficult peaks of the Vomper chain may be ascended by adepts (with guide): *Mitlagspitze* (7665′), from Vomp viâ Vomperberg in 5 hrs.; *Hochnissl* (8355′), viâ Vomperberg in 6 hrs.; *Lamsenspitze* (8205′), from the Zwerchloch Hut in 5 hrs.; *Grubenkarspitze* (8735′), from the Lochhüttel viâ the *Grubenkar* in 4½ hrs.

From Schwaz to Lanersbach by the Geisel-Joch, 8½ hrs., guide not indispensable (path indicated by red marks). A carriage-road leads viâ *Pill* to (1½ hr.) *Weerberg* (2890′), whence a mule-track ascends the Weerberg valley to the (2 hrs.) *Innerste Wirth* (4220′), where the valley divides into the *Krovenz-Thal* (right) and *Nurpen-Thal* (left). Thence across the (3½ hrs.) **Geisel-Joch** (7515′), with a fine view, to (1½ hr.) *Lanersbach* or *Vorder-Tux* (p. 198). — From the Innerste Wirth by the Nurpen-Thal to the ***Rastkogl** (9045′), 5 hrs. with guide, an interesting ascent, affording a splendid view; descent to (3 hrs.) Lanersbach (p. 198).

To the right appears the village of *Vomp*, with the château of *Sigmundslust*. The train crosses the *Vomperbach* and approaches the Inn. Stations *Terfens* (Arnolds), *Fritzens* (Restaurant), and *Volders-Baumkirchen*. On the opposite bank (bridge at Fritzens) are the villages of *Wattens* (*Greiderer), with a pretty waterfall, and *Volders* (Post). The latter lies at the mouth of the *Volder-Thal* (p. 175), near the castle of *Friedberg*. We now enter the broad basin of Innsbruck. On the left rise the Patscher Kofel and Saile-Spitze; on the right, the serrated range on the N. side of the Inn valley (p. 177).

102½ M. **Hall** (1835′; **Bär*; **Stern*, with garden; **Post*; **Neuwirth*; *Rössle*, moderate; *Hirsch*; **Hôt.-Pens. Vorderwalderhof*, finely situated ½ M. to the E., on the right bank of the Inn), a quaint old town of 5760 inhab., with salt-baths and salt-works, to which the brine is conveyed from a distance of 6 M. (see p. 175). The evaporating houses near the station contain a cabinet of models. On the S.W. side of the town, near the *Residenz* (palace) built by Archduke Sigismund in 1480, is a curious old tower called the *Münze*, a relic of the ancient 'mint' once situated here. The *Casino* (formerly 'Trinkstube') dates from the beginning of the 16th century. The *Rathhaus* has a fine portal and interesting rooms. The Gothic *Parish Church* contains an altar-piece by Erasmus Quellin. On the outer wall is a small monument to *Speckbacher* (d. 1820; the companion-in-arms of the patriotic Andrew Hofer), who in 1809 succeeded

three times in storming the bridge over the Inn, the key to the position of the French and Bavarians. — Narrow-gauge railway to *Innsbruck*, see p. 177.

Excursions (guides, *Joh. Hornsteiner* at Hall, and *Joh. Rathgeber* at Absam). The village of **Absam** (3070′; *Bogner*, with garden and view; *Schwarzer Adler*; *Ebner*), situated on a height, ½ hr. to the N., with a pilgrimage-church, was the birthplace of Jacob Stainer (d. 1683), the famous violin-maker, whose house is denoted by a marble tablet with an inscription. — A road leads to the S. over the Inn bridge to (4½ M.) Judenstein (2975′; *Inn*), which commands a fine view. [About ¾ M. to the E. is the *Speckbacher Hof*, the house of Speckbacher, marked by a memorial tablet.] Thence the walk may be pleasantly extended viâ *Rinn* (3010′; Arche) and *Aldrans* (p. 184) to (2¼ hrs.) *Schloss Amras* (p. 183) and (¾ hr.) Innsbruck. Or we may diverge to the left about ¾ hr. beyond Rinn and proceed viâ *Sistrans* to (2 hrs.) *Lans*, whence we may make our way to Innsbruck either direct (1 hr.) or viâ *Vilt* (1½ hr.).

To reach the **Gnadenwald**, the hills on the N. bank of the Inn, we follow the road to the Salzberg (see below) for 2½ M., and then ascend to the right to (¾ hr.) *St. Martin* (2920′; *Hepperger; *Speckbacher), *St. Michael* (½ hr.; 2880′), and (½ hr.) the *Gunkel Inn* (2865′). From this point we descend to (¾ hr.) the church of *Maria-Lärch* and (½ hr.) *Terfens*. A very interesting expedition may be made from St. Michael to the top of the (1½ hr.) **Walder Alpe** (4925′; plain rfmts.); fine views from the *Walder-Joch* (5465′), ½ hr. to the E. (to the N. the deep gorge of the *Vomperloch*), and from the *Hinterhorn-Alp* (5000′), 20 min. to the W. The descent on the N. side leads to the (¾ hr.) *Gan-Alp* (p. 174), and thence viâ *Ummelberg* to (2 hrs.) *Terfens*, or to the (1½ hr.) *Vomperbach Inn* (p. 174).

The **Haller Salzberg** (3 hrs.). The road ('Salzstrasse') leads to the N., past (left) *Absam* (the path viâ Absam, which joins the road in 1 hr., is preferable), and ascends the *Hallthal*, between the *Zunderkopf* (6450′) on the left and the *Bettelwurfspitze* (8940′) on the right, to the (2 hrs.) little church of *St. Magdalena* (4260′; Inn) and to the (¾ hr.) *Herrenhäuser*, beside the shafts of the *Salt Mines* (4860′; rfmts., bed only by special permission). A visit to the mines is interesting (1 hr.; fee 40 kr.). The *Kaisersäule* (5580′), reached viâ the *Thaurer Thörl* (5820′) in ½ hr., commands a fine view; one still more extensive is obtained from the *Zunderkopf* (6456′; ascended by a club-path in ¾ hr. from the Thörl). — From the salt-mines a path ascends to the right viâ the *Oberberg* to the (½ hr.) *Iss-Anger*, in a wild situation. An interesting pass leads hence over the *Lafatscher Joch* (6840′) and through the *Hinterau-Thal* to (7-8 hrs.) *Scharnitz* (comp. p. 41); another (fatiguing) crosses the *Stempel-Joch* (7275′) to the *Gleiersch-Thal* (to Scharnitz 8-9 hrs.; comp. p. 41). — The *Bettelwurfspitze* (8940′; new hut) is ascended from the salt-mines in 5-5½ hrs. (guide 5 fl.); an attractive but trying excursion.

The **Volder-Thal.** The road leads to the E. across the bridge over the Inn viâ (¾ M.) *Volderwald* (*Hôtel-Pens. Volderwald, see p. 174) to (1½ M.) *Gasteig* (2160′), whence a cart-road ascends across the *Windegg* (3980′) to the (1½ hr.) *Volderer Wildbad* (3650′; good and cheap quarters), prettily situated in the woods. The *Largatz* (7255′; 3 hrs.) and the **Glungetzer* (8780′; 5 hrs.; shelter-hut) are ascended hence without difficulty (the latter with guide). The descent may be made to the (2½ hrs.) *Kaiser Franz Josef Hut* on the *Patscherkofel* (marked path; see p. 185). — Across the Naviser-Joch to Matrei (on the Brenner railway), 7½ hrs., easy and interesting (guide unnecessary in good weather; Ant. Angerer of Volders recommended). From the Voldererbad we follow the left bank of the brook to (2 hrs.) the *Vorberg-Alpe* (5580′), cross to the right bank, recross near the (1 hr.) *Steinkaser-Alpe* (6560′), and reach (1½ hr.) the **Naviser-Joch** (8200′), immediately to the W. of the *Sonnenspitze* (8450′), with a fine view of the Tnx and Stubai Alps. Descent through the Navisthal to the *Zehenter-Alp* and the *Stipler-Alp* and over steep meadows to (2 hrs.) *Navis* (4405′; quarters at the curé's), whence a cart-track leads to (2 hrs.) *Matrei* or *Steinach* (p. 238).

The train quits the Inn and traverses the broad valley towards the W. On the right rise the *Zunderköpfe*, with the white *Franzens-Pyramide;* at their base lie the villages of *Thaur*, *Rum*, and *Arzl*. To the left, on the lower hills, at the foot of the *Glungetzer* (p. 185), is the village of *Rinn*, the home of Speckbacher (p. 175). Farther down is the château of *Amras* (p. 183). The train crosses the Inn, above the influx of the *Sill*, opposite *Mühlau* (p. 184), and traverses the valley on a long viaduct.

109 M. *Innsbruck.*

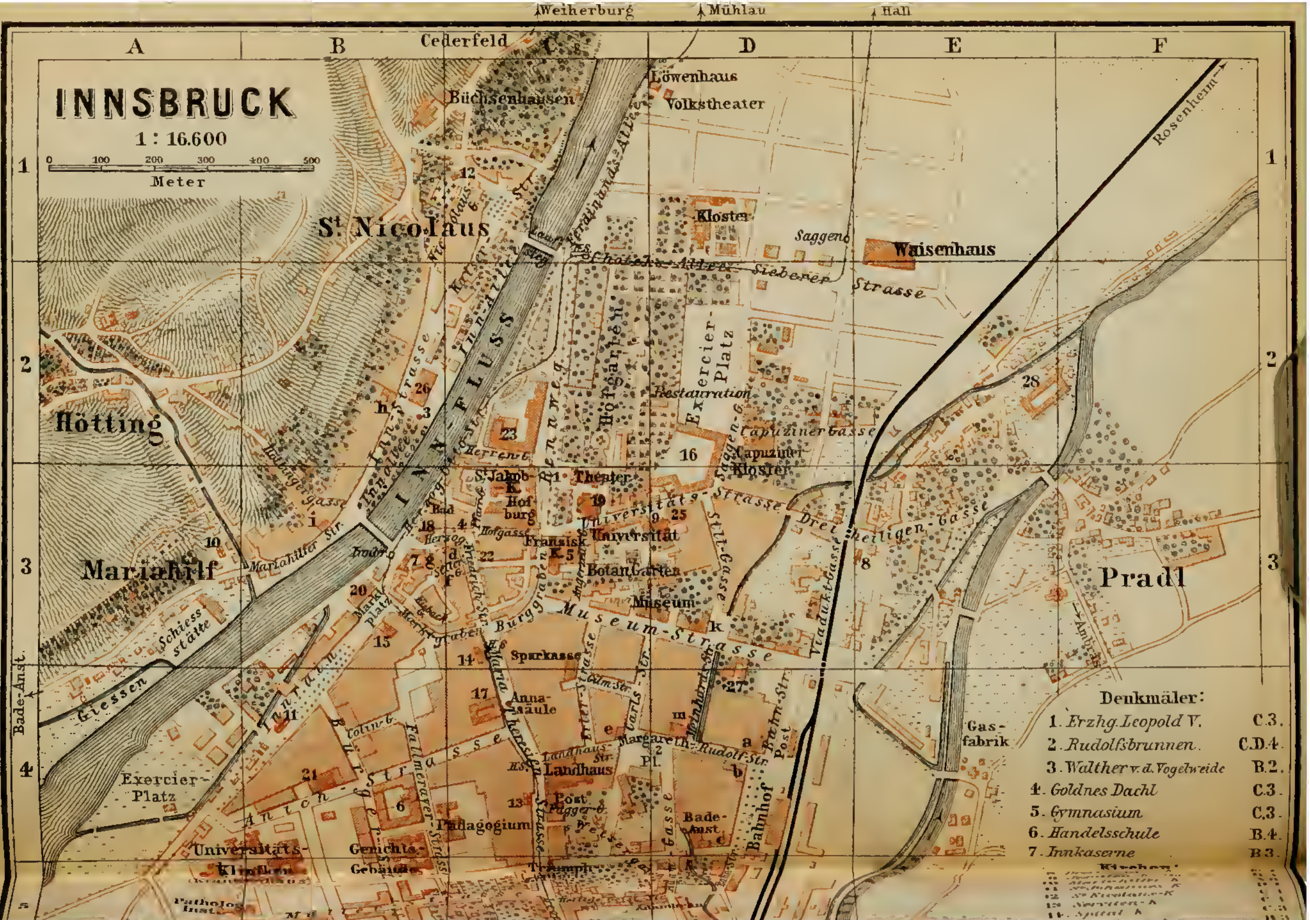
35. Innsbruck and Environs.

Hotels. *Tiroler Hof (Pl. a; D, 4), R., L., & A. from 2 fl., B. 70 kr., D. 2½ fl.; *Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. b; D, 4), R., L., & A. from 1½ fl., B. 60 kr., D. 2 fl.; *Goldne Sonne (Pl. c; D, 4), R. 1½ fl., L. & A. 50, B. 60 kr., pens. 3½-5 fl., these three at the station. — Second-class: *Habsburger Hof ('Reform Hotel', no fees; Pl. k, D 3), with garden-restaurant, R., L., & A. from 1½ fl., pens. 3 fl.; *Hôtel Kreid (Pl. m; D, 4), Margarethen-Platz, near the station, R. 1½-2½ fl., L. 20 kr.; Stadt München (Pl. e; C, 4), with garden-restaurant, R. from 1 fl.; Goldner Adler (Pl. d; B, C, 3), near the Inn bridge, R. 80 kr.-1 fl.; Post, Maria-Theresien-Str., with garden-restaurant, well spoken of; Hôtel Central, Erler-Str.; Hôtel Veldidena (P. 1; B, 6), in an open situation, near the railway-station of Wilten. — Hirsch (Pl. f; B, C, 3); Rainer, Hofgasse 12; Krone, by the triumphal arch, well spoken of; *Goldner Löwe; Rother Adler (Pl. g; B, 3), Seilergasse, unpretending; Grauer Bär, Universitäts-Str., with garden; moderate; Weisses Rössl, moderate; Goldne Rose, next the Goldne Dachl; Zum Birkwastl, with garden on the Inn; Arlbergerhof. — On the left bank of the Inn: *Hôtel-Pension Kayser (p. 184), charmingly situated ½ M. from the bridge, pens. from 2 fl. 70 kr., for transient guests 3½ fl. (also a café-restaurant); *Pens. Schloss Weiherburg, pens. from 2½ fl.; *Stern, *Pens. Edelweiss, in *Mühlau* (p. 184). — Second-class: Goldner Stern (Pl. h; B, 2) frequented by the Roman Catholic clergy, unpretending; Mondschein (Pl. i; B, 3), by the bridge; Mohren, Mariahilf-Str. — Furnished Rooms at *Frau Junek's*, Bürger-Str. 6. — In summer it is advisable to order rooms in advance.

Cafés and Restaurants. **Stadtsäle* (Pl. 19; C, 3); *Kraft* (band daily), *Hierhammer*, both in the Museums-Strasse; *Café Central*, Erler-Str.; *Katzung*, under the Lauben; *Austria*, Anich-Str. (frescoes from Tyrolese legends); *Maximilian*, Maria-Theresien-Str.; *Andreas Hofer*, by the Inn bridge; *Mercur*, Bahnhof-Platz; in the *Hof-Garten* (p. 179); *Kayser* (see above), with view-terrace. — **Beer.** *Breinössl*, Maria-Theresien-Str. 12, with garden; *Summerer*, Viaduktgasse, near the station; *Adambräu*, Adamsgasse (café-chantant); *Büchsenhausen Brewery.* Good wine at the *Grauer Bär* and *Goldner Löwe* (see above). — **Rail. Restaurant.* — **Confectioners:** *Jenny*, Maria-Theresien-Str. 33; *Riggemann*, Margarethen-Platz.

Carriages (driver included). To or from the station, with bag, one horse 1 fl., two-horse 1 fl. 30 kr.; drive in the town, first hour 1 fl. 30 or 2 fl. 50 kr., each additional hr. 1 fl. or 1 fl. 30 kr. To the Berg Isel and back, one-horse 1 fl. 80, two-horse 2 fl. 50 kr.; Mühlau 1 fl. 60, 2 fl. 50 kr.; Weiherburg 2 fl. 50, 3 fl. 60 kr.; Weiherburg and Mühlau 3 fl., 4 fl. 80 kr.; Amras and back (with stay of 1 hr.) 2 fl. 40, 3 fl. 60 kr.; Amras and Berg Isel 3 fl. 50, 4 fl. 80 kr.; Stefans-Brücke 3 fl., 4 fl. 80 kr.; Lans 4½, 8 fl.; Lans and Igls 5 fl. 80 kr., 9 fl.; Igls viâ Vill 3 fl. 60 kr., 6 fl., there and back 4 fl. 80 kr., 7 fl.; Heiligwasser 5 fl. 80 kr., 9 fl.; Schönberg 5 fl. 60 kr., 10 fl. (whole day 6½, 11 fl.); Neustift 10, 17½ fl. Carriages and saddle-horses may be obtained from *Schallhart* at the Post Office.

Porter from the railway-station to the hotel for each article under 36 lbs. 15-20 kr., under 110 lbs. 30 kr., above 110 lbs. 40 kr.



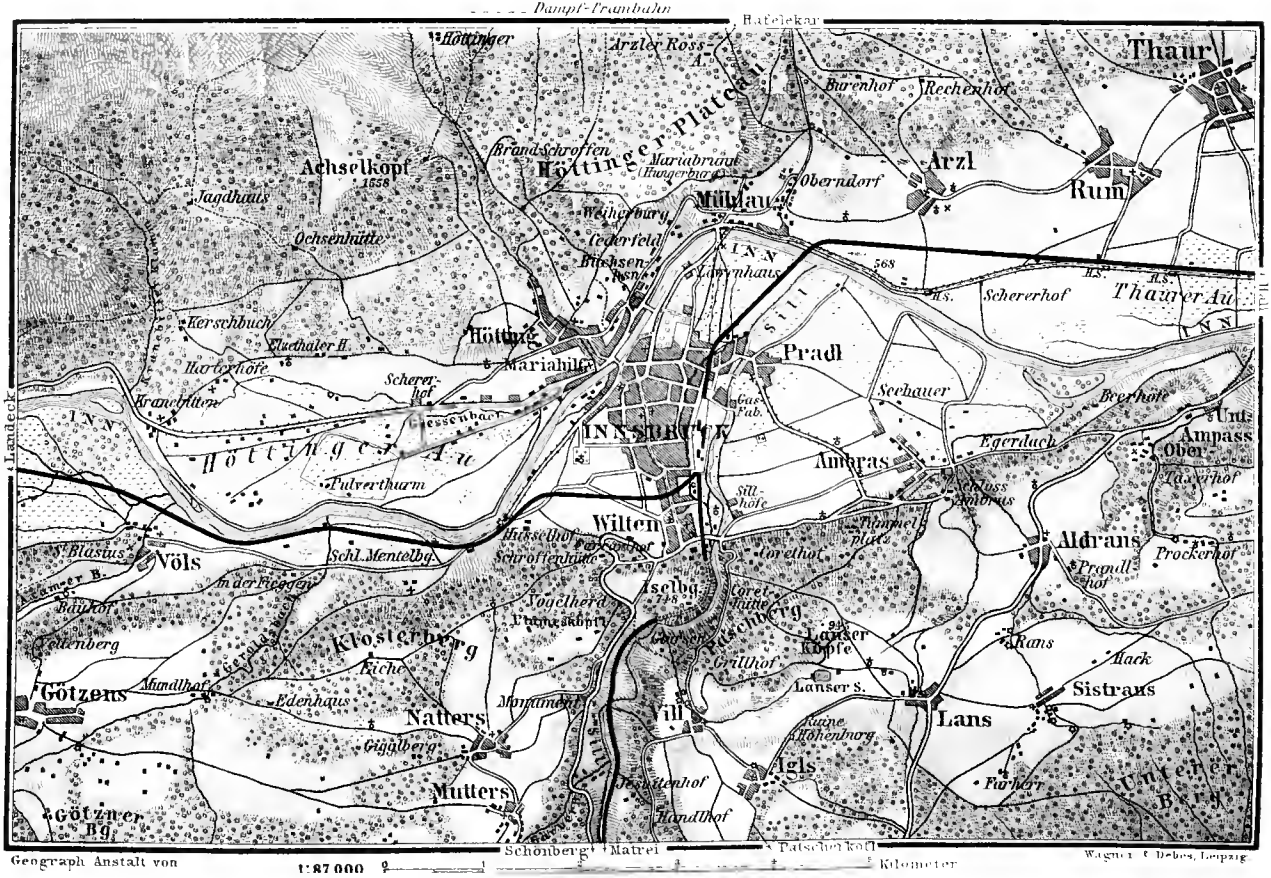
INNSBRUCK
1 : 16.600
Meter
Weiherburg
Mühlau
Hall
Rosenheim
Cederfeld
Büchsenhausen
Löwenhaus
Volkstheater
St. Nicolaus
Kloster
Saggen
Waisenhaus
Siebener Strasse
Hötting
Mariahilf
Inn-Fluss
Hofgarten
Exercier-Platz
Restauration
Capuziner Gasse
Capuziner Kloster
Theater
Hofburg
Universität
Botan. Garten
Museum
Universitäts-Strasse
Dreiheiligen-Gasse
Museum-Strasse
Viaduktgasse
Pradl
Sparkasse
Anna-Säule
Maria Theresien Strasse
Landhaus
Post
Bahnhof
Bade-Anst.
Gasfabrik
Exercier-Platz
Pädagogium
Universitäts-Kliniken
Gerichts-Gebäude
Fallmerayer-Strasse
Schiessstätte
Giessen
Denkmäler:
1. Erzhg. Leopold V. C.3.
2. Rudolfsbrunnen. C.D.4.
3. Walther v. d. Vogelweide B.2.
4. Goldnes Dachl C.3.
5. Gymnasium C.3.
6. Handelsschule B.4.
7. Innkaserne B.3.

8. Dreiheiligen-K.	E.3.
9. Jesuiten-K. (Univers).	D.3.
10. Mariahilfer-K.	A.3.
11. St. Johannes-K.	B.4.
12. St. Nicolaus-K.	C.1.
13. Serviten-K.	C.4.
14. Spital-K.	C.3.
15. Ursuliner-K.	B.3.
16. Klosterkaserne	D.2.
17. ehem. Oesterreich. Hof	C.4.
18. Ottoburg	B.3
19. Stadisäle	C.3.
20. Schlachthaus	B.3.
21. Staats-Gewerbeschule	B.4.
22. Stadt- oder Feuerthurm	C.3
23. Statthalterei	C.2.
24. Tiroler Glasmalerei & Mosaikanstalt	B.5.
25. Universitäts-Bibliothek	D.3.
26. Vereinskaserne	B.2.
27. Waisenhaus	D.3.4.
28. Zeughaus	E.2.

Dampf-Trambahn

Geograph. Anst. von

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig


Dampf-Trambahn
Hafelekar
Landeck
Höttinger
Arzler Koss
Thaur
Burenhof
Rechenhof
Höttinger Plateau
Brandschroffen
Achselkopf
1858
Jagdhaus
Ochsenhütte
Mariabrünl
(Hungerburg)
Arzl
Rum
Oberndorf
Mühlau
Weiherburg
Ackerfeld
Büchsenhsn.
Lavernhaus
568
M.S.
Schererhof
Thaurer Au
Kerschbuch
Fluchter H.
Höttinger Au
Mariahilf
Pradl
Sill
Inn
Harterhöfe
Scherer-hof
Kranebitten
Gas-Fab.
Seehauser
Beerhofe
Ums
Ampass
Ober
Innsbruck
Egerdach
Ambras
Tulverthurm
Schloss Ambras
Taxerhof
Wilten
Hilberhof
Schroffenhütte
Pfarrhof
Sillhöfe
Himmelpforte
Aldrans
Prockerhof
Pradlhof
St. Blasius
Völs
Schl. Mentelbg.
Kramer B.
Bauhof
Iselbg.
748
Corethof
Tschirgant
Lanser Köpfe
Rans
Mack
Klosterberg
Eiche
Grillhof
Sistrans
Götzens
Mundlhof
Edenhaus
Lanser S.
Lans
Natters
Monument
Ruine Hohenburg
Gigglberg
Igls
Mutters
Forhor
Unter-Berg
Götzner Bg.
Jesuitenhof
Handlhof
Schönberg
Matrei
Patscherkofl
Kilometer
1:87 000
Geograph Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Steam Tramway from Berg Isel through the town to Mühlau and Hall every hour; every 1/2 hr. in the afternoon from Berg Isel to Mühlau. The stations are *Berg-Isel*, *Wilten*, *Triumphal Gate*, *Landhaus*, *Theresien-Strasse*, *Inn Bridge*, *Inn Foot-Bridge*, *Saggen*, *Dollinger* (Stern, at Mühlau), *Mühlau*, *Arzl*, *Rum*, *Thaur*, and *Hall* (comp. the Plan). The trip from Berg Isel to Theresien-Str. takes 12 min.; thence to Dollinger 1/4 hr., to Hall 3/4 hr. The fares, reckoned in seven zones, vary from 5 to 18 kr. (*e.g.*, from Theresien-Str. to Berg Isel or Mühlau 8 kr.). This line greatly facilitates a visit to Berg Isel, the Lanser Köpfe, Schloss Amras, Mühlau, Hall, etc.

Railway to Munich, see R. 34; by Wörgl and Saalfelden to Salzburg, see RR. 36, 25; to Botzen, see R. 42; to Landeck, see R. 44. *Porter* from the station to the hotel for luggage under 33lbs. 10 kr. for each package, under 1 cwt. 15 kr., above 1 cwt. 20 kr.

Baths. **Swimming and other Baths* in the Adamsgasse, adjoining the Margarethen-Platz, well fitted up (first-class baths, incl. dress, 90 kr.). *Kaiserkrone*, Herzog-Otto-Str. (restaurant); **Swimming Baths* at the *Giessen*, on the left bank of the Inn, above the old rifle-range; *Erzherzog-Maximilians-Bad*, at St. Nikolaus; at *Büchsenhausen*.

Theatre (Pl. C, 3), from October to Passion Week. — *Summer Theatre* (rustic comedies) at *Pradl* (p. 182) on Sun. afternoons; *Volks-Theater*, at the Löwenhaus (Pl. D, 1).

Post and **Telegraph Office** (Pl. C, 4), Maria-Theresien-Str.; branch-office at the station. — Carved wood, photographs, etc., at *F. Unterberger's*, Museums-Str., and *Czichna's*, Herzog-Friedrich-Str. — **Bankers.** *Payr & Sonvico*, Landhausgasse; *M. Löwe*, Museums-Str. 1. — **Goods Agent.** *H. Hueber*, Margarethen-Platz 1.

Permanent Exhibition of Pictures in summer and autumn in the Stadt-säle (Pl. 19), first floor. — *Permanent Art and Industrial Exhibition*, Rudolf-Str. (entrance free).

English Church Service in the Redoute building at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Innsbruck (1880′), the capital of Tyrol, with 23,325 inhab., including a garrison of 2000 men, is charmingly situated on the *Inn*, not far from the influx of the *Sill*, and next to Salzburg is the most picturesque town among the German Alps. In every direction, particularly towards the N., the eye is met by striking groups of bold and fissured limestone mountains *(Brandjoch, Frauhitt, Seegrubenspitzen, Hafelekar, Rumerjoch)*, towering above the cultivated slopes of the valley; while towards the S., above the wooded *Berg Isel*, rise the noble outlines of the *Saile-Spitze* and *Waldraster-Spitze*. To the S.E., nearer the foreground, above the *Lanser Köpfe*, peeps the rounded summit of the *Patscher Kofel*.

Leaving the station (Pl. D, 4), we proceed to the right along the Rudolf-Strasse to the Margarethen-Platz (Pl. C, D, 4), where the *Rudolfsbrunnen* (Pl. 2), in red Tyrolese marble, erected in 1863-77, commemorates the 500th anniversary of the union of Tyrol with Austria (1363). At the top is a bronze statue of Duke Rudolf IV., 10′ in height, by Grissemann, and around the basin below are four water-spouting dragons and four griffins as shield-bearers.

We next reach the Maria-Theresien-Strasse (Pl. C, 3, 4), the busiest street in the town, which contains the *Landhaus*, the *Post Office* (formerly the palace of Prince Thurn and Taxis, Pl. C, 4), and other handsome buildings of the 17-18th cent., and is embellished with the *Anna-Säule* (Pl. C, 4), a column erected in 1706 'ob hostes tam Bavarum quam Gallum A. 1703 Tyrolim inva-

dentes depulsos'. The court-façade of the *Lang House* (No. 18), opposite the column, is adorned with excellent frescoes.

The Maria-Theresien-Str. is continued towards the N. by the Herzog-Friedrich-Strasse, a street flanked with arcades ('Lauben'), which leads direct to the Goldne Dachl.

The '**Goldne Dachl**' (Pl. C, 3), a gilded copper roof, covering a rich late-Gothic balcony constructed in 1425, belongs to a palace which Count Frederick of Tyrol, nicknamed 'with the empty pockets', is said to have built at a cost of 30,000 ducats (about 14,000*l.*) in order to refute the imputation. The paintings on the outer wall, representing the Emp. Maximilian and his two wives, and the well-executed armorial bearings in marble commemorate the restoration of the balcony by that emperor in 1504. The gilding is now rather dim. — The adjoining *Stadtthurm* or *Feuerthurm*, a handsome old tower, 230′ high, commands a fine view.

Further on, to the right, we reach the **Franciscan Church**, or **Hofkirche** (Pl. C, 3), in the Renaissance style, erected in 1553-63, in compliance with the will of Emp. Maximilian I. (d. 1519; interred at Wiener-Neustadt, p. 397), whose sumptuous **Monument* occupies the centre of the nave. Maximilian is represented in a kneeling posture, in bronze, on a massive marble sarcophagus, surrounded by 28 bronze statues of his heroic ancestors, in the guise of mourners and torch-bearers. The completion of this imposing work occupied several generations, and the emperor himself ordered its execution as early as 1509; but the original plan having been lost, the monument was not erected till the time of Ferdinand I. and the Archduke Ferdinand, and was not finished till about 1583. The general design is due to *Gilg Sesselschreiber* of Augsburg, the court-painter. The figures were cast by *Stephan Godl*, *Bernhard Godl*, *Gregor Löffler*, *Hans Lendenstreich*, and others; and the famous *Peter Vischer* of Nuremberg, to whom the figures of King Arthur and Theodorich are attributed, also took part in the work. The figure of Maximilian himself is by *L. del Duca*.

On the right: 1. Clovis of France; 2. Philip I. of Spain, son of Maximilian; 3. Emp. Rudolph of Hapsburg; 4. Duke Albert the Wise; *5. Theodorich, King of the Ostrogoths; 6. Ernest, Duke of Austria and Styria; 7. Theodobert, Duke of Burgundy; *8. Arthur, King of England (1513), the finest of the series; 9. Archduke Sigismund; 10. Bianca Maria Sforza, second wife of Maximilian; 11. Margaret, their daughter; 12. Zimburga, wife of Duke Ernest; 13. Charles the Bold of Burgundy; 14. Philip le Bon, father of the last.

On the left: 15. Johanna, Queen of Philip I. of Spain; 16. Ferdinand the Catholic, her father; 17. Cunigunde, sister of Maximilian; 18. Eleonora of Portugal, mother of Maximilian; 19. Maria of Burgundy, his first wife; 20. Elisabeth, wife of Albert II.; 21. Godfrey de Bouillon, with a crown of thorns; 22. Emp. Albert I.; 23. Frederick IV., Count of Tyrol, 'with the empty pockets' (see above); 24. Leopold III., the Pious, who fell at Sempach; 25. Count Rudolph of Hapsburg, grandfather of the Emperor; 26. Leopold the Saint; 27. Emp. Frederick III., Maximilian's father; 28. Emp. Albert II.

Most of these statues were cast under Ferdinand I. at the bronze foundry of Mühlau near Innsbruck, which was established by Maximilian I.

On the sides of the sarcophagus are 24 *Reliefs in marble, representing the principal events in the emperor's life. The first four are by *Bernhard* and *Albert Abel* of Cologne; the other twenty, by *Alex. Colins* of Malines (d. 1612), have been pronounced by Thorvaldsen the most perfect works of their kind. Many of the heads are portraits; the features of Maximilian at different periods of his life are unmistakable; and the characteristics of the different nationalities are faithfully rendered. The reliefs are covered with glass and enclosed by a railing; those who wish a closer inspection must pay 50 kr.. for admission within the latter.

The steps to the right, at the beginning of the right aisle, lead to the *Silberne Kapelle*, so called from a silver statue of the Virgin, and embossed representations in that metal of the 'Lauretanian Litany' on the altar. On the left wall are 23 bronze statuettes of saints, cast at Innsbruck, and probably once destined for the monument of Maximilian. The tomb of Archduke Ferdinand II. (d. 1595), executed by Colins during the duke's lifetime, is adorned with four scenes in relief from the life of the deceased. The tomb of Philippina Welser of Augsburg (d. 1580), first wife of the archduke (see p. 183), is embellished with two reliefs by Colins The old organ is said to have been a gift of Pope Julius II.

At the entrance to the left aisle is the **Monument of Andreas Hofer*, in Tyrolese marble, executed by *Schaller*, with a relief by *Klieber*. Hofer was shot in 1810 at Mantua, and in 1823 his remains were brought to Innsbruck, and solemnly interred here. In relief are six Tyrolese, who represent the six districts of Tyrol, binding themselves by an oath over the lowered banner. At the sides are the tombs of *Speckbacher* and *Haspinger*, with memorial tablets. Opposite these is a monument to all the Tyrolese who have fallen in the defence of their country since 1796, with the inscription: 'Absorpta est mors in victoria'. — In this church, on 3rd Nov., 1654, Christina of Sweden, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, embraced the Roman Catholic faith.

To the left, on leaving the Franciscan Church, is the imperial palace, or **Hofburg** (Pl. C, 3), erected in the rococo style in 1766-70. Visitors are admitted 10-12 and 2-4; the *Riesensaal* (with portraits) and the *Chapel* are worth seeing.

Opposite the Burg are the *Stadtsäle* (Pl. 19; Restaurant, see p. 176; Exhibition, on the first floor, see p. 177) and the *Theatre* (Pl. C, 3). In front of it lies the Rennweg, embellished with the **Leopoldsbrunnen**, with an equestrian statue of Archduke Leopold V., executed in marble in 1893 by Deininger and Fuss, who have used the original bronze figures of C. Gras (1626). — To the N. of this point is the well-kept **Hofgarten** (Restaurant). Farther to the N.E., in the quarter between the railway and the Inn, is the large new **Orphanage** (Pl. E, 1, 2), founded by J. von Sieberer, with a fine chapel. The sculptures on the façade are by Baumgartner.

Next the Hofkirche, in the Universitäts-Strasse, is the *Gymnasium Theresianum* (Pl. 5). In the same street, beyond the entrance to the Botanic Garden (p. 180), is the **University** (Pl. C, D, 3), founded by Emp. Leopold in 1672 and restored in 1826. A medical faculty was added in 1869. It is attended by about 1000 students and possesses the usual collections. The **Jesuitenkirche** or *University Church* (Pl. 9), erected in 1627-40 in the baroque style,

is crowned with a dome 200′ high. Adjoining is the ***University Library*** (Pl. 25), a collection of 140,000 vols. (open 8-1 and 3-5).

The **Botanic Garden** (Pl. D, 2, 3; entrance opposite the back of the Gymnasium) contains upwards of 600 species of Alpine plants with the different kinds of rock on which they grow, arranged orographically.

The **Capuchin Monastery** (Pl. D, 2, 3), begun in 1592, was the first of this order in Germany. A cell built by Archduke Maximilian, Master of the Teutonic Order (d. 1618), where he annually spent some time according to the rules of the Order, still contains reminiscences of the founder (apply to door-keeper).

Near this point, in the Museums-St., rises the handsome Renaissance building of the **Ferdinandeum** or *Tyrolese National Museum* (Pl. C, D, 3), named after Emp. Ferdinand I., its first patron. Begun in 1842, it received its upper story in 1884-86 (open daily, except Sun. afternoon, in summer 9-5, in winter 10-3; admission 50, short guide 10, catalogue of pictures 15 kr.). The façade is adorned with busts of twenty-two eminent natives of Tyrol (among them Angelica Kaufmann, J. A. Koch, etc.).

Ground Floor. In the Corridor are Roman, mediæval, and modern monuments in stone and bronze, including the so-called Altar of Diana from Meran; the stone coat-of-arms of Duke Sigmund from the Goldne Dachl (1482); and the tombstones of the brass-founder Gregor Löffler (d. 1565) and his wife. — The central *Hall*, containing portraits of the founders and supporters of the museum, is intended for temporary exhibitions. To the left are the *Zoological Collection* (noteworthy group of wild fowl from the Oetzthal, and good specimens of steinbock, lynx, beaver, etc.) and the *Geological Collection* (the second room contains specimens of all minerals found in Tyrol). — On the staircase are cartoons by G. Flatz, K. Blaas, etc. — First Floor. The Corridor contains plaster-casts, chiefly of Tyrolese works. — Room I.: *Collection of Arms;* stained-glass windows of the 16th and 17th centuries. — R. II.: Rhætian, Roman, and Teutonic antiquities, including ornamented fragments of sitnlæ from Matrei and Moritzing; articles from the grave of a Longobard chief at Civezzano, with uniqne iron coffin-mountings; and a gilt Merovingian fibula, resembling the fibula of the Frankish king Childerich I., formerly preserved in Paris. — R. III.: *Ethnographical Collection* (enamelled Persian dish of the 12th cent.; early Egyptian statuettes; Indian water-colours). — R. IV.: *Geographical Collection*, with Tyrolese maps of the 15-19th cent., including Peter Anich and Blas. Hueber's map of 1774; globes by Anich; relief maps by Franz Keil; ancient measuring-instruments; Tyrolese herbarium. — R. V.: Collections illustrating the history of civilization; Tyrolese weights and measures, musical instruments, etc. — R. VI., a circular apartment containing patriotic and historical relics and curiosities: statue of Hofer; his tombstone from Mantua; his sabre, amulet, coins struck during his brief rule, his rifle, &c.; Speckbacher's chain, sabre, and belt; Haspinger's hat and breviary; a Neapolitan six-pounder; the flag of a Venetian volunteer corps, captured from the Italians by a corps of Innsbruck students in 1848; a mountain-gun of the same period. The *Radetzky Album*, a memorial of the marshal of that name, contains over 1000 autographs; the most interesting leaves are exhibited in frames on the wall. — R. VII.: Sculptures, and plaster-casts of works by Tyrolese artists; Terpsichore, Venus, by Mahlknecht; reliefs by A. Colins; wooden reliefs by Jos. Hell; crucifixes of the 13-18th centuries. — R. VIII.: Small objects of art: enamels, Venetian and German glass, stoneware, sacerdotal vestments, lace, clocks (sun-dial of Frederick III.), porcelain, etc. — RR. IX, X: Objects of art in metal: jewel-casket said to have belonged

to Philippina Welser; cutlery; ecclesiastical vessels; objects in tin; smith-work, etc. — R. XI.: Coins. — SECOND FLOOR. The *Picture Gallery* here occupies seventeen rooms and cabinets. To the right of the staircase, Cab. I-V.: Tyrolese, German, and Dutch artists of the 15-16th centuries: 122. *Altdorfer*, Portrait; 124. *M. de Vos*, Madonna; 130. *Seb. Scheel*, Holy Family; 25. *M. Pacher*, Altar-piece; 134. *Cologne School*, SS. Barbara and Catharine. — Room I.: Tyrolese masters of the 17-18th centuries. — R. II.: Tyrolese masters of the 18th cent.: *Knoller*, *Schöpf*, *Angelica Kaufmann*, etc. — R. III.: Works by Tyrolese masters of the first part of the 19th cent. (*Landscapes by *J. A. Koch*). — R. IV. ('Defregger Room'): *422. *Defregger* (p. 161), Speckbacher and his son Anderl; six copies of Defregger's chief pictures, touched up by himself. — R. V.: Modern Tyrolese and German masters: 430. *Hellweger*, Old man; *K. Blaas*, 438. Rape of Venetian maidens, 439. Portrait of himself; 459. *Unterberger*, Capri; 463. *Defregger*, Portrait; 464. *M. Schmid*, Bliss; 483 *Gauermann*, Alpine scene. — R. VI.: Italian, French, and Spanish masters of the 17-18th centuries. — R. VII. Netherlands masters: 589. *Van der Helst*, Portrait; 599. *Rembrandt*, Old man; *606. *Frans Hals*, Family-portrait; 608. *Terburg*, Portrait of a Burgomaster of Amsterdam; 611-613. *A. van Ostade;* 619. *R. Brackenburgh*, Tavern-scene; 623. *Wouverman*, Battle of Newport; 624. *Dou*, Boy playing the flute; 635. *Cuyp*, Church-interior; 640. *C. Poelenburg*, Venus; 653, 654. *Aart van der Neer*, Night-scenes; 659. *P. Potter*, Animal-piece; 675. *L. Bakhuysen*, Sea-piece; 680. *Hondecoeter*, Poultry; 684, 685. *Rachel Ruysch*, Flower-pieces; 682, 683. *J. D. de Heem*, Flowers; 691. *P. Brueghel*, Rustic dance; 697. *Rubens*, Soldier; *A. van Dyck*, 703. Sampson and Dalilah, 704. Portrait. — Cabinets VI-X.: Engravings, water-colours, and drawings.

The **Church of St. James** (*St. Jakob;* Pl. C, 3), not far from the Goldne Dachl, re-erected in 1717, contains a picture of the Virgin over the high-altar by *L. Cranach* (well known from numerous copies), surrounded with a painting by *Schöpff;* and the tomb of Archduke Maximilian, Master of the Teutonic Order, designed by C. Gras and cast by H. Reinhart.

The handsome ***Bridge** (Pl. B, 3), which leads to the suburbs of *St. Nikolaus* and *Mariahilf* on the left bank of the Inn, affords the best survey of the environs. In the *Inn Altey* on the left bank are a pillar with a barometer, and a zinc *Statue of Walther von der Vogelweide* (p. 281). To the *Weiherburg* and *Mühlau*, see p. 184.

At the S. end of the Maria-Theresien-Strasse is a **Triumphal Gate**, erected by the citizens in 1765, on the occasion of the entry of Emp. Francis I. and the Empress Maria Theresia, to commemorate the marriage of Prince Leopold (afterwards Emp. Leopold II.) with the Infanta Maria Ludovica. The emperor died before the conclusion of the festivities.

Beyond this gate, to the right, are the *Tyrolese Glass-Painting and Mosaic Establishment* (Pl. 24, B 5; open on week-days 11-12 and 5-6) and the *Lying-in Hospital.* In the adjacent Fallmerayer-Str. stand the *Imperial Law Courts* (Pl. B, 4, 5), the *Gymnasium* (Pl. 6), and the *Pädagogium* (teachers' seminary; Pl. B, C, 4). The garden of the last (open 4.30-7.30 from May 1st to July 15th, 11-3 from July 15th to Sept. 15th, and at other times 11-2; adm. 30 kr.) contains a department for Alpine plants, and a large and interesting *Relief Model of Tyrol* (scale 1 : 7500; vertical scale 1 : 2500), by *Prof. Schuler*, covering an area of about 100 sq. yds., and re-

producing accurately the geological peculiarities of the different districts (fee to school-attendant who explains it). In the Anich-Str. rises the *State Technical School* (Pl. 21); more to the S.W. are the large *Public Hospital* (Pl. A, B, 4, 5), with the University clinical institutions. Towards the S.W., in the direction of the Inn, is the *Pathological and Anatomical Institute* (Pl. A, 5).

In the same quarter lies the well-kept **Cemetery**, containing handsome modern monuments by Natter, Gasser, Grissemann, and other Tyrolese sculptors, and that of A. Colins, the sculptor (p. 179), in the Renaissance style. In the vestibule of the chapel are frescoes by Franz Plattner, a pupil of Cornelius (1863-1873), and sculptures by M. Stolz.

About $^3/_4$ M. from the gate, on the Brenner road (p. 248), is the Premonstratensian Abbey of **Wilten**, or *Wiltau*, the Roman *Veldidena*. By the church-portal are statues of the giants *Haimon*, the traditional founder of the abbey, and *Thyrsus*. The church is sumptuously decorated with stucco, frescoes, and gilding.

In 3 min. more the road brings us to the ***Berg Isel** (2065′), at the foot of which is the station of the steam-tramway (p. 177). A little farther up are the Bierstindl Restaurant and a notice indicating the way to the rifle-practice ground of the Tyrolese Riflemen ('Kaiser-Jäger'). The road sweeps to the right and ascends in 10 min. to the park-like plateau (restaurant), in the middle of which rises a ****Bronze Statue of Andreas Hofer***, by Natter, erected in 1893. Beyond is the rifle-range, on the side next the Sillthal (officers' practice on Saturday afternoons, with military music). The *Pavilion* at the N.E. angle affords a charming survey of the Innthal and the town.

Among the other monuments on the plateau is an obelisk bearing the inscription: '*Donec erunt montes et saxa et pectora nostra Austriacae domui moenia semper erunt.*' The dates 13th April, 29th May, and 13th August, 1809, refer to the repeated capture of the town from the Bavarians by the brave Tyrolese peasants under *Andreas Hofer*, whose attacks were chiefly directed against it from the Berg Isel and the hills adjoining it on the E. as far as Schloss Amras. — The smaller *Pyramid* of white marble records the names of Tyrolese officers and soldiers who fell in the campaigns of 1848, 1849, 1859, 1863, and 1878 in Tyrol, Italy, Hungary, and the Herzegovina. — The central block is arranged as a museum, and contains portraits of Hofer, Speckbacher, and Haspinger, trophies, uniforms, etc. (adm. 20 kr.). — By following the road leading to the W. from the Hofer Monument, past the Officers' Casino, we soon reach the Brenner road, below the *Ferrarihof* (café). The old Brenner road (p. 248) ascends hence to the left to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Plateau*, commanding a good view of the town. Thence a marked path leads to ($^1/_4$ hr.) the *Plumesköpfl* (2800′), a splendid point of view.

On a spur of the Mittelgebirge, or lower hills, 3 M. to the S.E. of Innsbruck, stands Schloss Amras, the direct road to which leads by *Pradl*. (A shorter footpath leads to the right below the railway-station and crosses the Sill to the gas-works; here we go towards the right for a few hundred paces, and then follow a field-track to the left, which leads to the road in 10 min.) Another road viâ *Wilten* is longer, but pleasanter (steam-tramway, see p. 177). It passes to the left under the Brenner Railway at the foot of the Berg Isel, crosses the *Sill* (to the right are a weir, and the mouth of the first

tunnel of the Brenner line), and then leads straight to the (¾ hr.) château along the base of the mountains (*Schlosskeller Restaurant*, to the right, near the entrance). — Schloss Amras, the Lanserköpfe, and Berg Isel may all be visited the same afternoon if an early start be made.

***Schloss Amras** or *Ambras* (2070′), originally erected in the 13th cent., owes its fame chiefly to Archduke Ferdinand, son of Emp. Ferdinand I., and husband of Philippina Welser, daughter of a wealthy patrician of Augsburg, whom he had met at the diet of Augsburg in 1547 and secretly married in 1557. The archduke, an enthusiastic lover of art, who became governor of Tyrol in 1563, extended the château considerably and filled it with treasures of art. His historical collection of arms and armour established here, but transferred to Vienna in 1806, is to this day one of the finest in existence, and forms the most valuable part of the Imperial Museum of Weapons. The Schloss gradually fell into decay, but when Archduke Karl Ludwig (governor of Tyrol in 1856-58) selected it as his residence, it underwent a thorough restoration. The collection of objects of art were considerably increased by contributions from the imperial collections in Vienna, and in 1882 the château was opened as a museum (open from June to Oct. daily, except Mon., 9-12 and 2-5, in winter 10-12 and 1-3; tickets of admission are obtained gratis at the Hofburg in Innsbruck, daily, except Mon., 9-12 and 2-5; see p. 179).

The outer court contains 8 Roman milestones, from the time of Septimius Severus (193-211 A. D.), found on the road from Wilten to Schönberg. The visitor is shewn successively the 'Unterschloss', the 'Spanish Saloon', and the 'Hochschloss' (fee for each). In the **Unterschloss** ('lower castle'), two large halls to the right contain the valuable *Collection of Weapons*, from the 15th cent. to the present time, arranged in chronological order, At the entrance to the Hochschloss is the large *Spanish Saloon*, 140′ long. 32′ broad, and 18′ high, with marble pavement, fine wooden ceiling, and artistically inlaid doors; on the walls are portraits of counts and dukes of Tyrol from 1229 to 1600. Built in 1570-71, this hall was thoroughly restored in 1856-77. — The *Ground Floor* of the **Hochschloss** ('upper castle') contains a restored Gothic chapel of the 15th cent., with frescoes by Wörndle; and a bath-chamber said to have been used by Philippina Welser. — *First Floor:* Rooms I-VI, Collection of furniture (in R. V. fine antique panels from Meran). R. VII: Models of stone buildings. R. VIII.: Models of wooden buildings, wax-reliefs, etc. R. IX.: Objects in metal, and textile fabrics. R. X.: Oriental and Asiatic articles. R. XI.: Marble sculptures. R. XII.: Works in wood, ivory, horn, amber, etc.; small sculptures in stone; mosaics and paintings upon stone. R. XIII.: Coral. — The *Second Floor* (N. side) contains a historical portrait-gallery in nine rooms. Among the portraits in RR. III. and IV. are those of the Archduke Ferdinand (d. 1595), at various ages, Philippina Welser (d. 1580), and their sons Andrew (d. 1600 as cardinal), and Charles, Margrave of Burgau (d. 1618). Room V. contains a fine old panelled ceiling. The religious and historical pictures in the last four rooms are of little value.

The pretty *Park, with its miniature waterfalls, is also accessible (entrance near the Spanish Saloon), and as the gate at the lower end is generally open, it is not necessary to return to the château.

About ¾ M. nearer the town than Schloss Amras a path with pilgrimage-stations ascends towards the S. through wood to the *Tummel-*

platz ('tournament-ground'), a small open space, with chapels, crosses, and votive offerings This was the burial-place of about 8000 soldiers who perished during the wars of 1797-1805, when the Schloss was used as a military hospital.

The finest of the excursions from Innsbruck is the ascent of the ***Lanser Köpfe** (3050′), accomplished from the terminus of the steam-tramway (p. 177) in 1 hr. Beyond the bridge over the Sill at Wilten, by a finger-post to the right, we ascend the *Paschberg* by a marked path passing the Bretterkeller, soon obtaining a fine view of the Inn valley; by the (12 min.) red cross, where the carriage-road viâ *Igls* diverges to the right (see below), our path ascends to the left round the Lanser Köpfe to the point where carriages stop. Hence we ascend from the S. side to the N.E. summit (330′ above the plateau; marked by a mast 42′ high, with a vane) which commands a charming *View of the valley of the Inn from the Martinswand to the Kellerjoch and Kaisergebirge, and of the Stubaier Ferner, Habicht, Waldrasterspitz, Saile, etc., towards the S. (see the mountain-indicator). We may also drive from Innsbruck to the foot of the Lanser-Köpfe and back in 4 hrs. (carr. and pair, incl. stay of 1 hr., 6 fl.). — We may return past the small and boggy *Lanser See* (2760′; rustic baths, 20 kr.) to (20 min.) **Igls** (2900′; **Iglerhof*, first-class, with baths, pens. 4-6 fl. *Altwirth; Stern*, unpretending), a finely situated summer-resort, and thence follow the road viâ (3/4 M.) *Vill* (2660; *Inn) to (3 M.) Innsbruck (omnibus twice daily in 3/4 hr.); or we may proceed to the left from the S. base of the Lanser Köpfe to (1 M.) *Lans* (2835′; Traube; Wilder Mann), and follow the road (carriages, see p. 176) viâ *Aldrans* to (2 M.) *Amras* (p. 183; a path leading to the left immediately to the N. of Lans saves 3/4 M.).

The hill near the church of **Ampass** commands a view similar to that from the Lanser Köpfe and is much more accessible. From Amras we proceed viâ (1/4 hr.) *Bad Egerdach* to (10 min.) the old 'Salzstrasse' ('salt road') from Hall to Matrei (p. 185). We then ascend this road till the church of Ampass comes in sight and mount by a good path on the E. side of the hill to (5 min.) the tower on the top.

A pleasant walk may be taken on the left bank of the Inn, by *St. Nikolaus* (p. 181), the château of *Büchsenhausen* (with a brewery and bathing-establishment), and the *Pension Kayser* (p. 176), to (1/2 hr.) **Schloss Weiherburg** (2210′; Pens. and Restaur.), with a terrace commanding a fine *View of the valley of the Inn, the Glungetzer, Patscher Kofel, etc. About 800′ above the Weiherburg (steep ascent of 1/2 hr.) is the farm-house of *Maria-Brunn* (the '*Hungerburg*'; Restaurant), which commands a *View extending to the Stubaier Ferner; carriage-road back to Innsbruck viâ *Hötting*, 2 M. — We may retnrn from the Weiherburg by (20 min.) **Mühlau** (2025′; **Stern; *Pension Edelweiss*), a charmingly situated village, and thence to (1 1/2 M.) Innsbruck either by the steam-tramway in 17 min. (station Dollinger, near the Stern Inn) or on foot by the handsome suspension-bridge. — From Mühlau a marked

path leads past the Innsbruck Electric Works to (1/2 hr.) the wild *Mühlauer Klamm*.

The **Kranebitter Klamm** is well worth a visit. Taking the first turning to the left in the Höttinger Gasse, which ascends from the bridge over the Inn, we cross the *Höttinger Bach*, and continue straight on to (3/4 M.) a chapel. Keeping to the right of the hill, we proceed for about 2 1/4 M. between meadows and wood, and then ascend to the right to (1/2 hr.) the *Kerschbuchhof*, where we have a view of the Saile, the Kalkkögel, and the Tuxerferner (Olperer). The Klamm lies about 1/4 hr. below in the wood (in wet weather visitors should beware of the stones which occasionally fall on the path). The most convenient return-route is by railway from *Völs* (p. 253), which we reach by descending from the Klamm to the (1/4 hr.) Hotel at *Kranebitten* and crossing the *Inn* by ferry (apply at the hotel). — A rough path (guide to Zirl 2 1/2 fl.) leads through the Klamm to (4 hrs. from Innsbruck) the *Solstein Hut* (5375′) on the *Zirler Mähder* (ascent of the Grosse Solstein, see p. 254), whence it descends along the *Ehnbach Klamm* to (2 1/2 hrs.) *Zirl* (p. 252). — A finer route to the Kranebitter Klamm is by the '*Stangensteig*', which begins at the (3/4 hr.) *Planitzenhof* and ascends thence direct, through wood (fine views), to (1 hr.) the *Kerschbuchhof* (guide 1 1/2 fl.). — A walk may also be taken from the Planitzenhof, through wood, to the (1/2 hr.) solitary and most romantically situated *Höttinger Bild* (gnide 1 fl.).

A pleasant excursion may be made by the *Brenner Road* (p. 248), either on foot or by carriage, to the (4 1/2 M.) *Stefans-Brücke* and thence to **Ober-Schönberg* (see p. 248). Walkers may choose the interesting route through the wild *Ahren-Thal* to Gärberbach. — To the (3 M.) village of **Natters** (2565′; *Scheerhof; Stern*), charmingly situated at the foot of the Saile; the carriage-road diverges to the right from the Brenner Road above the Berg Isel. In the neighbourhood is an excellent spring, known as the Bleichbrünnl. — By the Arlberg Railway to *Kematen (Kaiser Ferdinand Waterfalls)* and to *Zirl*, see pp. 253, 254.

Mountain Ascents (guides, *Al. Hochrainer*, nicknamed *Graschler*, *Fr. Runggaldier*, *Karl Santner*, *Joh.* and *Jos. Biendl*). The **Patscher Kofel** (7270′; 5 hrs.; guide 3 fl., not indispensable) commands a very extensive view. We take the road to *Vill* and (4 1/2 M.) *Igls* (p. 184), cross the 'Salzstrasse' from Matrei to Hall, and ascend to the small pilgrimage-church of (1 hr.) *Heiligwasser* (4070′; Inn). Thence a marked path, with numerous good view-points (benches), leads past the *Ochsen-Alpe* (good water) to the (2 hrs.) *Kaiser Franz-Josef-Schutzhaus* (6460′; Inn; splendid view) and to the (1/2 hr.) summit. Owing to the formation of the mountain there is no single point from which the whole panorama can be surveyed, and we must make a complete circuit of the numerous small elevations of the summit. A steep path leads from the (1 hr.) Ochsen-Alpe through wood to (1 1/2 hr.) *Patsch* (p. 237). — The **Glungetzer** (8790′) is ascended from the Franz Josef Hut by a marked path in 3 1/2 hrs. (trying; comp. p. 175). — The **Saile or Nockspitze** (7880′), a toilsome ascent of 5 1/2 hrs. with guide (4 fl.), viâ *Mutters* and *Kreit* (p. 247), offers fewer attractions than the Patscher Kofel.

Among the limestone-mountains on the N. side of the Inn, the **Hafelekar** (7657′) is the most interesting (5 hrs.; guide, unnecessary for adepts, 3 fl.; path marked with yellow). Passing the church of Hötting, we reach the quarries on the W. side of the Hungerburg, and then, beyond the *Titschenbrunnen* (3445′), the (2 hrs.) *Rossfall-Alp* (5240′), abont 2 hrs. below the summit. Fine view. Good spring 1/4 hr. below the top (36° Fahr.).

36. From Wörgl to Mittersill. Hohe Salve.

40 M. Railway (*Giselabahn*, comp. R. 25) from Wörgl to (22 M.) *Kitzbühel* in 1-2 hrs. — Diligence from Kitzbühel to Mittersill daily in summer. One-horse carriage from Kitzbühel to Pass Thurn 5 (two-horse 10), Mittersill 7, Krimml 14 fl.

Wörgl (1665′), see p. 171. The railway follows the left bank of the *Brixenthaler Ache* (on the other bank is the *Kaiserstrasse*, p. 189), to (2½ M.) *Leukenthal.* Below *Schloss Itter*, which stands on a spur of the Hohe Salve to the left, the train enters the *Brixenthaler Klause*, a rocky gorge, in which, beyond a short tunnel, it crosses the Ache.

5½ M. **Hopfgarten** (2030′; **Post;* **Rose*, R. 60 kr.; *Diewald; Restaurant* at the station, with rooms; *Bad Salve*, with baths), a large village, the seat of the district-court, ¾ M. from the station (omnibus 10 kr.), with a pretty Rococo church.

The ***Hohe Salve** (5985′), the Rigi of the Lower Innthal, is one of the most popular and most accessible points of view in the German Alps. The conspicuous summit of the mountain is covered with turf, and forests and farm-houses extend more than halfway up its slopes. The ascent may be made from Hopfgarten, Brixen, Westendorf, Söll, or Itter (new path), but is easiest from Hopfgarten (3 hrs.). — Guide (unnecessary) from Hopfgarten to the top and back, including a stay of 3 hrs., 1½ fl.; to the top and back by Brixen 2 fl. 20, back by Söll 2 fl. 50 kr. (9 kilogr. of luggage free). Horse or mule with attendant to the Tenn Inn 3, to the top 5 fl.; 'chaise-à-porteurs' 12 fl. (Same tariff from Westendorf.)

From *Hopfgarten* station the route proceeds to (¼ hr.) the village, then follows the high-road and ascends to the left by the (5 min.) finger-post to (1¼ hr.) the *Tenn Inn* (good quarters), 1½ hr. from the summit. The path now ascends a little to the left, and then to the right (numerous short-cuts); 40 min. the *Vorder-Hütten;* 25 min., the path from Söll joins ours; ¼ hr. the summit.

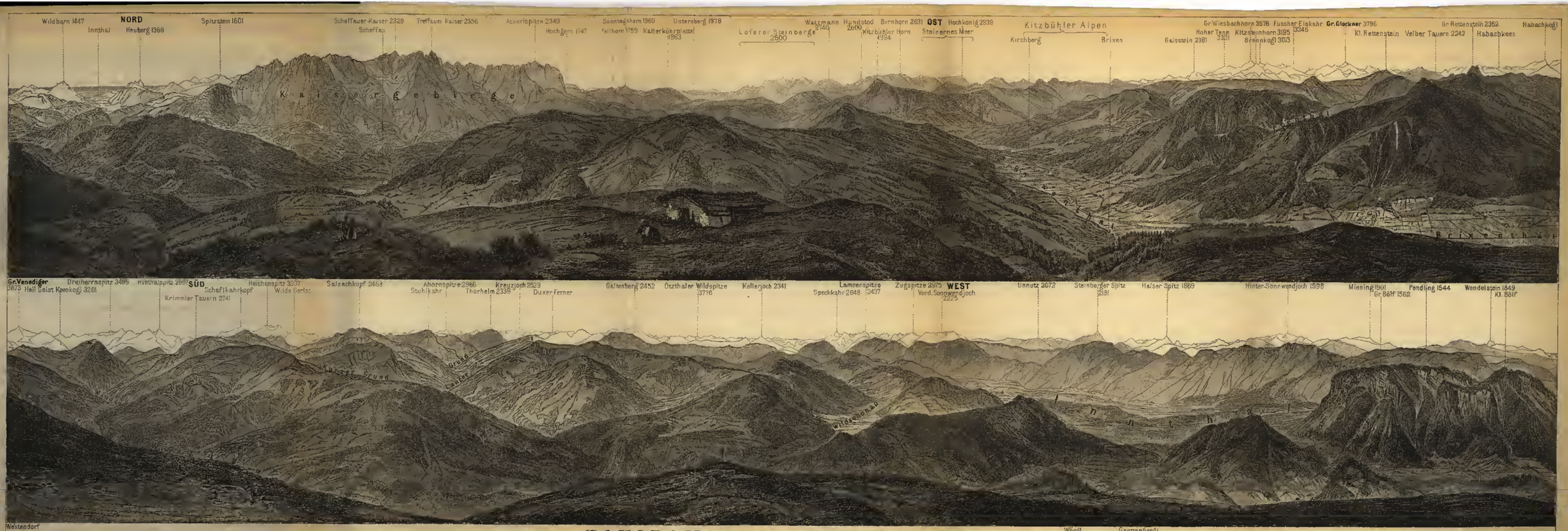
From *Brixen* (p. 187) we ascend to the right at the W. end of the village; at the (1 hr.) chalets turn to the left; by the (¾ hr.) chapel again turn to the left to the Alp; lastly a steep zigzag ascent to the (¾ hr). summit.

From *Westendorf* a bridle-path, with way-posts, and not to be mistaken, ascends at first through wood and then over pastures. The last part of the route is in bad preservation (porters and horses to be had at Soitner's Inn, see p. 187).

From *Söll* (p. 189) there is a bridle-path to the top, which cannot be mistaken. Good walkers may prefer the following route: first towards the S. to the *Stampfanger Graben*, passing (20 min.) a chapel on an isolated rock on the right, and ascending straight on; ¼ hr., pass through the gate to the brook (path to the left to be avoided), and ascend steeply on the other side through wood; beyond (20 min.) the solitary house of *Romsen*, ascend in zigzags over pastures; ½ hr., a large and conspicuous farm-house with a bell, where the bridle-path is joined. Then (1½ hr.) a spring, 5 min. beyond which the route joins that from Hopfgarten, at a point 20 min. from the summit.

At the top are a chapel and an **Inn* with outbuildings (40 beds at 80 kr.; early arrival advisable in fine weather). The *View, although less varied than that from the Rigi or the Schafberg owing to the absence of lakes, is magnificent, particularly to the S., where the complete Tauern chain is visible from the Hohe Tenn and Wiesbachhorn to the Zillerthaler Ferner. Due S. rises the Gross-Venediger, to the left of which is the fantastic-looking Grosse Rettenstein in the Spertenthal; farther W. are the distant Ortler, the N. Limestone Alps with the Zugspitze, and the Steinbergerspitze, not unlike a church; to the N., the Miesing, Wendelstein, and, on the S. side of the deep valley of the Inn, the imposing, serrated ridge of the Kaisergebirge; E. the Salzburg Alps, the Loferer Steinberge, the Steinerne Meer, and, in the foreground, the Kitzbühler Horn (comp. Panorama).

To the S. of Hopfgarten opens the **Kelchsau-Thal** (road to *Kelchsau*, 6 M.), traversed by two rarely-used passes: one to the right leading through



PANORAMA VON DER HOHEN SALVE.

(1829 Meter)

the *Lange Grund* to (10 hrs.) *Gerlos*, the other to the left through the *Kurze Grund* and over the *Salzach-Joch* (6485′) to (9 hrs.) *Ronach* in the Upper Pinzgau (p. 195; both unattractive; guide necessary; Al. Bichler of Hopfgarten recommended). — A third route leads through the *Windau-Thal* (see below) and over the *Filzen-Scharte* (5590′) to (9-10 hrs.) *Wald* in the Pinzgau (with guide).

Above Hopfgarten, at *Haslau* (where we observe the ruin of *Engelsberg* on the right, at the entrance of the *Kelchsau-Thal*), the train crosses the Brixenthaler Ache, which here forms a waterfall, and turns to the right into the *Windau-Thal*, on the left side of which it ascends a steep gradient. Beyond a tunnel, 360 yds. long, the line bends back, and crosses the valley and brook to the opposite slope by means of an embankment 60′ high and a bridge 75′ high. A second tunnel (220 yds. long) then leads to the upper part of the Brixenthal. The train crosses the *Lauterbach* and reaches (12 M.) **Westendorf** (2490′; *Soitner's Restaurant*), the station for the large village of *Brixen* (Mairwirth; Rest. Pircher), 1½ M. to the W. (Ascent of the Hohe Salve, see p. 186.) About ½ M. to the S. of the village is the *Maria-Luisen-Brunnen* (Inn), a chalybeate spring.

The train continues to traverse the broad valley, passing (14 M.) *Lauterbach*, and crosses the watershed between the Brixenthaler and Kitzbühler Ache. — 16 M. **Kirchberg** (2690′; *Bächlwirth; Kalswirth*), prettily situated at the entrance to the *Sperten-Thal*.

Through the **Sperten-Thal** a cart-track leads to (5 M.) *Aschau* (3280′; rustic inn), where the valley forks. The W. branch is the *Untere Grund*, through which an easy pass leads over the *Geige* (6560′) to (5½ hrs.) *Neukirchen* (p. 147) in the Pinzgau; while from the E. branch, or *Obere Grund*, another easy pass leads over the *Stange* (5780′) to (7 hrs.) *Mühlbach* (p. 146). — A fine but somewhat fatiguing excursion from Aschau is the ascent of the **Grosse Rettenstein** (7745′; 4½ hrs., with guide). The marked path leads through the Untere Grund and over the (1½ hr.) *Sonnwend-Alpe* (accommodation) to the (1½ hr.) *Schönthal-Alpe*, and thence, past the 'Steinerne Frauen', to (1½ hr.) the top of the W. peak, which is marked by a trigonometrical signal (imposing view).

At *Klausenbach* the train crosses the *Aschauer* or *Reitner Ache*, and soon passes the *Schwarzsee* on the left (19½ M.; station). It next crosses the *Kitzbühler Ache* and the Pass Thurn road, and reaches —

22 M. **Kitzbühel** (2420′; **Tiefenbrunner* or *Post; *Hinterbräu; Stern; Rössl; Amberger; Rother Adler; Schwarzer Adler*, moderate; *Englische Pension Pfleghof; Haas*, at the station; *Beer Garden*, opposite the station; furnished rooms at *Frau Stainer's*, *Pirchl's*, etc.), a small town (3000 inhab.), charmingly situated on the Kitzbühler Ache, and much frequented for summer-quarters. About ¾ M. to the S. is the *Kitzbühler Bad* (inexpensive), with a chalybeate spring.

Excursions. Pleasant walk to the N.E. to (½ hr.) the *Griesenau*, with a good view of the Kaisergebirge; S.E. to (¾ hr.) the *Ebner-Kapelle*, with a fine view of the Venediger, thence through fine beech-woods to (¼ hr.) the **Schleier-Fall* ('veil-fall'), in the *Köglergraben*, and back through the *Zephirau* to (1 hr.) Kitzbühel; S.W. to (½ hr.) the *Ehrenbach Fall*, in a romantic ravine, 20 min. above which, on a rocky bluff

is the *Einsiedel Restaurant* (view); N.W. to (½ hr.) the château of *Lebenberg* and the (¾ hr.) *Schwarzsee* (p. 187; Inn), with baths and boating. A new path leads through the *Kuselwald* to the (1¼ hr.) *Seidl-Alp*, with chalets (rfmts.) and a fine view.

The *Kitzbühler Horn (6540'; 3¼-3½ hrs.; guide, 3½ fl., unnecessary; horse to the inn 4, to the top 5, there and back 8 fl.) is an easy climb and admirable point of view. The ronte leads to the S. from the station, past the Hôtel Haas, and along the Ache; the (4 min.) second turning to the left is then taken, the railway crossed, and a good bridle-path, provided at doubtfnl points with way-posts, is ascended through wood and over pastures (several good springs) to the (2½ hrs.) *Inn (5375'; 30 beds at 80 kr.), above the *Tratt-Alpe*. The snmmit, on which stands a chapel, is reached in ¾ hr. more. The view, particnlarly of the Tauern, snrpasses that from the Hohe Salve, and is remarkable for the pictnresque gronping of the valleys; to the E. are the imposing Loferer Steinberge, to the N.E. the Chiemsee. Compare the Panorama. Abont 10 min. from the inn is a small stalactite cavern. — Descent on the N. side by the *Enzmann-Alp* to *St. Johann* (p. 189); on the E. side by the *Oberrheinthal-Alpe* to *Fieberbrunn* (p. 129; guide desirable). — From the Kitzbühler Horn to the Gaisstein (see below), a highly interesting route, marked by the local Alpine Club, in 8-9 hrs. The route runs along or near the ridge which stretches to the S., crossing the *Lämmerbühl*, and passing the *Bischof*, *Staffkogl*, *Tristkogl*, and *Gamshag*. Refreshments to be had at various chalets.

The Kleine Rettenstein (7265') is ascended by a marked path in 6½ hrs. (guide not indispensable for experts). The first part of the route is by a bridle-path leading through wood and then viâ the *Leitner-Alp* to the (3 hrs.) *Blaufeld-Alp* (5570'). Thence a footpath, crossing numerous Alpine pastures, leads viâ the (½ hr.) *Jufen* (ca. 6230') to the (3 hrs.) summit, which affords a magnificent view of the Tauern.

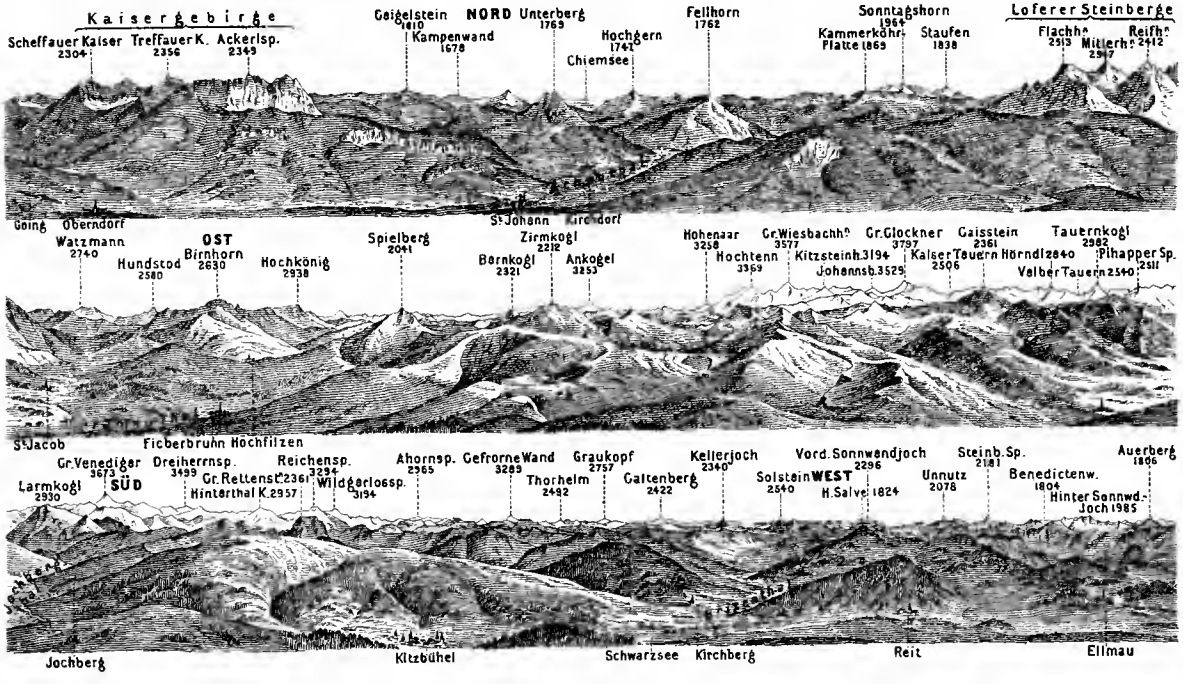
Railway from Kitzbühel to *Zell am See* and *Salzburg*, see R. 25.

The Mittersill road crosses the Ache, and leads by the *Kitzbühler Bad* (p. 187) and (left) *Aurach* to *Wiessnegg* (to the S. the Gross-Venediger). Then past a deserted copper-stamping mill, across the *Jochberger Ache*, and up a steeper ascent to (5½ M.) **Jochberg** (3000'; *Wagstätten; Adler*, moderate).

The ascent of the *Gaisstein (7760'; 4½ hrs.; path marked, but guide desirable) from Jochberg is recommended. The ronte ascends throngh the steep *Sintersbachgraben* (fine waterfall) to the *Lower* and (3½ hrs.) *Upper Sintersbach-Alpe* (accommodation) and in 1 hr. more to the snmmit, which affords a magnificent view of the Tauern. Descent to the *Bürgl-Hütte* (*Stuhlfelden* or *Mittersill*), see p. 146; to Saalbach, see p. 127; to the Kitzbühler Horn, see above. The *Pinzgauer Spazierweg* to the (9 hrs.) *Schmittenhöhe*, see p. 126 (provisions and guide necessary).

The road ascends gradually, crossing the Ache near the (1½ M.) *Wacht Inn*, and then in long windings through wood (which a path to the left cuts off), to the (7½ M.) **Pass Thurn** (4180'; *Inn*), the boundary between Tyrol and Salzburg. The *Elisabeth-Aussicht*, ½ hr. to the W., affords a fine survey of the Tauern; still finer view from the *Resterhöhe* (6100'), farther up, to which a path leads from the inn in 1¼ hr. — The road now descends, passing a second (10 min.) *Inn*, and affording a magnificent view of the Pinzgau and the Tauern, and then winds down to (4½ M.) *Mittersill* (p. 146).

Walkers on their way to *Krimml* save 1 hr. by taking the footpath (marked) to the right at the bend of the road, about 200 paces below the second inn (see above), which descends through pastures and wood direct to (1 hr.) *Mühlbach* (see p. 146).



Panorama vom Kitzbühler Horn (1994 m).

Rosenheim
Kaisertal
Stripsenkopf
Stripsenjoch
Elmauer Haltspitze
Ackerlsp.
Sonneneck
Treffauer Kaiser
Vord. Kaisergebirge
Grubig
Pramau
Going
St. Maria
Astenbg.
Hartkaiser
Brandstadl
Zindsberg
Rauhekopf
Hohe Salve
Kl. Salve
Kitzbühel
Kirch-berg
Gaisbg.
Fleiding
Nachsöll
Gschiesab
Brechlm.
Tloch
Lobron
Gr. Steinhorn
Kreuz Joch
Moltertrog
Schafsidl K.
Kröndlhn.
Steinkogl
Rossbg.
Gernkogl
Bramberg
Wildkogl
Rieger
Pichling
Rossgruberkogl
Hainschingerk.
Rosterh.
Kl. Rettenst.
Gr. Rettenstein
Schwarze Kgl.
Wildschönau
Kufstein
Thiersee
Pendling
Angath
Kirchbichl
Bad Häring
Söll
Ellmau
Scheffau
Achleitenberg
Schwoich
Unt. Langkampfen
Ob. Langkampfen
Passelberg
Winkl Elbl
Auf dem Joch
Brixen
Hopfgarten
Westendorf
Kropfsattel
Oberau
Wildschönau
Schwaighofer Riv.
Feld
Schafsidl
Salzachscharte
Pölls
Frommelkopf
Kufstein Tunnel
Wildschönauer Tal
Kaisertal
Sperrtal
Ob. Grundalm
Ob. Gerstn
Mühlbacher Hochal
Schönthal
Kurzer Grund
Langer Grund
Ob. Kaiserbach
Kaiserbach
Ellmauer Bach
Brixenbach
Schwaiger Bach
Windauer Bach
Sperrtalbach
Inn
Innsbruck
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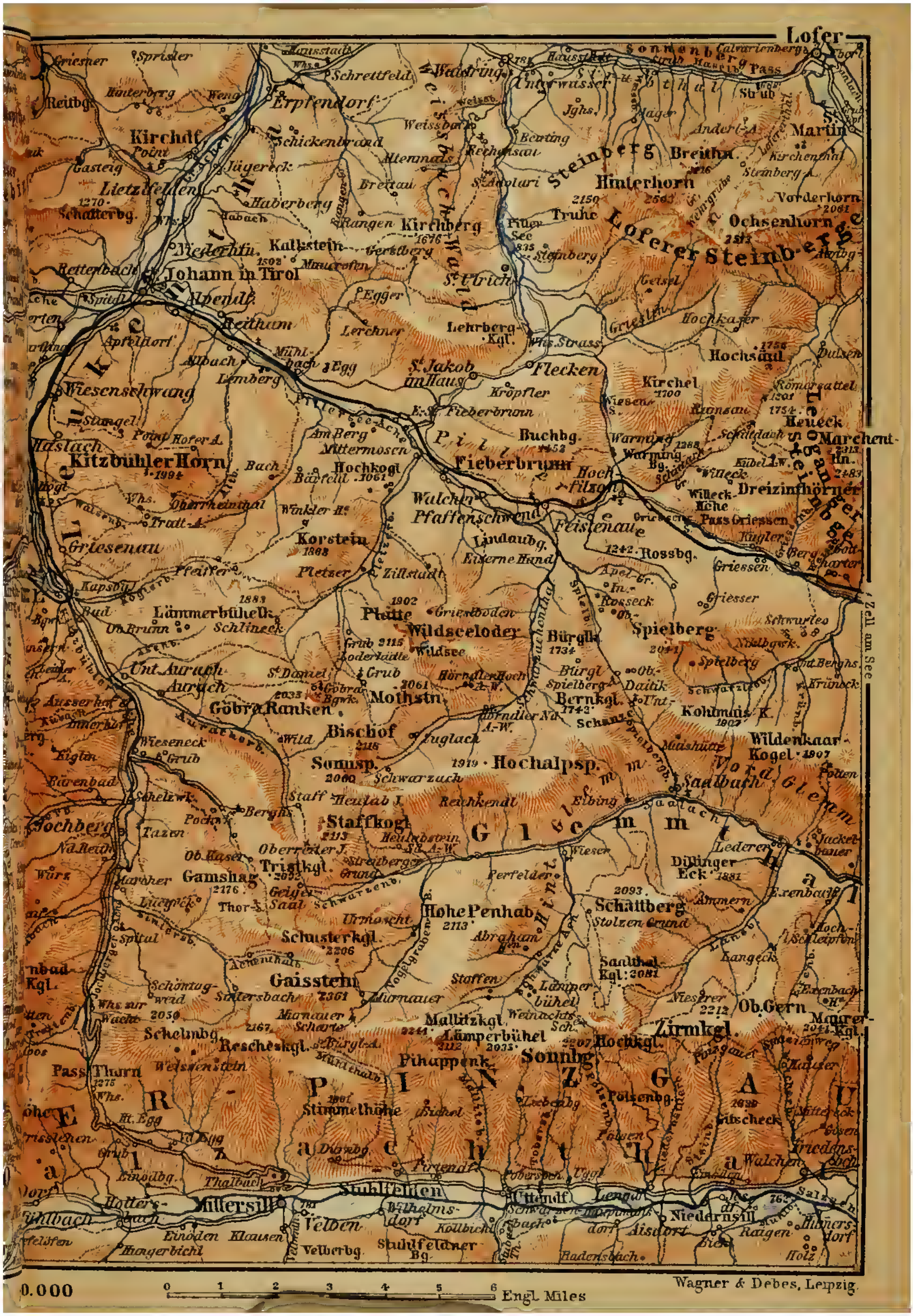

Lofer
Sonnenberg
Pass
St. Martin
Erpfendorf
Waidring
Unterwasser
Schrettfeld
Kirchdf.
Reitbg.
Lietzlfelden
Schafterbg.
St. Johann in Tirol
Apfeldorf
Kitzbühler Horn
1994
Wiesenschwang
Haslach
Griesenau
Jägereck
Haberberg
Niederhfn.
Kalkstein
Kirchberg
St. Ulrich
Pillersee
Steinberg
Breithn.
Hinterhorn
Truhe
Ochsenhorn
Vorderhorn
Loferer Steinberge
Hochsaul
Kirchel
Römersattel
Heueck
Marchent-Hn.
Dreizinthörner
Leoganger Steinberge
Hochkaser
Flecken
St. Jakob im Haus
Lehrberg-Kgl.
Fieberbrunn
Buchbg.
Hochfilzen
Pass Griessen
Griessen
Rossbg.
Pfaffenschwend
Lindaubg.
Hochkogl
Korstein
Pletzer
Zillstadt
Lämmerbühel
Schlineck
Platte
Wildseeloder
Wildsee
Bürglh.
Spielberg
Schwarzleo
Gobra
Ranken
Aurach
Unt. Aurach
Mothstn.
Bischof
Sonnsp.
Hochalpsp.
Bernkgl.
Kohlmais K.
Wildenkaar Kogel 1907
Saalbach
Vorderglemm
Staffkogl
Jochberg
Gamshag
Tristkgl.
Glemmthal
Hohe Penhab
Schattberg
Dillinger Eck
Schusterkgl.
Gaisstein
Saalthal Kgl.
Zirmkgl.
Ob. Gern
Mallitzkgl.
Lämperbühel
Schelmbg.
Rescheskgl.
Pihappenk.
Sonnbg.
Hochkgl.
Pass Thurn
Stimmelhöhe
Pölsenbg.
Gitscheck
Pinzgau
Oberpinzgau
Mittersill
Stuhlfelden
Velben
Uttendf.
Niedernsill
Zell am See
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Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

37. From Wörgl to Reichenhall viâ Lofer.

Comp. Maps, pp. 188, 72.

58 M. HIGH-ROAD. From St. Johann to (9½ M.) Waidring, diligence daily in 2¾ hrs. (fare 1 fl.); from Waidring to (6 M.) Lofer mail-cart every afternoon in 1 hr.; from Lofer to (17½ M.) Reichenhall a Stellwagen daily in 3½ hrs. (fare 1 fl. 50 kr.); one-horse carr. 6½, two-horse 12½ fl.

Wörgl (1665′), see p. 171. The road (*'Kaiserstrasse'*) crosses the *Brixenthaler Ache* near the *Grattenbergl*, runs along the right bank (opposite is the Giselabahn, with the *Söll-Leukenthal* station, p. 186), and ascends (in view of *Schloss Itter*) to the low saddle separating the *Sölland*, or valley of Söll, from the Achenthal. To the N.W. rises the *Jufinger Jöchl* and *Bölven*.

7 M. **Söll** (2270′; *Post*). Ascent of the Hohe Salve, see p. 186. The *Kleine Bölven* (5120′) may be ascended hence viâ *Reit* in 2½ hrs. (attractive; comp. p. 171). The wooden houses in this district are interesting. The road next passes (3 M.) *Scheffau*, in the valley to the left, and the *Plaiken Inn*.

The **Kaiser-Gebirge** consists of two ranges separated by the *Kaiser-Thal* and the *Kaiserbach-Thal* (p. 170): the N. chain is the *Hintere Kaiser*, while the S. chain, at the base of which our road runs, is called the *Vordere* or *Wilde Kaiser*. The latter and higher chain culminates in the *Elmauer Haltspitze*, *Treffauer Kaiser*, *Scheffauer Kaiser*, *Ackerlspitze*, and *Maukspitze*. Most of these peaks are difficult of ascent owing to the steepness of the upper parts, and should not be attempted except by adepts (guide indispensable; comp. p. 170). The easiest is the *Scheffauer Kaiser* (6930′); from Bärnstatt by the *Kaiser-Hochalpe* (4655′; in 4 hrs.; guide 2½ fl.). The *Elmauer Haltspitze* (7960′) is ascended from Elmau viâ the *Wochenbrunner Alp* and the *Grutten* in 6-7 hrs. (guide 5 fl.; comp. p. 170). The *Sonneneck* (7440′; guide 3 fl.) is ascended in 4½ hrs. from Bärnstatt viâ the *Kaiser-Hochalpe*; see p. 170. The *Treffauer Kaiser* (7560′), ascended from Bärnstatt in 5-6 hrs. (guide 3½ fl.), and the *Ackerlspitze* (7650′), climbed from Elmau or Going viâ the *Reg-Alp* in 6-7 hrs. (guide 6 fl.), are both difficult.

A marked path leads from the Plaiken Inn viâ *Scheffau* (2455′) to (1 hr.) *Bärnstatt* (Inn), ¼ hr. from the E. end of the *Hintersteiner See* (see p. 171; thence by the *Steinerne Stiege* to *Kufstein*, 3 hrs.).

3 M. **Elmau** (2690′; **Post*; **Hochfilzer*) is prettily situated at the highest point of the road.

Ascents of the *Wilde Kaiser* peaks (*Elmauer Haltspitze*, *Ackerlspitze*, etc.), see above. A good panorama of the Kaiser-Gebirge is obtained from the *Hartkaserköpfl* (5000′), a spur of the Hohe Salve, 1½ hr. to the S. — The *Gamskögerl* (5085′), under the Maukspitze, ascended viâ the *Reg-Alp* in 3 hrs. (guide), commands a fine view of the Tauern, etc.

The road now descends by *Going* and *Rettenbach*, skirting the *Reitner Ache*, and crosses the *Grosse Ache*.

6½ M. **St. Johann in Tirol** (2130′; **Post*; **Bär*; **Zum Hohen Kaiser*, at the station), a station on the Giselabahn (p. 129), lies at the N. base of the *Kitzbühler Horn* (p. 188).

The following route is more attractive than the monotonous high-road to Erpfendorf and Waidring: by railway to *Fieberbrunn* (p. 129); then walk by *St. Jacob im Haus* to *Pillersee* and (3½ hrs.) *Waidring* (see p. 190). — From St. Johann to *Kössen* by *Gasteig* and *Schwendt*, see p. 65; over the *Stripsen-Joch* to *Kufstein*, see p. 170.

The road leads from St. Johann to the N. through the wide

valley of the *Grosse Ache (Leuken-Thal)*, quits it at (5 M.) *Erpfendorf* (1990′; route to *Kössen*, see p. 66), and turns to the E. viâ *Reiterdorf*. On the left rises the Fellhorn, and farther to the E., above Waidring, the Stein-Platte or Kammerköhr-Platte.

6 M. **Waidring** (2560′; **Post*), a thriving village, finely situated on the watershed between the Achen-Thal and the Saalach-Thal, is a summer-resort. To the S. rise the *Loferer Steinberge*.

Excursions. By the *Grünwald-Hütte* to the (2 hrs.) **Kammerköhr-Alp** (5055′) and through the *Schwarzbergklamm* to (4 hrs.) *Unken*, see p. 191 (guide desirable). The *Kammerköhr-Platte* (6130′) may be ascended from the Alp in 1 hr.; view very fine. — The **Fellhorn** (5780′; 3½-4 hrs., with guide) is ascended by the *Grünwald-Hütte* and the *Steinkaser-Alp* to the *Durchkaser* (Inn), and then round the *Morer-Thal* to the (3-3½ hrs.) *Ecken-Alp*. The descent may be made to Reit im Winkel (p. 64).

Pleasant walk (road) from Waidring to the S. through the *Oefen*, a gorge of the *Strubache*, and past the chapel of *St. Adolari* to the (1¼ hr.) sequestered blue **Pillersee** (2740′), at the S. end of which lies the (1½ M.) village of *St. Ulrich* (Seewirth). To the E. rise the *Loferer Steinberge* (ascent of the *Hinterhorn*, see p. 191). — From St. Ulrich by *St. Jacob im Haus* to (2 hrs.) *Fieberbrunn*, see p. 189.

The road from Waidring almost all the way to Reichenhall leads through grand mountain-scenery. The profound and picturesque valley of the *Strubache*, between the Hochplatte and the Steinberg, gradually contracts. In the narrowest part is the *Pass Strub* (2255′; Inn), the frontier between Tyrol and Salzburg, which was once fortified, and was heroically defended by the Tyrolese peasants in 1805 and 1809 (obelisk erected in 1887). The *Saalach-Thal* is entered at —

6 M. **Lofer** (2095′; **Post*; **Bräu*; **Zum Schweizer*, with bath-house), a frequented summer-resort, where the Pinzgau road joins ours. The environs are beautiful, with numerous picturesque walks. On the E. is the *Reiter-Alpe*, with the *Mühlsturzhörner;* S.W. the huge peaks of the *Loferer Steinberge* (splendid view from the **Calvarienberg*, ¼ hr.).

Excursions (guides, *M. Scholz*, *Joh. Walder*, and *Georg Sock*). Beautiful walk to the (25 min.) *Gesundheits-Quelle* or *Exenbach-Quelle (Loferer Bründl)*, a spring to the S. of the Waidring road, at the entrance to the **Loferer Hochthal*, a grand rocky valley (4½ M. long; fine view about ¾ M. up), enclosed by the precipitous sides of the Steinberge (at the entrance the open *Johanna Hut*). From the Exenbach-Quelle a path (denoted by green marks) leads to the left across the *Wechsel* (3610′) to (1¾ hr.) *Kirchenthal* (see below), while another marked path (blue and white) returns viâ the *Carolinen-Höhe* to (20 min.) Lofer. — Other pleasant walks may be taken to the S. along the Saalfelden road to the (½ hr.) *Hochmoos*, with its moor-water baths, near St. Martin; viâ St. Martin to the (1 hr.) pilgrimage-church of *Kirchenthal* (2880′); to (1½ hr.) *Wildenthal*, on the right bank of the Saalach, on the path to the Kleine Hirschbichl (p. 82); to the N. down the Saalach-Thal viâ the *Teufelssteg* to the (½ hr.) *Eberl* (Inn), and from the Antoni-Kapelle (p. 191) to the right, crossing the Saalach, to the (1¼ hr.) *Mairberg-Klamm*, etc. — The **Loferer Alpe** (4795′; *Postkaser*, in the 'Obertrett'; *Bräukaser*, in the 'Untertrett') is another fine point, reached by a marked path (red and white) in 2½-3 hrs. (guide, not indispensable, 2½ fl.). Fine views from the *Schönbühel* (5320′; ½ hr.), *Ganis* (5110′; ½ hr.), and the *Grubhörndl* (5730′; 1 hr.). From the Loferer-Alpe viâ *Mitterfussthal* to the *Schwarzberg-Klamm* 1¾ hr. (see p. 191); viâ Mitter-

fussthal and the *Kammerköhr-Alp* to *Waidring* 3 hrs. (comp. p. 190). — Ascent of the **Hinterhorn** or **Mitterhorn** (8212'), the second-highest peak of the *Loferer Steinberge*, laborious (5½-6 hrs.; guide 4½ fl.). We ascend through the Loferer Thal to the (2 hrs.) *Steinbergalm-Hütte* (4190'; club-hut); then through the *Grosse Wehrgrube* (marked path) and by the *Waidringer Nieder* to the (3½-4 hrs.) summit (imposing prospect). We may descend by the *Anderl-Alm* and round the *Blaue Wand* (for steady heads only; guide 5 fl.), or by the *Lasthal-Alp* to (4 hrs.) *St. Ulrich* on the Pillersee (p. 190). — The **Ochsenhorn** (8245'; 4 hrs.; guide 5½ fl.), another fine point, is ascended from the Steinbergalm Hut through the *Kleine Wehrgrube* (toilsome).

To Ober-Weissbach (Saalfelden or Berchtesgaden). The road follows the Saalach as far as (1½ M.) *St. Martin* (*Weissbacher, Steiner; carriages to be had), with a new château, where the route viâ *Wildenthal* to the Kleine Hirschbichl, mentioned at p. 82, diverges to the left, and then leads through the *Pass Luftenstein* (2070'; Inn), which was formerly fortified.

About 2¼ M. to the S. of St. Martin opens the *Schüttach-Graben* or *Schieder-Graben*, in which, ¾ M. farther up, is the ***Vorderkaser-Klamm**, a magnificent ravine, rendered accessible in 1881. This curious defile, 2' to 20' in width, and flanked with rocks about 200' high, contains interesting water-worn cavities and several fine waterfalls. From the high-road a drive of 20-25 min. (on foot 35-40 min.) brings us to the *Vorderkaser Chalet* (Rfmts.), whence the entrance to the gorge is reached on foot in 10-12 min. more. The passage of the gorge (waterproofs advisable) takes about 10 min., the whole visit ¾-1 hr. A contribution for the support of the paths is expected at the chalet. The lower waterfall (guide-post) is scarcely worth a visit. If, as is often the case, the water is low, the traveller should have the sluice opened (fee 40 kr.). From Ober-Weissbach (p. 82) the Klamm is reached on foot in 2 hrs., by carriage (2 fl.) in 1¼ hr. We may reach the railway-station of *Hochfilzen* (p. 128) from the Vorderkaser in 3½ hrs., by a marked path passing the *Dalsen-Alp*, the *Römer-Sattel* (3940'), and the alps of *Schüttach* and *Willeck*.

The road now passes (right) the *Lamprechts-Ofenloch* (p. 82), crosses the *Saalach*, and reaches (3 M.) *Ober-Weissbach* (*Inn). Thence to (18 M.) *Berchtesgaden* over the *Hirschbichel*, see p. 81; to (12 M.) *Saalfelden*, see p. 82. (About ¼ hr. to the N. of Ober-Weissbach is the interesting **Seisenberg-Klamm*, p. 82.) — One-horse carriage from Lofer to Frohnwies 2, two-horse 4 fl.; to Saalfelden 6½ or 12½ fl. (diligence daily at 8 a.m. in 3½ hrs., fare 1½ fl.); to Waidring 2 fl. 30 kr. or 4 fl. 30 kr; to St. Johann in Tirol 6½ or 12½ fl; to Berchtesgaden 18 or 32 fl. A conveyance with two seats (50 kr. each) plies daily in summer from Lofer to Unken, starting at 11 a.m.. One-horse carr. 2½, carr. and pair 4½ fl.; one-horse carr. from Lofer to Reichenhall 6, phaeton 10, landau 12 fl.

The Reichenhall road leads to the N. on the left bank of the Saalach, passing the *Antoni-Kapelle* (p. 190), *Maurach*, and *Hallenstein* (Inn). We then pass through the *Knie-Pass* and reach —

6 M. **Unken** (1810'; **Post; Lamm*), a summer-resort, about ½ M. to the S. of which lie the baths of *Oberrain* (*Inn). To the right is the *Reiteralp-Gebirge*.

Excursions (guide, *Math. Mayrgschwendtner*). Very attractive excursion to the (2½ hrs.) ***Schwarzberg-Klamm** or **Unkner Klamm** (guide, needless, 1½, horse 4½ fl.). A bridle-path ascends the *Unkenthal* to the W. from Unken or Oberrain, and after ¾ hr., at the *Friedl* (Rfmts.), mounts rapidly to the left. We pass a small waterfall in a gorge to the left, and reach the (½ hr.) *Eibel-Klamm*. We next pass a workmen's hut ('Engstübl'; generally closed), and reach the (1 hr.) entrance to the Klamm, or gorge of the *Schwarzbach*, which was rendered accessible in 1830 by means of paths and bridges. This is one of the grandest ravines of the kind among the German Alps, and is especially remarkable for the screw-shaped contortions of the huge rocky sides, which nearly meet at places. At the

entrance is the inscription: 'Gutta cavat lapidem non vi sed sæpe cadendo', placed there by order of Lewis I. of Bavaria. The gorge, 1/2 M. long, is quitted at the upper end by flights of wooden steps leading to the *Schwarzberg*, a hunter's hut, where there is an excellent spring. — Thence over the *Kammerköhr-Alp* (5055') to *Waidring* (p. 190) in 4 hrs. (guide 3½ fl.). By the *Loferer Alpe* (see p. 190) to *Lofer* 4-5 hrs. (guide necessary, 3 fl.). By the *Winkelmoos-Alpe* to *Reit im Winkel* 4½ hrs. (guide to the Alp desirable; see p. 64). — The *Staub-Fall (3 hrs.) is a fine cascade, especially after rain. Same road as to the Schwarzberg-Klamm for about ¾ hr.; we then diverge to the right by the road into the *Heuthal*, with the *Sonntagshorn* rising on the N.; where the road divides, we ascend the valley to the left to the fall (620' in height). The path leads behind the fall. (Through the *Fischbach-Thal* to *Seehaus* and *Ruhpolding*, see p. 64.) These two excursions may be combined, but not without a guide (3 fl.). — *Sonntagshorn (6435'; 4½ hrs.; guide, not indispensable for adepts, 3 fl.). The road leads through the *Heuthal* to the (3 hrs.) *Hochalpe*, whence a marked path ascends to the (¾ hr.) *Rosskar-Sattel* (5410') and the (¾ hr.) summit. Superb view. A shorter route, marked with red, leads from Melleck through the *Steinbach-Thal* and the *Rosskar* to (3 hrs.) the Rosskar-Sattel.

The Austrian and Bavarian frontier below Unken is guarded by the *Stein Pass*, a fortified gateway. The road then ascends rapidly to (2¼ M.) **Melleck** (2015'; **Inn*, with fine view), the seat of the custom-houses of both countries. Here, on 17th Oct., 1809, the Tyrolese under Speckbacher sustained a disastrous defeat from the Bavarians, and Speckbacher's son was taken prisoner. The road now passes *Ristfeicht*, and descends the *Bodenbühl*, where several engagements took place during the wars of 1800, 1805, and 1809, to (3 M.) *Schnaizlreut* (1670'; *Inn). From this point we may proceed by the new road (better for carriages) to (2¼ M.) *Jettenberg* (p. 81) and through the Saalach-Thal to (4½ M.) *Reichenhall*. Or (more interesting for walkers) we may follow the old road, which rapidly ascends the *Weissbach-Thal*, between the *Müllnerhorn* on the right and the *Ristfeichtkogl* (on which chamois are frequently seen in the morning and evening) on the left; before we reach the top of the pass, the road to Inzell and Traunstein (p. 62) diverges to the left. At the summit (2120') we meet the (2¼ M.) brine-conduit from Reichenhall to Traunstein and reach two pump-houses (*Untere* and *Obere Nesselgraben*). The road descends through the picturesque *Nesselgraben* to the (1½ M.) *Thumsee* (1730'), a lake well stocked with fish, and then through a wooded ravine, past the ruin of *Karlstein*, the *Chapel of St. Pancras* (p. 69), and *Bad Kirchberg*.

3½ M. *Reichenhall* (1555'), see p. 66.

38. The Zillerthal.

Comp. Map, p. 52.

From *Jenbach* (p. 172) or *Brixlegg* (p. 171) to Zell, 16½ M., to Mairhofen 21 M. It is advisable to drive as far as Zell. — DILIGENCE from the railway-station and the 'Toleranz' at Jenbach to Mairhofen twice daily in summer (to Zell in 4, Mairhofen 5½-6 hrs.); fares 1 fl. 60, coupé 1 fl. 90 kr. (to Zell 1 fl. 20, 1 fl. 40 kr.). Carriage from Jenbach to Fügen with one horse 3, to Zell 6½, to Mairhofen 9 fl.; carr. and pair to Zell 10, to Mairhofen 14, and fee of 1 fl. (one-horse carr. from Brixlegg to Zell 6-7 fl.). *Pedestrians* may ferry from the station of *Zillerthal* (p. 172) to (¾ hr.) *Strass*.

Ochsen-Hütte
Rossknpf
Hirschberg
Tulfes
Mühlauer Th.
Mohrenk.
Sonnensp.
Kranabitten
Patscherkofl
Kreuz
Hoburjoch
Gungerer
Hollgrüben
Hipoldtsp
Morgenkogl
Steinkasern
Rosskopf
Mölserberg
Penzenboden
Somnersp.
Thorsp.
Kreuzjoch
Thorwand
Sonnensp.
Mieskopf
Klammsp.
Lauershaid
Griffalp H.
Geierspitz
Hochwartsp.
Innsberg
Schlöfens
Patrei
Kreuzjoch
Madseit
Gunskarsp.
Hinterthur Höllkuppe
Rosskopf
Kaiserbrunn
Schmittenhg.
Schafseitensp.
Reale
Steinach
Riffler
Schöbersp.
Frauenwand
Siegreit
Sumpf K.
Aussen-Schmirn
Kaserersp.
Gefrorne Wand
Gefrorenwandsp.
Olperer
Kühler Wandkpf.
Fusstritt
Spiegelsp.
Padauner Kg.
Gries
Padaun
Schrummacher
Sägewand Sp.
Hohewandsp.
Sillerskopf
Brenner Sattelhg.
Vennathal
Brenner Sattel
Kreuzjoch
Knappen
Rothwand
Hochsteller
Wildkreuzsp.
Wolfendorn
Hochferner Sp.
Obersberg Th.
Brennerbad
Platzlsp.
Walchhof
St. Jacob
Schelleberg
Rothe Reil
Thorwand
Felbesp.
Grabsp.
Rothe Fl.
Burgum
Grassbg.
Weisse Kreuzsp.
Krumer Sp.
Passnach
Dann
Geograph. Anstalt von
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1:400000

Zell
Rathenkopf
Gerlos
Gerlosberg
Schönbichl
Leimach
Hippach
Ramsau
Schwendau
Gerloswand
Arbeskögerl
Mairhofen
Brandberg
Brandberger Kolm
Finkenberg
Wechsel
Schwarzerkopf
Wildgerlossp.
Reichensp.
Zillersp.
Zillergrund
Ahornspitz
Tristner
Gr. Magner
Kleinspitz
Zillerplatte
Rosswand
Grundschartner
Floitenthurm
Stangensp.
Wollbachsp.
Rauchkofel
Kl. Löffler
Gr. Löffler
Floitensp.
Schwarzenstein
Turnerkamp
Breitnock
Pfaffennock
St. Peter
St. Jacob
Steinhaus
St. Johann
St. Martin
Luttach
Dürreck
Rein
Ahornach
Taufers
Speikboden
Lappach
Winkelbad
Rieserferner
Schneesp.
Schwarzer Spitz
Klausnock
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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Kilomètres
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Geograph. Meile
Österr. Meile

The **Zillerthal** is at first broad and fertile, enclosed by pine-clad heights and smiling pastures. Towards Zell it contracts, and the background is formed by snow-mountains and glaciers. The clear green *Ziller*, seldom visible from the road, flows on the E. side of the valley. Some of the inner ramifications of the valley ('Gründe'; p. 196), which have been rendered more accessible by numerons paths and huts constructed by the German and Austrian Alpine clubs, are well deserving of a visit. Several of the paths, however, are still capable of improvement.

Jenbach, see p. 172. The road to the Zillerthal crosses the Inn by the *Rothholz* bridge, leads to the left through *Schloss Turneck* (an agricultural institute), and joins the Innsbruck high-road. 3 M. *Strass* (1700'; Holaus), at the entrance to the Zillerthal. (To the left, at the foot of the *Reitherkogl*, is the ruin of *Kropfsberg*, p. 172.) To the right, above us, is the *Brettfall Chapel* (2235'), a good point of view (½ hr.). Near (2 M.) *Schlitters* (Jäger; Stern) the *Brandberger* Kolm, the Gerloswand, and the Ahornspitze become visible in the background of the Zillerthal; behind us rises the Vordere Sonnwend-Joch (p. 55). Then *Gagering*, and (2 M.) **Fügen** (1785'; **Post; *Stern; *Aigner; **Sonne*, moderate), capital of the lower Zillerthal.

The **Kellerjoch** (7690'; 5 hrs., not difficult; guide, not necessary for adepts, 3½, horse 6 fl.), ascended from Fügen by a marked path viâ the *Pankratzberg* and the *Gart-Alp*, commands a magnificent and extensive view, embracing the Inn Valley, the N. Limestone Alps, the Zillerthal, Stubai, and Oetzthal Glaciers, the Tauern, etc. Descent to the *Kellerjoch-Hütte* and to (3 hrs.) *Schwaz*, see p. 173. — The **Wiedersberger Horn** (6965'), on the opposite (E.) side of the Zillerthal, is less interesting (4½ hrs.; guide 2½ fl.).

Beyond *Kapfing* we cross the *Finsingbach*, and next reach (2¼ M.) *Uderns* (Pachmair), *Ried*, and (2¼ M.) **Kaltenbach** (**Post; Inn* by the bridge), a village repeatedly silted up by the Riedbach.

On the opposite bank of the Ziller (¼ hr.) lies the pleasant village of *Stumm* (1830'; *Inn, with veranda and view), about ½ M. to the N. of which is the interesting *Märzenklamm*. — The easy and attractive ascent of the **Kreuzjoch** (8205') is accomplished from Stumm in 5½-6 hrs. (guide 2½ fl.) viâ the *Kapauns-Alpe* (6235'). The descent may be made to the Wilde Krimml and Gerlos (p. 194). From the Kreuzjoch to the *Thorhelm* (see p. 194), 2 hrs., with guide. — Viâ the **Wilde Krimml** to *Gerlos*, 8 hrs., a toilsome route, not to be attempted except by adepts with guide (4 fl.). We ascend past the *Heudacher-Alpen* and *Kapauns-Alpe* (see above) to the (4 hrs.) saddle (7940') between the *Rifflerkopf* (8190') and the *Kreuzjoch* (8205'). We then descend into the *Wilde Krimml*, pass the *Langensee* (7300'), and proceed through the *Krummbach-Thal* to (3 hrs.) *Gerlos* (p. 194).

We now follow the Ziller to (2¼ M.) *Aschau* and —

3 M. **Zell** *am Ziller* (1885'; **Post*, **Bräu*, with reading-room, *Daviter*, with garden, on the left bank; **Welschwirth*, **Greiderer*, **Neuwirth*, **Tuscher*, on the right bank; *Café Haun*, near the Post), the chief place (1200 inhab.) of the valley, which is here broad and fertile, lies at the confluence of the *Gerlosbach* with the *Ziller*. To the E. rise the *Hainzenberg* (with the *Maria-Rast-Kapelle* on a projecting spur) and the lofty *Gerloswand* (7105'), resembling a wall; S. the blunted pyramid of the *Tristner* (9065') and the snow-fields of the *Ingent* (9570'). At the foot of the Hainzenberg, 1½ M. to the E. of Zell, the *Gerlosbach* forms a fine cascade. Adjacent is a gold-mine.

Excursions (guides, *Franz* and *Heinr. Schönherr* and *Joh. Schwendberger* of Zell). A bridle-path leads to (½ hr. from the 'Post') **Klöpfistaudach**, a farm-house on a spur of the *Zellerberg*, to the W. of Zell, with a belvedere commanding an excellent view. — The **Gerlossteinwand** (7105'; 4½ hrs., with guide), reached by the village of *Hainzenberg* (see below) and the *Gerlosstein-Alp*, is a fine point of view, which presents no difficulty. The descent may be made to the Oetschen Inn and Gerlos (see below).

[To the E. of Zell opens the **Gerlos**, through which a well-trodden bridle-path leads to the Pinzgau. To Gerlos 4 hrs., from Gerlos over the Platte to Krimml 4, over the Plattenkogl 5 hrs. (horse from Zell to Gerlos 4, to the Platte 7, to Krimml 9 fl.; guide, not indispensable, from Zell to Krimml over the Platte 4 fl. 20 kr, from Gerlos 3 fl.). The route leads from Zell to the S.E. to the (¼ hr.) foot of the *Hainzenberg*, and rapidly ascends this hill (roughly paved cart-track), past the (20 min.) *Maria-Rast Chapel* (2320'; Inn), to the village of (½ hr.) *Hainzenberg*. The view, at first limited, afterwards embraces the whole of the lower Zillerthal, with the mountains on the N. bank of the Inn in the background. At the (½ hr.) *Oetschen Inn* (3545') a small wooden platform affords a capital view of Zell. [Those bound from Gerlos to Mairhofen save about ¾ hr. by taking the club-path to Hollenzen, which here diverges to the left; see p. 196.] The hilly path, leading chiefly through wood, now skirts the *Gerlosbach*, which flows through a gorge on the left, passes (¼ hr.) *Marteck* (two houses), and crosses the (10 min.) *Schönberger-Bach* and the (½ hr.) *Zaberbach*. We next cross the (20 min.) *Weissbach*, the (10 min.) *Schwarzach*, and the (20 min.) *Wimmerbach*, and immediately afterwards the Gerlosbach, and reach (5 min.) the hamlet of *Gmünd*, where the valley expands. The path crosses (20 min.) to the left bank of the Gerlosbach, recrosses (5 min.) to the right, and then leads across the *Riederbach* to the (20 min.) long village of **Gerlos** (4070'; **Alpenrose*, at the lower end, near the church, R. 60 kr.; **Stöckl*; **Kammerlander*, 8 min. farther on).

Excursions (guide, *Jakob Hochstaffl*). Up the **Schönach-Thal** to the (1¼ hr.) *Iss-Aste* (ca. 4790'); fine view of the head of the valley (Schönach Glacier, Zillerkopf, etc.). — From the *Durlosboden* (p. 195), to the right, up the **Wilde Gerlos**, to the (1½ hr.) *Trissl-Alp*; at the head of the valley is the extensive *Gerlos Glacier*, over which tower the Reichenspitze and Wildgerlosspitze. A toilsome route leads hence past the *Untere* and *Obere Gerlos-See* and over the *Rainbach-Scharte* (8965') to the (9 hrs. from Gerlos) *Krimmler Tauernhaus* (p. 148). — The **Ebenfeld-Alpe** (6155'), to the N.W., easily reached in 1½ hr., affords a fine view of the Schönach-Thal, with the Wildgerlosspitze and the Zillerkopf. — Ascent of the **Thorhelm** (8175'; 4 hrs., with guide), interesting and not difficult: the route ascends the *Krumbach-Thal* to the N. to the end of the valley (*Wilde Krimml*), then turns to the right to the saddle between the Thorhelm and the Katzenkopf, and mounts the W. side to the summit (excellent survey of the Zillerthal group). — The **Kreuzjoch* (8205'), easily ascended by a marked path viâ the *Rieder-Thal* in 3½ hrs., commands a similar view. — The **Brandberger Kolm** (8860'; 5½ hrs.; guide 4 fl.), the top of which affords a fine view of the Zillerthal Glaciers, offers no difficulty to experts. We proceed through the *Schwarzach-Thal*, passing the Alp of that name, to (4½ hrs.) the *Brandberger Joch* (7580'), between the Thorhelm and the Brandberger Kolm, and thence to the S. to the (1 hr.) top. Descent from

the Brandberger Joch to *Brandberg* (p. 196), 2-2½ hrs. — Another splendid point of view is the **Wildgerlosspitze** (10,760′), ascended through the *Schönach-Thal*, viâ the *Schönach* and *Ziller Glaciers*, in 7 hrs. (fatiguing; night spent at the *Pastein-Alpe*; guide 7 fl.). — The ascent of the **Reichenspitze** (10,840′; 7-8 hrs.) is difficult. We may proceed through the Schönach-Thal to the (3 hrs.) *Pastein-Alpe* (see above), and thence over the *Schönach*, *Ziller*, and *Kuchelmoos Glaciers* to (4-5 hrs.) the summit (guide 7½ fl.). Or we may ascend from the *Wilde Gerlos* (p. 194) viâ the *Gerlos Glacier*, spending the night at the *Trissl-Hochalpe* (guide 8 fl.). Descent to the *Kuchelmoos-Alp* (p. 197) in the Zillergrund very steep (guide 9 fl.); to the *Krimmler Tauernhaus* (p. 148) by the *Rainbach-Thal*, difficult.

FROM GERLOS TO MAIRHOFEN, 4 hrs., by an easy and interesting club-path. At the entrance to the *Schwarzach-Thal* (p. 194), we ascend to the left to the *Obere Schwarzach-Alp* and to the *Saddle* (7580′) between the Brandberger Kolm and the Thorhelm (*View). Then we descend through the *Brandberger Kar* to *Brandberg* (p. 196) and *Mairhofen* (p. 196).

The bridle-path (marked) follows the right bank of the Gerlos, passing the entrance to the *Schönach-Thal* (at the head of which is the glacier of that name, with the Wildgerlosspitze and the Zillerkopf), crosses the (¼ hr.) *Krumbach*, and ascends through wood to the (¾ hr.) highest region of the valley, called the *Durlosboden* (4600′), where we pass a timber-dam. The valley bends to the S. *(Wilde Gerlos)*, and the background is formed by the *Reichenspitze* (see above), with the *Gerlos Glacier*. The path continues to follow the N. side of the valley and crosses the (25 min.) *Hollenzenbach*, the frontier of Salzburg and Tyrol. About 5 min. farther on is a finger-post pointing to the left to Gerlos, and to the right to Krimml. The direct route to the Pinzgau turns to the left and ascends along the Hollenzenbach, crossing the stream twice. It then turns sharply to the N. and reaches (¾ hr.) the flat saddle of the **Gerlos Pass** or *Pinzgauer Höhe* (4875′), beyond which it descends to (½ hr.) *Ronach* (4525′; Inn, plain), *Waldberg* (¾ hr.; 3840′), and (¾ hr.) *Wald* (p. 147).

A far more attractive route is the marked bridle-path crossing the **Pinzgauer Platte** to Krimml (guide not indispensable). The path turns to the right (S.E.) by the finger-post (see above), and ascends the N.W. slope of the Plattenkogl; it then ascends to the left to the (¾ hr.) *Mitterplatten-Alpe* (5560′; Rfmts.). Proceeding towards the E., past the (½ hr.) *Leitner-Alpe* (5570′; Rfmts.), we reach (10 min.) a hut with a finger-post ('Weg nach Gerlos'), beyond which the Pinzgau and the Krimmler Thal and its cascades come in sight. The good bridle-path now descends in zigzags through wood to (1 hr.) *Krimml* (p. 148).

An even more picturesque route (also marked), though 1 hr. longer, crosses the *Plattenkogl* (guide from Gerlos to Krimml 3 fl. 60 kr., desirable on account of the marshy places). At the (¾ hr.) *Mitterplatten-Alp* (see above) we diverge to the right from the above-mentioned route and ascend in a S.E. direction towards the rounded summit. At (40 min.) three chalets is a finger-post pointing E. to the (20 min.) green top of the *Plattenkogl (6690′), which commands a fine view of the Pinzgau, with the Dreiherrnspitze to the S.E., the Reichenspitze and Wilde Gerlos to the S.W., and Krimml and its waterfalls far below. We then descend past the *Schwarzenberg Monument*, the route (no path) at first leading in a N.E. direction

along the edge of a deep precipice (right). At (40 min.) the last of the *Handl Chalets* (finger-post) we join the Pinzgauer Platte route (p. 195).]

The road from Zell to (4½ M.) Mairhofen (diligence daily at 2 p.m., returning from Mairhofen at 11 a.m., 40 kr.; one-horse carr. 2½ fl.) follows the right bank of the Ziller, viâ *Bühel*, *Eckartau*, *Hollenzen*, and *Laubühel;* but the path on the left bank (¾ hr.), by *Laimach* and *Hippach*, passing the chapel of *Burgstall*, an excellent point of view, is more attractive.

Mairhofen (2065′; **Stern*, with the post-office, R. 50-70 kr.; **Neuhaus; **Alte Post; **Krammer*, unpretending; *Geisler*, ⅓ M. above the village, well spoken of; rooms at *Wechselberger's*), the highest village in the lower Zillerthal, is beautifully situated on a green plateau amidst lofty mountains. The valley divides here into four branches ('Gründe'): E. the Zillergrund, S.E. the Stillup-Thal, S.W. the Zemmthal, W. the Tuxer-Thal.

GUIDES: *Simon* and *Josef Fankhauser*, *Jos. Hausberger*, *Thomas Holzer*, *Michael Mairl*, *G.* and *H. Moser*, and *Jos. Wechselberger* of Mairhofen; comp. also Ginzling and Rosshag (pp. 199, 200). Tariff: to the Stillup-Klamm and back 50 kr., to the Karlsteg in the Dornauberg-Klamm and back (3½ hrs.) 1 fl.; to the Karlsteg and back by the Teufelssteg (4 hrs.) 1 fl. 20 kr.; to Ginzling (3 hrs.) 1½, Rosshag (4 hrs.) 2, Breitlahner (5 hrs.) 2½, the Berliner Hütte (8 hrs.) 5, to the Dominicus-Hütte (7 hrs.) 4, Olperer Hütte (10 hrs.) 6, Riffler-Hütte (7 hrs.) 4½, Hinter-Tux (5 hrs.) 2½, Greizer Hütte (5½ hrs.) 3 fl. 20 kr., Zell on the Ziller (2 hrs.) 1 fl. — Mule to Ginzling 5, to Breitlahner 7, to the Berliner Hütte 10 fl.

An attractive walk of 2 hrs. (there and back) may be taken to the **Stillup-Klamm.** A new marked path, diverging to the left near the (25 min.) *Schmelz-Brücke* (p. 199), ascends the right back of the Stillup-Bach (see below), passing three waterfalls, and joins the (50 min.) old path (see below), by which we return.

The **Penkenberg** (6860′), commanding an excellent survey of the 'Gründe' of the Zillerthal, is easily ascended in 4-5 hrs. from Mairhofen viâ *Finkenberg* (p. 197) and the chalets of *Im Altenstall* (guide 2½ fl.). — The **Ahornspitze** (9750′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 6 fl.; not difficult), between the Zillergrund and the Stillup-Thal, commands a magnificent view. Beyond the (10 min.) bridge over the Zillerbach (p. 199) a path (red marks) ascends to the left viâ the *Fellenberg-Alpe* (5230′) to the (4 hrs.) *Edel-Hütte* in the *Fellenbergkar* (7340′; Inn in summer) and to (2 hrs.) the top. The descent may be made from the Edel-Hütte by a new path to the *Filzen-Alp* (6250′; fine view of the Stillup glaciers) and to the *Stillup-Thal* (p. 197). The ascent from the *Vincenz-Hütte* (see below) by the *Popberg-Alpe* and the *Popberg-Schneide* is more fatiguing (5-6 hrs.; guide).

The **Zillergrund**, which opens to the E. and is drained by the *Zillerbach*, is traversed by several passes leading to the Ahrnthal. The most frequented of these crosses the *Hundskehl-Joch* (11-12 hrs. from Mairhofen to St. Peter; guide, not indispensable for experts, 9 fl.). From Mairhofen, a club-path ascends on the right bank of the Zillerbach to (1½ hr.) *Brandberg* (3580′; Tanner) and thence to (1½ hr.) *Häusling* (3450′; *Kröll, plain), at the mouth of the *Bodenthal*, through which the *Ahornspitze* (see above) may be ascended in 6-7 hrs. (night spent at the *Boden-Alp*, 1¼ hr.). We next reach (1¼ hr.) *In der Au* (3660′), opposite a shooting-box of that name (simple accommodation). The **Grundschartner** (10,060′; difficult) may be ascended hence viâ the *Kainzen-Hütte* and the *Kainzen* or *Koanzen Glacier* in 6 hrs. (guide 9 fl.; splendid view). — Through the *Sondergrund*, which opens here to the S., a fatiguing route, passing several alps, crosses the **Hörndljoch** (8380′; fine view) and then descends through the *Hollenz-Thal* to (7 hrs.) *Steinhaus* in the Ahrnthal (p. 207; guide desir-

ahle; from Mairhofen 8, if a night be spent 9 fl.). The *Rosswandspitze* (10,360'), the *Stangenspitze* (10,620'), the *Wollbachspitze* (10,500'), and the *Napfspitze* (10,315') may be ascended from the Sondergrund (the Kainzen-Alp or the Schönhütten-Alp) by experts (all difficult; guides necessary). — By the *Bärenbad-Alpe* (4700'; opposite, on the left bank, the *Sulzen-Alpe*), 1 hr. farther up the Zillergrund, our path (recently improved and indicated by posts) ascends to the right through the desolate *Hundskehlgrund*, and past the *Neuhütten-Alp*, the *Mitter-Hütten*, and the *Ober-Hütte*, to the (3½ hrs.) **Hundskehl-Joch** (8400'), with view of the Rieserferner, Dreiherrnspitze, etc., and descends thence to (2½-3 hrs.) *St. Peter* or *St. Valentin* in the Ahrnthal (p. 207). — Above the Bärenhad, in the upper part of the Zillergrund ('Zillergründl'), are the (1 hr.) *Zillerhütten-Alpe* (5650'), the (½ hr.) *Kuchelmoos-Alpe* (5835'), and a sterile pasture called the *Höhenau-Alpe* (6135'), from which a toilsome pass crosses the (3½ hrs.) **Heiligengeist-Jöchl** or **Feld-Jöchl** (8720'; *View), to (2½ hrs.) *Kasern* (p. 207). The ascent of the *Rauchkofel* (10,670'; fine view) may easily be combined with this excursion (comp. p. 207). — From the Kuchelmoos-Alp over the *Ziller-Scharte* to the *Krimmler Tauernhaus* (difficult), see p. 149.

The **Stillupgrund**, stretching to the S.E., between the *Ahornspitze* on the left and the *Tristner* on the right, up to the main range at the head of the Zillerthal, will repay a visit, at least as far as the (3 hrs.) Niesel-Alp (provisions should be taken). The Zillerbach is crossed at *Strass* (p. 199). At the (20 min.) hamlet of *Haus* we diverge to the left from the main path (new route through the *Stillup-Klamm*, see p. 196), ascend the right bank of the *Stillup-Bach*, traverse the stony slope of the *Filzenberg*, cross the (¾ hr.) *Klammsteg* (3000') to the left bank, and ascend a wild ravine, passing the chalets of the *Lackner-Aste* (3410'), to the upper part of the valley. We continue to follow the left bank, enjoying a fine view of the glaciers at the head of the valley, and at the (1¼ hr.) fourth bridge cross to the right bank (to the left the path descending from the *Filzen-Alp*, p. 196). 1 hr. *Vincenz-Jagdhaus* (3590'). Those who merely wish a view of the valley go on for ¼ hr. more to the *Niesel-Alpe* and turn there. Ascent of the *Ahornspitze* (5-6 hrs.), see p. 196. — Continuing to follow the right bank of the Stillup-Bach, we pass the *Steiner-Alp* and reach the (2 hrs.) *Taxacher-Hütte* (4635') and the (1 hr.) upper *Stapfen-Alp* (5465'; poor accommodation), in a desolate basin at the head of the valley. From this point over the *Stillup Glacier* and the **Keilbach-Joch** (9410') to *Steinhaus* or *St. Johann* in the Ahrnthal (p. 207) is a fatiguing but interesting route of 8 hrs. (guide from Mairhofen 9 fl.). The route over the **Wollbach-Joch** (9315'), between the Wollbachspitze and the Gfallenspitze, to (8 hr.) St. Jakob, is less attractive and even more fatiguing. The **Frankbach-Joch** (9040'), between the Grosse Löffler and the Keilbachspitze, offers a fine glacier-tour but is very trying (guide 9½ fl.). The ascent of the *Keilbachspitze* (10,155'), to the E. of the Frankbach Glacier, is not difficult (1 hr.). That of the *Grosse Löffler* (11,095'), to the W., is difficult (2 hrs.; see p. 207). — The route from the Taxacher Hütte over the **Lapen-Scharte** (8890') to the (6 hrs.) *Greizer-Hütte* in the Floiten-Thal (p. 199) is toilsome (guide). The ascent of the *Gigelitz* (p. 199) may be conveniently combined with it.

Through the **Tuxer-Thal**, or *Duxer-Thal*, the most populous of the above valleys, a well-trodden route leads from Mairhofen to (11½ hrs.) *St. Jodok* on the Brenner Railway (p. 239). The path crosses the *Zemmbach* by the (35 min.) *Untere Steg* (see p. 199), and ascends to (1 hr.) *Finkenberg* (2755'; *Neuwirth; Eberle, rustic). [To the Karlsteg by the 'Schumann-Weg', see p. 199. In place of the old Teufelssteg, the deep ravine of the Tuxerbach is now crossed by the substantial wooden 'Persal-Brücke'.] At *Freihof* (3440'; Krapfenwirth), ¾ hr. above Finkenberg, the path crosses to the right bank of the Tuxer Bach (fine retrospect of the Ahornspitze, etc.), and at (1 hr.) *Vorder-Lanersbach* (4120'; *Kapellenwirth, good trout)

it recrosses to (1/2 hr.) **Lanersbach**, or *Vorder-Tux* (4230′; **Stock*; *Brückenwirth*; *Hauser zum Jäger*, all plain).

The ascent of the **Rastkogl** (9045′; 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 3 1/2 fl.), which commands a fine view of the Zillerthal mountains, is not difficult. The route leads viâ the *Lämmerbichl-Alp*. — Over the *Geiseljoch* to *Schwaz*, see p. 174.

The *Dornauberg* (p. 199) may be combined with the Tuxer-Thal by an addition of 1 1/2 hr. to our walk, if we follow the route described below to the Karlsteg (from Mairhofen 1 3/4 hr.) and then return along the W. side of the mountain, ascending the *Schumann-Weg* (see p. 199), to the (1 hr.) *Persal-Brücke* (p. 197); beyond the bridge, at the chalets of Persal, we proceed either to the right to (1/4 hr.) *Finkenberg*, or to the left to *Lanersbach* and (4 hrs.) *Hinter-Tux*.

Farther up we obtain a view of the Kasererspitze, Olperer, Gefrorne Wand, etc. We next reach (1 3/4 hr.) **Hinter-Tux** (4900′), the highest village in the valley, consisting of a few wooden huts, a Bath-House (rustic; water 71° Fahr.), and an **Inn**. Grand environs, enhanced by the *Gefrorne Wand*, a considerable glacier, below which there is a magnificent waterfall (well seen from the *Kaser Alpe* or *Sommerberg Alpe*, 1 1/2 hr. from Hinter-Tux.

Excursions (guides, *M. Stock* of Vorder-Tux, *Sim. Tipotsch* and *Mich. Kirchler* of Hinter-Tux). In a picturesque situation on the E. side of the Gefrorne Wand, 3 1/2 hrs. from Hinter-Tux (path steep and toilsome), is the **Wery-Hütte** (8310′), built by the Austrian Tourist Club, serving as a starting-point for the ascent of the *Riffler* (10,645′; 3 hrs.), the *Olperer* (11,415′; 4-5 hrs.; these two difficult), the *Gefrorne Wandspitze* (10,795′; 3 1/2 hrs.), the *Kleine Kasererspitze* (10,150′; 2 hrs.), and the *Grosse Kasererspitze* (10,700′; 2 1/2-3 hrs.). — From Hinter-Tux a fine route crosses the **Riffler-Scharte** (9450′) and the *Federbett Glacier* to the (6 hrs.) *Riffler-Hütte* and (2 1/4 hrs.) *Rosshag* (p. 200; guide 6 fl.). With this route may easily be combined ascents of the *Riffler* (see above and p. 200; from the Riffler-Scharte viâ the Federbett Glacier, 1 hr.) and the *Realspitze* (10,000′; 3/4 hr. from the Federbett). — Over the *Riepen-Scharte* to the *Dominicus-Hütte* (8 hrs.; guide 6 fl.), see p. 202.

From Hinter-Tux the steep and stony path (marked by guide-boards and stakes; guide, not indispensable, to Kasern 2 1/2, to St. Jodok 3 fl.) ascends to the (3/4 hr.) bridge over the *Weitenbach*, beyond which we proceed to the left to the (3/4 hr.) guide-post, and thence straight on to the right to the (1 hr.) **Tuxer** or **Schmirner Joch** (7675′). [A pleasant detour may be made to the *Frauenwand* (8330′), a splendid point of view 3/4 hr. to the S.] From the cross we overlook the bleak *Weitenthal* to the right, which descends to the E. to Hinter-Tux. Here we turn sharply to the left (finger-post) and reach on the saddle a second cross, from which we descend to the chalet in the basin lying before us, and thence by numerous zigzags over steep and stony slopes into the *Schmirner-Thal*. We now descend this monotonous valley viâ (1 1/2 hr.) *Kasern* (5340′; Zingerl, plain) and (3/4 hr.) *Inner-Schmirn* (4920′; Inn), at the mouth of the *Wildlahner-Thal*, to (1/2 hr.) *Schmirn* (3560′; rustic Inn), and pass under the Brenner Railway to (1 1/2 hr.) *St. Jodok* (p. 239).

The **Zemmthal** divides at Breitlahner (see p. 200) into the Zemmgrund or Schwarzensteingrund to the left (E.; in the direc-

tion of the Ahrnthal) and the Zamser Grund to the right (W.; route over the Pfitscher-Joch to Sterzing). These strikingly picturesque valleys are now traversed by good bridle-paths and may be visited without a guide. Beyond Mairhofen, at the (10 min.) hamlet of *Strass*, the road crosses the *Zillerbach* (to the left, red-marked path to the Edel-Hütte, p. 196), and then, beyond the hamlet of *Haus*, the (1/4 hr.) *Stillup-Bach*, which forms a fine waterfall here, by the *Schmelz-Brücke* (Stillup-Klamm, see p. 196). After 100 yds. more we turn to the left (to the right the path to Finkenberg, p. 197) and reach (1/4 hr.) the covered bridge, known as the *Hochsteg* (2165′), crossing the *Zemmbach*, which here emerges from a wild ravine. The road then ascends on the left bank across the pastures of *Lindthal*, passing the Linde Inn, to the ***Dornauberg-Klamm**, a profound ravine, enclosed by lofty, pine-clad rocks, between which the Zemmbach is precipitated in numerous cascades (finest view from a projecting rock to the left). The *Karlsteg* (2820′), 1 3/4 hr. from Mairhofen, 1 1/4 hr. from Ginzling, crosses the brook which here dashes wildly over huge rocks. (The 'Sohumann-Weg', ascending by rocky steps to the right, leads to Finkenberg, see p. 198.) In the background rises the snow-clad *Ingent* (9570′). The Zemmbach forms the boundary between two bishoprics; the farms on the right bank and the inn of Ginzling belong to the parish of Mairhofen (bishopric of Salzburg, green towers), while those on the left bank, with the chapel, belong to the parish of Finkenberg in the see of Brixen (red towers). Beyond this point the track ascends gradually on the right bank of the Zemmbach, passing (10 min.; on the right) a group of rocks which form a pointed vault. We next reach (1 hr.) —

Ginzling (3280′; **Kröll*, 20 beds; another inn, belonging to the same proprietor, near the church, see p. 200), prettily situated on the right bank of the Zemmbach, at the mouth of the *Floiten-Thal*.

Excursions from Ginzling (guides, *Jos. Kröll*, *Joh. Hörhager I.*, *Dav. Fankhauser II.*, *Franz Hauser*, *Franz Huber*, *Jak. Pfister*, *Siegfr. Schneeberger*, *Alois Tipotsch*, and *H. Waldner*; to the Riffler-Hütte 2 1/2, to the Berliner Hütte 3, to the Olperer-Hütte 4 1/2 fl.).

To the S.E. opens the wild **Floiten-Thal**, which is worthy of a visit (guide to the Höhenberg-Alp unnecessary; to the Greizer Hütte, 4-4 1/2 hrs., 3 fl.). Steep ascent to the (1 hr.) *Höhenberg-Alp* (3930′), a little before reaching which a view of the Floiten Glacier is obtained. (Those who are not going on to the Greizer-Hütte should ascend the pastures to the left for about 300′, to obtain a full view of the end of the valley.) Then a gradual ascent to the (1/4 hr.) *Sulzen-Alp* (4265′; bed at the *Franzens-Jagdhaus*), the (1/2 hr.) *Bockach-Alp* (4600′), and the (3/4 hr.) *Baumgarten-Alp* (4985′). We then ascend to the left to the (1 3/4 hr.) **Greizer-Hütte** (7225′), on the *Griesfeld*, built by the German Alpine Club and commanding a full survey of the extensive *Floiten Glacier*, encircled by the *Löffler*, *Floitenspitze*, *Schwarzenstein*, and *Mörchner*. — The following ascents may be made from this hut: **Gigelitz** (10.045′), viâ the *Lapen-Scharte* (8880′) in 3 hrs. (guide from Ginzling 5 1/2 fl.), interesting and not difficult. The descent may be made through the Lapenkar into the Stillupgrund. — ***Schwarzenstein** (11,055′), viâ the *Floiten Glacier* and the *Trippbach-Sattel* in 3 1/2-4 hrs. (guide 7 1/2 fl.), fatiguing but not difficult for experts (comp.

p. 201). — *Grosse Löffler (11,095'), across the *Floitenkees* and the *Floiten-Joch* (9910') in 4-4½ hrs. (two guides, 7½ fl. each), laborious; superb panorama (descent by the *Trippbach Glacier* to *St. Johann*, see p. 207). — The *Kleine Löffler* (9870'; 3 hrs.), *Floitenspitze* (10,360'; 3 hrs.), *Grosse Mörchner* (10,785'; 3½ hrs.), and other peaks may also be climbed from the Greizer Hütte. — Over the **Trippbach Saddle** (10,020') to the *Schwarzenstein-Hütte*, the *Daimer-Hütte* and *Taufers* (7-8 hrs.; guide 10½ fl.), a fine glacier-route for adepts (comp. p. 206). — A fine but trying route leads across the **Mörchner-Scharte** (9470'), between the *Kleine Mörchner* and the *Feldkopf*, to the *Berliner Hütte* (p. 201) in 6 hrs.

The *Tristner (9065') is ascended from Ginzling in 5 hrs. (guide 4½, with descent to the Stillupgrund 5 fl.). The route acends in a N.E. direction to the (2½ hrs.) beautifully-situated shooting-box of *Wandeck* (5830'; Rfmts. and beds), from which a steep climb of 2½-3 hrs. (the gamekeeper acts as guide, 2 fl.) brings us to the summit (splendid view).

To the **Gunkel**, 2 hrs. (guide 1 fl.; provisions should be taken). We follow the right bank of the Zemmbach to the (½ hr.) saw-mill; then ascend to the left through wood, passing (½ hr.) a fine fall of the *Gunkelbach*, to the (1½ hr.) *Jagdhaus in der Gunkel* (Max-Hütte; 4875'), which affords a fine view of the environs of the valley (Feldkopf, Rothkopf, etc.). From the head of the valley an interesting, but somewhat difficult pass leads over the *Gunkelplatte* and the **Melker-Scharte** (9535'), between the Feldkopf and Rothkopf, to the Schwarzsee and the (5-6 hrs.) Berliner Hütte (guide from Ginzling 5½ fl.). — The **Feldkopf** (*Zsigmondyspitze*; 10,120') may be ascended from the Gunkel viâ the Melker-Scharte and the S.E. arête (more easily reached from the Berliner Hütte, p. 201) in 4½-5 hrs. (difficult).

The path crosses the Zemmbach near the chapel of *Dornauberg* (Inn, see p. 199), and leads past the fall of the *Pitzerbach* on the right to the (1¼ hr.) **Rosshag-Alp** (3595'; **Fankhauser's Inn*, bed 50 kr.; post-office).

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS (guides, *Franz Wechselberger*, *David Fankhauser*). The **Gross-Ingent** (9570') is ascended through the *Ingentkar* in 5-6 hrs. (toilsome; guide 5 fl.; better from the Gunkel through the *Gunkelkar*, in 5 hrs.). — Ascent of the *Riffler (10,645'; 6½-7 hrs.), not difficult (guide 5, with descent to Hinter-Tux 6½ fl.). The bridle-path diverges to the right from the path through the valley about 20 min. above Rosshag and leads viâ the lower and upper *Birglberg-Alpe* to the (3 hrs.) *Riffler-Hütte* (7380'), picturesquely situated on a small terrace. Thence to the (40 min.) small *Riffler-See* (7590'), through the *Birglbergkar* to the (1½ hr.) *Federbett Glacier*, and across the latter (almost no crevasses) to (2 hrs.) the summit (magnificent view). Descent either to the N. viâ to the *Riffler-Scharte* (9450') to *Hinter-Tux* (p. 198); or to the W. to the *Wery-Hütte* by the *Gefrorne Wand* (fatiguing). — From the Riffler-Hütte over the (2½ hrs.) *Riffler-Scharte* to (3 hrs.) *Hinter-Tux*, see p. 198 (guide 5 fl.); the ascent of the *Realspitze* (10,000'; from the Riffler-Hütte 3 hrs.) may be easily combined with this route. — The descent to *Breitlahner*, below the lower Birglberg-Alm, leads to the right from the guide-post ('nach Breitlahner') direct to the *Kaserle-Alp*.

The path continues to follow the left bank of the Zemmbach, crossing the *Rifflerbach* (to the right red-marked path to the Riffler, see above), to the *Kaserle-Alp*. [The path diverging here to the left and following the right bank of the Zemmbach to Alt-Breitlahner cannot be recommended.] Our path then leads through fine wood to (1 hr.) **Neu-Breitlahner** (**Eder's Inn*, bed 50 kr.), finely situated at the junction of the Zemmgrund with the Zamserthal. Opposite, on the right bank, lies *Alt-Breitlahner* (4070'; Inn, well spoken of).

[To the S.W. here opens the *Zemmgrund* or **Schwarzenstein-grund**, a highly-picturesque valley, rich in minerals. (Guides,

see above; to the Berliner Hütte, 3½ hrs., 2 fl., unnecessary.) From Breitlahner the path follows the right bank of the stream, which here forms a small ravine, and ascends slightly to the (¾ hr.) *Schwemm-Alp* (4465′), situated in a broad basin covered with rocky debris. To the right rises the *Grosse Greiner* (see below). The steeper ascent begins 20 min. farther on. The good path rapidly ascends the slopes of the *Grawander Schinder* (passing a fine fall of the Zemmbach on the right) to (½ hr.) a hut where refreshments may be obtained, and (¼ hr.) the finely-situated *Grawand-Alp* (5690′), with its fine old stone-pines. Beyond this the path is narrow at places; ¾ hr. **Alpenrose Inn* (6095′), opposite the *Waxeck-Alp*, at the foot of the *Waxeck Glacier*. In ½ hr. more we reach the splendidly situated **Berliner Hütte** (6725′; **Inn*, 3 houses with 23 rooms and 64 beds at 1¼-1½ fl.; telephone to Mairhofen), erected by the German Alpine Club on the *Schwarzenstein-Alp*. To the S.E. the *Schwarzenstein Glacier*; S. the *Horn* and *Waxeck Glaciers*, overtopped by the *Rothkopf*, *Kleine* and *Grosse Mörchner*, *Hornspitzen*, *Thurnerkamp*, *Rossruck*, *Mösele*, *Schönbichler Horn*, and *Grosse Greiner*. The best point of view is the small *Schwarzsee* (8100′), 1½ hr. to the N. of the hut (path indicated by marks).

Mountain Ascents from the Berliner Hütte (guides, *Joh. Huber*, *Matt. Fiechtl*; the tariff is reckoned from Ginzling, p. 199, where the best guides are obtained; to the Berliner Hütte 3 fl.). **Rothkopf** (9670′), 3½ hrs., interesting and not difficult (guide 5½ fl.). — The ascent of the ***Ochsner** (10,190′; 4 hrs.; guide 6 fl.) is a little more ardnous, but the view is much finer. — The **Feldkopf** (*Zsigmondyspitze*; 10,120′), ascended by the S.W. arête in 4 hrs., should not be attempted except by adepts (guide 7½ fl.). The route runs past the (1½ hr.) Schwarzsee to the (1¼ hr.) arête towards the Floiten-Thal, and then ascends to the left, over steep and smooth rocks, to (1¼ hr.) the summit. — The **Grosse Mörchner** (10,730′; 5 hrs.; guide 6½ fl.) presents no difficulty when the condition of the snow is favourable (fine view). — The ***Schwarzenstein** (11,055′; 4½ hrs.; guide 6½ fl.), an easy and very attractive ascent-commands a splendid panorama. The route ascends the Zemmbach and then crosses it to (1⅝ hr.) a 'stone man' on the *Saurüssel* (8265′), beyond which it ascends over debris and snow to (¾ hr.) the *Schwarzenstein Glacier* and the (2 hrs.) summit. The descent may be made to the *Schwarzenstein-Hütte* on the *Trippbach-Sattel* and to the (3½ hrs.) *Daimer-Hütte* (p. 206; guide to Taufers 11½ fl.), or from the Trippbach-Sattel viâ the *Floiten Glacier* to the (3 hrs.) *Greizer Hütte* (p. 199). — The ascent of the **Berlinerspitze** or *Dritte Hornspitze* (10,785′; 4-5 hrs.; guide 6½ fl.) presents no great difficulty and is repaying. The other *Hornspitzen* (first peak 10,610′ and second peak 10,410′, above the Schwarzensteinkees; fourth peak 10,480′ and fifth peak 10,330′, above the Hornkees) are less attractive ascents from this side. — The *Mösele* (11,435′) and the *Thurnerkamp* (11,225′) are scarcely ever attempted from the Zemmgrund, as their N. sides present great difficulty (comp. p. 206). — The ***Schönbichlerhorn** (10,285′; 4 hrs.; fine view) is ascended by the 'Berliner Weg' viâ the *Granat-Hütte* and the *Waxeck Glacier* (guide 6 fl.); descent to the (1½ hr.) *Furtschagel-Haus* (p. 202; guide 6½ fl.). — The **Groase Greiner** (10,510′; 5½-6 hrs. from the Alpenrose Inn; guide 9½ fl.) is an interesting but difficult climb, for adepts only; the descent may be made to the Furtschagel-Haus. — Passes from the Berliner-Hütte to Taufers over the *Schwarzenbach-Scharte*, the *Schwarzenbach-Joch*, *Mitterbach-Joch*, *Rossruck-Scharte*, and *Tratter-Joch*, see p. 206 (each about 9-10 hrs., guide 9-10½ fl.). Over the *Trippbach-Sattel* to the Daimer-Hütte, see above and p. 206 (guide to Taufers 10½ fl.). Over the *Meiker-Scharte* to the *Gunkel*,

see p. 200; over the *Mörchner-Scharte* to the *Greizer-Hütte* in the Floiten-Thal, see p. 200. — By the '*Berliner Weg*' to the (5-6 hrs.) *Furtschagel-Haus*, see above and p. 203.]

Over the PFITSCHER JOCH TO STERZING, 11 hrs. from Breitlahner, an easy route. Guide hardly requisite (from Mairhofen to St. Jacob 9, to Breitlahner 6½, from St. Jacob to Sterzing 3 fl.). The path starts from Neu-Breitlahner and ascends the *Zamser-Thal* rapidly on the left bank of the *Zamser Bach*, over the *Breitlahner* or *Zamser Schinder*. Farther on it ascends more gradually, crosses several tributary torrents, and reaches the (2¼ hrs.) **Dominicus-Hütte** (5525′; **Inn* in summer, 16 beds), situated opposite the entrance to the magnificent *Schlegeisen-Thal*, with its glacier-clad background. On the right bank of the stream is the humble *Zamser-Alp*.

A good, but at first rather steep path diverges to the right from the Pfitscher-Joch route, about 5 min. above the Dominicus-Hütte, crosses the Zamserbach, and ascends to the (2½ hrs.) **Olperer-Hütte** (7825′), a well-equipped club-hut of the German Alpine Club in the *Riepenkar*, overlooking the beautiful Schlegeisen-Thal with the Furtschagel and Schlegeisen glaciers, above which, from left to right, rise the Kleine and Grosse Greiner, the Schönbichler Horn, Mösele, Mutnock, Breitnock, Weisszint, Hochfeiler, Hochfernerspitze, and Hochsteller. This hut is the best starting-point for the ascent of the ***Olperer** (11,415′; 4 hrs.). The route crosses the *Riepen Glacier*. The last part, surmounting the Olpererkamm, is a stiff climb, but presents no special difficulty to those who have steady heads, if the rocks are clear of snow or ice; stout worsted gloves should be taken (guide from the Dominicus-Hütte 6½, with descent to Hinter-Tux 7½ fl.; two guides necessary for a single traveller). The Olperer-Hütte is also the best starting-point for the ascent of the *Gefrorne Wandspitze* (N. peak 10,795′), viâ the *Riepen-Scharte* (4-5 hrs.; guide 4½, with descent to Hinter-Tux 7½ fl.), the *Fussstein* (10,950′; very difficult), and the *Schrammacher* (10,205′; 6 hrs.; guide 6, with descent to St. Jacob in Pfitsch 8 fl.). — PASSES. From the Olperer-Hütte over the **Alpeiner-Scharte** (9710′), between the Fussstein and the Schrammacher, to the *Geraer-Hütte* in the *Alpeiner-Thal* and (7-8 hrs.) *Vals* (p. 239), an interesting but laborious route (guide 2½ fl.). — Over the **Riepen-Scharte** (10,045′), between the Olperer and the Gefrorne Wandspitzen, to the *Wery-Hütte* (p. 198), 5 hrs. (to Hinter-Tux 7 hrs., to the Tuxer-Joch 7-8 hrs.), an attractive glacier expedition, free from difficulty (guide to Hinter-Tux 5½, to Schmirn, 10 hrs., 8½ fl.).

The ***Schlegeisen-Thal** well repays a visit. A good path, indicated by marks, leads from the Dominicus-Hütte (guide, not indispensable, 1½ fl., from Ginzling 3½ fl.) viâ the *Zamser*, *Schlegeisen*, and *Hörbinger Alps*, and the *Bock-Hütte* (5810′) to (2½ hrs.) the **Furtschagel-Haus** (7870′; *Inn* in summer), at the foot of the *Furtschagel Glacier*, which commands a magnificent survey of the surrounding glaciers (from W. to E.: Hochsteller, Hochfernerspitze, Hochfeiler, Weisszint, Breitnock, Mutnock, Grosse Mösele, Schönbichler Horn, Talgenköpfe, Greiner). MOUNTAIN ASCENTS (tariff reckoned from the Dominicus-Hütte): **Schönbichler Horn* (10,285′) in 2½ hrs. (guide 3½ fl.; comp. p. 201); *Talgenkopf* (10,320′) in 3 hrs. (guide 4 fl.; these two not difficult). *Grosse Greiner* (10,510′; 5 hrs., guide 5½ fl.), the last part difficult, ascended through the *Reischbergkar* (descent to Waxeck, see p. 201). The ascent of the *Grosse Mösele* (11,435′), by the *Furtschagel-Kees*, is difficult (5 hrs.; guide 5 fl., see p. 206). The *Mutnock* (10,110′) and the *Breitnock* (10,570′) are ascended viâ the *Schlegeisen Glacier* in 4½-5 hrs. (guide 4½ fl.; trying). The *Hochfeiler* (11,560′), ascended viâ the *Hochsteller Glacier* (steep ice-slope, 1650′ high) and the *Oberberg Glacier* in 8 hrs. (guide 8 fl.), and the *Weisszint* (11,115′), viâ the Schlegeisen Glacier and the N.E. arête in 7½-8 hrs. (guide 7 fl.), are both very difficult from this

side (see below). — Over the *Evis-Sattel* or the *Schlegeis-Scharte* to *Lappach* (9 hrs. from the Dominicus-Hütte, guide 8½ fl.), see p. 207; over the *Schönbichler-Horn* by the '*Berliner Weg*' to the *Berliner Hütte* (6 hrs.; guide 5½ fl.), see p. 201. The route over the *Gries-Scharte* (9185′), between the Hochfernerspitze and the Hochsteller, to the *Oberberg-Thal* (to St. Jacob in Pfitsch 9 hrs.; guide 4 fl.), is trying and fit for adepts only.

The path crosses to the right bank above the Dominicus-Hütte (to the right, path to the Olperer, p. 202), and, gradually ascending, intersects the highest reach of the valley (the *Lovitz-Alp* is seen above us, to the left; on the right is the *Stampfl Glacier*, from which issues the Zamserbach). We finally ascend the *Schinder* to the (2½ hrs.) **Pfitscher Joch** (7375′; **Rainer's Inn*), which affords a fine view, to the left, of the Rothwand, Hochferner, and Hochfeiler. In the foreground, far below, are the green Pfitschthal and the serrated ridge which separates it from the Pfundersthal, with the Pletzenhorn, Rothe Beil, and Grabspitz; at the end of the Pfitschthal rises the Amthorspitze; and to the W., in the distance, are seen the Ortler and the Stubai Alps. In a basin to the left below the pass lie three small lakes.

The *Rothwand* or *Rothbacher Spitze* (9525′; interesting) may be ascended without difficulty from the Joch in 2 hrs. (guide 4½ fl.). The *Hohe Wandspitze* (10,775′; guide 5 fl.), the *Sägwandspitze* (10,590′; guide 5 fl.), and the *Schrammacher* (11,205′; guide 6 fl.) may also be ascended hence.

The marked path on the other side of the Joch, steep at places, now descends to (¾ hr.) the *Bärenbach*, and then through wood to (20 min.) *Stein*, a prettily situated hamlet, and to (1¾ hr.) **St. Jacob in Pfitsch** (4760′; *Rainer's Inn*, R. 60 kr., good trout).

Ascents (guides, *Jacob Hofer*, known as '*Holzer*', *Al.* and *Chr. Pircher*, *Joh. Wechselberger*, and *Joh. Obermüller*). A path (steep at places; guide, advisable for novices, 3 fl.) leads to the E. from St. Jacob through the *Unterberg-Thal* to the (4½ hrs.) **Wiener-Hütte** of the Austrian Alpine Club (8745′), finely situated on a rocky knoll above the *Glieder-Ferner* and near the S. side of the small but beautiful *Weisskar Glacier*. From the hut experienced mountaineers may ascend the ***Hochfeiler** (11,560′; 3 hrs.), the highest of the Zillerthal Alps, a superb point of view (comp. p. 205; guide 6, if a night be spent 7 fl.). About ½ hr. below the summit is an open shelter-hut. — The ascent of the **Weisszint** (N. or highest peak 11,115′; 3 hrs.), another fine point of view, viâ the *Glieder-Ferner*, is laborious. — From the Wiener-Hütte to Lappach over the *Untere* or the *Obere Weisszint-Scharte* (5 and 6 hrs. respectively; guide 7 fl.), see p. 205. Over the *Glieder-Scharte* to (7 hrs.) *Pfunders*, see p. 360.

Beyond St. Jacob we may proceed through the level floor of the valley, by the footpath along the right bank of the stream (unpleasant when the water is high), crossing in 50 min. to the left bank, and recrossing near (25 min.) Wieden. Or we may follow the higher-lying and ½ hr. longer track, which describes a wide circuit to the right. 1 hr. *Kematen* (*Hofer, rustic); ½ hr. *Wieden* (4525′), opposite the entrance to the *Grossberg-Thal* (p. 204).

Ascents (guides, see above). The ascent of the ***Wilde Kreuzspitze** (10,280′; 6 hrs.; guide 5 fl.) is toilsome. From (20 min.) *Burgum* (p. 204) we proceed through the Burgumer-Thal to the (3 hrs.) *Sterzinger Hütte* on the *Burgumer Alp* (about 7545′), and ascend thence over debris, ice, and rock to the (2½-3 hrs.) N. peak, which commands a magnificent view. The descent may be made past the finely situated *Wilde See* to *Freienfeld*

(comp. p. 244). — The *Kramerspitze* (9650′), easily ascended from the Sterzinger Hütte in 2 hrs., is also a fine point of view. — From Kematen over the **Schlüssel-Joch** (7225′) to the *Brennerbad* (p. 240; 3½ hrs.; guide 4 fl.), an easy and attractive route (marked path), preferable to that to Sterzing through the valley. — The route from Wieden through the *Grossberg-Thal* and over the **Pfunders-Joch** (8445′) to (7 hrs.) *Pfunders* (p. 360), and that over the **Sandjöchl** (8680′) to (7½ hrs.) *Vals* (p. 360; marked path) are both somewhat toilsome.

The houses of *Burgum* are seen on the left bank. Near (50 min.) the *Wöhr* or *Elephant Inn* (4265′) the track crosses to the left bank and descends steeply through wood, skirting the margin of the ravine, through which the brook forces its way to a lower part of the valley. Below the ravine it recrosses to the right bank; ½ hr. *Afens;* on the left bank remain the houses of *Tulfer*. Farther on we cross the stream twice. 1 hr. *Wiesen* (3110′; Zumlex), a considerable village with a handsome church. The track now turns to the left round a projecting hill, passes under the railway, and leads to the right to the station of (½ hr.) *Sterzing* (p. 242).

39. The Ahrnthal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 192, 152.

The **Tauferer-Thal** or **Ahrnthal**, 35 M. in length, which opens into the Pusterthal at Bruneck, extends at first towards the N. to Luttach, and then N.E., between the Zillerthaler Ferner and the Rieser-Ferner, towards the Tauern chain. The central part of the valley from Luttach to St. Peter is called the *Ahrnthal*, while the upper end is known as the *Prettau*. Nnmerous passes lead from this valley to the Zillerthal and the Pinzgau on the N., and the Virgen-Thal and Deferegger-Thal on tbe E. — DILIGENCE from Bruneck to (9 M.) Taufers twice daily in 2 hrs., fare 70 kr.; OMNIBUS daily at 7 p.m., fare 70 kr. (from Taufers at 5 p.m.); one-horse carr. 4-5, two-horse 7-8 fl. — From Taufers to Luttach in ¾ hr. (with one horse 1 fl. 80 kr.), to Steinhaus in 1½ hr. (3 fl.), to St. Valentin in 4 hrs. (6 fl.). If necessary the traveller may drive as far as Kasern. — Guides at Taufers: *Joh.* and *Georg Niederwieser* (*'Stabele-Hansl'*, and *'Stabele-Jörgl'*), *Stef. Kirchler* (*'Gröber-Steffl'*), *Jos. Auer* (*'Feuerschwenter'*), *Jos. Auer* (*'Stockmair-Seppl'*), *Joh. Reden* (*'Huter-Hansl'*), *Mart. Reden* (*'Huter-Martl'*), *Aloïs Niederwieser*, *Joh. Fahrner*, *Vinc. Volgger*, and *F. Winkler;* comp. also Kasern, p. 207, and Rein, p. 372.

From Bruneck to (9 M.) **Taufers** (2805′; **Post; *Elephant*), see p. 370. At *Mühlen*, 2½ M. below Taufers, the *Mühlwalder-Thal* opens to the W.

The entrance to the **Mühlwalder-Thal** (12 M. long) consists of a deep ravine, called the *Aussermühlwalder Klamm* (10 min. from Mühlen is the pretty *Mühlener Waterfall*, to which a path, protected with railings and without danger, leads along the water-conduit). There is a path on each side of the valley. The usual route (at first a carriage-road) leads to the S. from Taufers parallel with the post-road, for ½ M., and then ascends to the right on the N. side of the valley, passing above **Mühlen**, which lies to the left (to the Grüner-Brücke 1¼ hr.). On the S. side ('Schatten-Seite') another path ascends the valley from (½ hr.) Mühlen, somewhat steeply at first, to the (1 hr.) *Grüner-Brücke* (3575′), below which the brook forms several falls before it disappears in the gorge. Beyond the bridge the path joins the route on the N. side (see above), and follows the left bank of the stream. Near (1 hr.) **Mühlwald** (4065′; **Inn*, rustic), with its loftily-situated church, we obtain a view of the Speikboden (p. 371) to

the right, and of the Reisnock and Stechwand in front. The track now leads up and down hill (better descend by the church and follow the path on the left bank). By a (¾ hr.) chapel the valley turns towards the N.W. (opposite is a waterfall), and a fine view is enjoyed of its head with the snow-clad Weisszint. At (1 hr.) **Lappach** (4710'; *Inn*, primitive) the *Zösen-Thal* opens to the W.; above this point the main valley, stretching to the N., is called the *Neves-Thal* or *Evis-Thal*.

ASCENTS. For most of the following excursions the best starting-point is the *Ochsen-Hütte* on the *Evis-Alp* (6195'), 1½ hr., or the club-hut known as the *Nevesjoch-Hütte* (see below), 3½ hrs. above Lappach. The ***Hochfeiler** (11,560'), is ascended from the Ochsen-Hütte by the *Obere Weisszint-Scharte* (see below) in 5½-6 hrs. without difficulty by adepts (guide 6, with descent to Pfitsch 8 fl.); novices should ascend by the *Untere Weisszint-Scharte* and the (5 hrs.) *Wiener-Hütte* (p. 203); thence to the top in 3 hrs. more. — The **Weisszint** (11,115'), free from serious difficulty, is ascended from the Ochsen-Hütte in 5-6 hrs. (guide 5 fl., with descent to Pfunders 7, to Pfitsch 8 fl.). — The **Ringelstein** (8360') ascended from Lappach viâ the *Lappacher Jöchl* (see below) in 3½ hrs. (3 fl.), and the **Tristenspitze** (8915'), ascended (more laborious) viâ the Lappacher Jöchl in 4½ hrs. (guide 4 fl.), are also fine points of view. — The *Mösele* and the *Thurnerkamp*, see p. 206.

PASSES. — FROM LAPPACH TO PFUNDERS (p. 360): over the **Passen-Joch** or **Posen-Joch** (7955'), 5 hrs. (guide 3 fl.); through the *Zösen-Thal* and over the **Riegler-Joch** (7985'), 5 hrs. (3 fl.); through the *Neves-Thal* and over the **Eisbrugg-Scharte** (8355'), 6 hrs. (4 fl.), all unattended with difficulty. — TO PFITSCH: over the *Eisbrugg-Scharte* and the **Untere Weisszint-Scharte** (9610'), 8 hrs. (to the Vienna Hut 5 hrs.), or (somewhat longer) over the **Obere Weisszint-Scharte** (10,675'), 9 hrs. (to the Vienna Hut 6 hrs.; guide 6 fl.). — TO SCHLEGEIS (p. 202): over the **Schlegeisen-Scharte** (10,115'), 7 hrs. from the Ochsen-Hütte to the Furtschagel-Haus, or over the **Neves** or **Evis-Sattel** (9970'), between the Mutnock and Mösele, 7-8 hrs., both trying. — TO WEISSENBACH (see below): over the **Neveser Joch** (7900'), with its hut and fine view of the Rieserferner, etc., 7 hrs. (3½ fl.); or through the *Rinsbach-Graben* and over the **Lappacher Jöchl** (7760'), 5-6 hrs. (3 fl.). From Mühlwald over the **Mühlwalder Joch** (7785'), 6 hrs. (3 fl.), see below; the ascent of the *Speikboden* from the Joch in ½ hr. is attractive (see p. 371).

Above Taufers the valley contracts. The road gradually ascends on the left bank of the Ahrnbach, below Schloss Taufers, and then (1¼ M.) crosses to the right bank. It next passes the fall of the *Poyerbach* on the right, and traverses the gradually widening valley (continuous view of the Hornspitzen and the Schwarzenstein) to (1½ M.) **Luttach** (3180'; *Unterstock Inn*, on the road; *Oberstock Inn* by the church, with fine view, both plain). On the W. opens the *Weissenbach-Thal*.

The **Weissenbach-Thal** is well worthy of a visit. We cross the brook by the church and mount somewhat abruptly on the left bank, finally over meadows, to (1 hr.) *Weissenbach* (4300'; Inn, very primitive). The church contains a fine old carved altar (ca. 1500). To the N. opens the *Mitterbach-Thal*, and farther up the valley bifurcates into the *Tristenbach-Thal* on the left and the *Trattenbach-Thal* on the right (N.W.).

ASCENTS (guides, see p. 204). The *Speikboden* (8264') is ascended in 3½ hrs. (guide 3 fl.); descent to Taufers viâ Michelreiss, see p. 371. — Interesting excursion to the **Nevesjoch-Hütte** (7920'; 4½-5 hrs.), through the *Trattenbach-Thal*, viâ the *Göge-Alp* and *Stier-Alp*. The hut, built by the German Alpine Club and affording an excellent survey of the Rieserferner, the Tauern, and the neighbouring Zillerthaler Ferner, lies on a rocky knoll to the S. of and about 30' above the *Neveser-Joch* (see above), and at the N. base of the *Schaflanernock* (8855'), which is ascended hence by a new path in ¾-1 hr. (very striking view; also ascended from Weissenbach through the *Tristen-Thal* in 4-5 hrs., by a good path

passing the *Tristen-See*). To the N. of the Nevesjoch Hut rises the *Gamslanernock* (9660′), another fine point, ascended in 2 hrs. From the Gamslanernock to the summit of the *Pfaffennock* (9965′), 1/2 hr., difficult (guide 3 1/2 fl.). — The *Ringelstein* (8360′; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 3 fl.), see p. 205. — The *Mösele (11,435′) is reached from the Nevesjoch-Hütte in 4-5 hrs., a trying ascent; the route leads from the hut across the *E. Neves* or *Evis Glacier* to the *E. Mösele-Scharte* (10,735′), between the Mösele and the Rossruckspitze, and then climbs the rocks (grand view). Descent over the *Waxeck Glacier* to *Waxeck*, or over the *Furtschagelkees* to the *Schlegeisen-Thal*, difficult (guide 6, with descent to Lappach 7, to the Furtschagel-Haus or Waxeck 8 fl.). Comp. p. 202. — The *Thurnerkamp (11,225′; 5-6 hrs. from the Nevesjoch-Hütte over the *Trattenbach Glacier;* guide 6 fl.) is difficult (comp. p. 202).

PASSES. To MÜHLWALD over the **Mühlwalder Joch** (7785′; 6 hrs.; 3 fl.), an interesting route (p. 205). — To LAPPACH over the *Lappacher Jöchl* (7760′; 5 hrs.; 3 fl.), or over the *Neveser-Joch* (7900′; 6 1/2 hrs.; 3 1/2 fl.), see p. 205. — To THE BERLINER HÜTTE (p. 201) over the **Rossruck-Scharte** (10,650′) between the Thurnerkamp and the *Rossruckspitze* (10,850′; easily ascended from the Joch in 1/4 hr.), with descent over the *Horn Glacier*, 7-8 hrs., a trying route (guide 6 fl.). Over the **Tratter-Joch** (9950′), between the Thurnerkamp and *Fifth Hornspitze* (10,330′), in 8 hrs. (6 fl.), a fatiguing excursion; the Fifth Hornspitze may be easily ascended from the Joch in 1/2 hr. Over the **Mitterbach-Joch** (10,100′), between the Fourth Hornspitze (10,480′) and the S. spur of the Third Hornspitze (10,620′), to the Horn Glacier, whence the *Third Hornspitze* (*Berliner Spitze*, 10,735′), may be ascended without serious difficulty (comp. p. 201; to the Berliner Hütte 9 hrs., guide 6 1/2 fl.).

We cross the *Weissenbach* to (3/4 M.) *Ober-Luttach*. In the ravine of the *Schwarzenbach* (1 M. to the W.) is the fine *Luttach Waterfall*.

A difficult route leads through the steep gorge of the **Schwarzenbach** and over the *W. Schwarzenbach-Joch* (about 10,200′), or over the *Schwarzenbach-Scharte* (10,170′) to (7-8 hrs.) the *Berliner Hütte* (p. 201). The *First Hornspitze* (10,610′) is ascended without difficulty from the Schwarzenbach-Joch in 3/4 hr.

The ascent of the *Schwarzenstein (11,055′; 7-8 hrs.; guide 5 fl.) is very fine and not difficult (comp. p. 201). The route ascends from Oberluttach through wood to *Brunnberg*, where it enters the *Rothbach-Thal*, ascending by an Alpine track to (3-3 1/2 hrs.) the **Daimer-Hütte** on the *Obere Rothbach-Alpe* (6070′; Inn in summer, primitive). Thence a new path leads to the moraine of the *Rothbach Glacier*, and across it to the right to the (3 1/2 hrs.) *Schwarzenstein Club Hut* (ca. 9840′), 10 min. below the *Trippbach-Sattel* (10,020′), and then to the left to (1 hr.) the summit (magnificent view). Descent to the N.W. by the *Schwarzenstein Glacier* to the (3-3 1/2 hrs.) *Berliner Hütte* (p. 201; guide 7 fl.); to the N.E. over the *Floiten Glacier* to the (3 hrs.) *Greizer-Hütte* (p. 199; guide 7 fl.), toilsome.

The valley now bends to the N.E.; and the E. part of the Zillerthal ridge comes into full view (from W. to E., the Hornspitzen, Schwarzenstein, Löffler, Keilbachspitze, Rothwandspitze, Napfspitze, and Wagnerschneid). The road traverses the deposits of the *Rothbach* or *Rohrbach*, from which rise the chimneys of a copper-foundry, destroyed in 1878, and about 1 M. farther on reaches the lower end of the *Lake* formed by the floods of 1878. About 1/2 M. along the W. bank is *St. Martin* (3270′; Inn), with an ancient church. The road next crosses the deposits of the *Trippbach* (the Trippbachferner and Löffler rising on the left) to (3/4 M.) **St. Johann** (3315′; *Inn*, rustic). Fine view, from the churchyard, of the Dreiherrnspitze to the E.

The **Grosse Löffler** (11,095'; 8 hrs.; guide 5½ fl, to Ginzling 7½ fl.) is trying (comp. p. 200). To the *Trippbach-Alpe* (6135'; poor night-quarters), 2½ hrs.; then over slopes of turf, moraines, and the extensive *Trippbach Glacier* to the (4½ hrs.) *Floiten-Joch* (ca. 9910'), between the *Floitenspitze* (10,360') and the Löffler, and round the W. side of the latter, across the *Floitenfirn*, to (1 hr.) the summit. Descent over the *Floiten Glacier* to the *Greizer-Hütte* (p. 199) steep and difficult (guide 7½ fl.); over the *Löffler Glacier* to the *Stillup* (p. 197), very difficult.

The road now leads past the *Frankbach-Thal* (terminated by the Frankbach Glacier and Löffler) to (3 M.) **Steinhaus** (3450'; **Inn of the 'Gewerkschaft'; Neuwirth*), a village with several substantial houses and the last post-office in the valley.

From Steinhaus over the *Frankbach-Joch* or the *Keilbach-Joch* to the *Stillup* (12½-13 hrs. to Mairhofen; guide 7 fl.; Martin Nothdurfter of Steinhaus), see p. 197. The ascent of the *Grosse Löffler* (11,095') viâ the *Frankbach-Ferner* (8½-9 hrs.) is difficult (see above); that of the *Keilbachspitze* (10,055') is also trying (6½ hrs.). — The **Hirbernock** (9895'), climbed viâ the *Bärenthal-Alp* in 6½ hrs., is toilsome but repays the exertion. The descent may be made to (3 hrs.) *Rein* (p. 372).

Ascending more steeply, crossing the Ahrnbach twice, and passing the entrance of the *Wollbach-Thal*, we next reach (2¼ M.) **St. Jakob** (3930'; *Inn*, plain), which lies on the hill to the left. Beyond (3 M.) *St. Peter* (4480'; rustic Inn) the valley contracts to a narrow gorge, in which there is barely room for the road and the stream. At the end of the defile we enter the *Prettau*, the highest region of the valley, and next reach (4½ M.) **Prettau** (4480'; *Wieser*, rustic), with the church of *St. Valentin*. The road ends, 1½ M. farther on, at *Neuhaus*, with the copper mines of the Ahrner Co., beyond which are (¼ hr.) **Kasern** (5330'; *Hofer*, rustic), the last hamlet, with the church of *Heiligengeist*.

ASCENTS (guides, *Jos. Voppichler* of Prettau, *Peter Griesmair* of Kasern). The **Röththal** deserves a visit (to the Lenkjöchl-Hütte 3½ hrs.). By the copper-works, about 1 M. above Prettau, we diverge to the right from the road, cross the stream, and ascend by a marked path through wood, past a copper-mine (the highest ruined shafts are interesting), to the (¾ hr.) *Inner Röth-Alpe* (7100'; accommodation), which affords a fine view of the grand head of the valley (Röthspitze, with the glacier of that name, Kemetspitze, and Löffelspitze). Thence we may proceed over the easy *Röth Glacier* to the (1½ hr.) **Lenkjöchl-Hütte** (8540'; Inn in summer), finely situated on the *Pferrerkamm*, about 100' above the *Lenkjöchl* (8440'). The **Agnerkopf* (10,010'; p. 156) may be easily ascended hence in ½ hr. The ascent of the *Reinhardt* (9480'; 1 hr.), on which grows much Edelweiss and Edelraute, is somewhat more difficult. The *Glockhaus* (10,205'; 3½ hrs.) is hard. The **Röthspitze* (11,470'), a splendid point of view, may be ascended viâ the Röth Glacier in 3-3½ hrs. (guide necessary; the last hour's climb, over the arête, is somewhat dizzy; descent to the *Clara-Hütte*, see p. 156). The ascent of the **Dreiherrnspitze* (11,500'; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), viâ the *Hintere Umbal-Thörl* (p. 156), is laborious (comp. p. 156). — Over the **Vordere Umbal-Thörl** to *Prägraten* (7 hrs.; guide from Prettau 7 fl.), see p. 156. Those who already know the Vordere Umbal-Thörl may proceed from the Lenkjöchl-Hütte over the (1½ hr.) *Hintere Umbal-Thörl* (p. 156) and the *Umbal Glacier* to the (2 hrs.) *Reggen-Thörl* (10,030'), and descend thence to the *Maurer-Thal* viâ the *Simony Glacier* (comp. p. 155). This is a very interesting route for adepts, with good guide.

The **Rauchkofel** (10,656'), steep at places, may be ascended from St. Valentin by the *Wieser-Alpe* in 5 hrs. (4 fl.); admirable view of the Reichenspitze and the Venediger group.

PASSES. From St. Jakob over the **Hörndljoch** (8380′) to the *Zillergrund* (12 hrs. to Mairhofen; guide 7 fl.), see p. 197. Over the **Wollbach-Joch** (9315′) to the *Stillup* (13 hrs. to Mairhofen; guide 9 fl.), see p. 197. — From St. Peter over the **Hundskehl-Joch** (8400′) to the Zillergrund (to Mairhofen 12 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), see p. 197. — From St. Peter through the *Hasenthal* and over the **Ochsenlenke** (about 8530′) to *Knutten* (p. 372), 6 hrs., with guide, without difficulty (from Knutten to Jagdhaus or Rein, see p. 372). — From St. Valentin over the **Merbjoch** (9265′) to the *Jagdhaus-Alpe* (p. 151) in the Defereggen-Thal, 7 hrs. (4 fl.), a fatiguing route. (From the S. side of the pass we may proceed to the *Klamml* and *Rein*, see p. 372.) Over the **Rothenmann-Joch** (9475′), 6½ hrs. from Kasern to Jagdhaus (for experts only; 5 fl.), see pp. 151, 156. — From Kasern over the **Heiligengeist-Jöchl** (8720′) to the Zillergrund (to Mairhofen 11½ hrs.; 7 fl.), see p. 197. — Over the **Krimmler Tauern** (8640′) to Krimml, 8½ hrs. (guide, desirable at least as far as the head of the pass, 6 fl.), see p. 149. The route ascends the valley on the right bank to a finger-post pointing the way to the Tauern (straight on the route to the Birnlücke, see below), and then more abruptly to the left to the *Tauern-Alpe* (6230′), and past the *Herzogsbrunnen* (a good spring) to the (3 hrs.) summit of the pass (cross), which affords a splendid view of the Röthspitze and Dreiherrnspitze. Descent through the *Windbach-Thal* to the *Krimmler Tauernhaus* and to (3 hrs.) *Krimml* (p. 148). — Over the **Birnlücke** (8765′) to the *Warnsdorfer Hütte* and to (11 hrs.) *Krimml*, a marked path, preferable to the Tauern route (guide, unnecessary for adepts, 6 fl.). At the (¾ hr.) point where the Tauern route diverges (see above) our path leads straight on, passing the *Aussere* and (1 hr.) *Innere Kehrer Alps* (6060′), to the (25 min.) pretty, green *Lahner Alp* (6505′; view of the Lahner Glacier ahead). We then ascend to the N.E. by a new zigzag path to (2 hrs.) the cross at the head of the pass. (The *Leitenschneide*, 10 min. above, to the S., commands a fine view of the neighbouring Dreiherrnspitze.) We now descend towards the *Krimmler Kees*, enjoying a magnificent view of this glacier, the Schlieferspitze, etc. At the first finger-post the shorter 'Gletscher-Weg' diverges to the right, but this should not be attempted without a guide. We skirt the moraine and at the second finger-post turn to the right and follow the bridle-path along the top of the moraine to the (2½ hrs.; 6½ hrs. from Kasern) *Warnsdorfer-Hütte* (p. 149).

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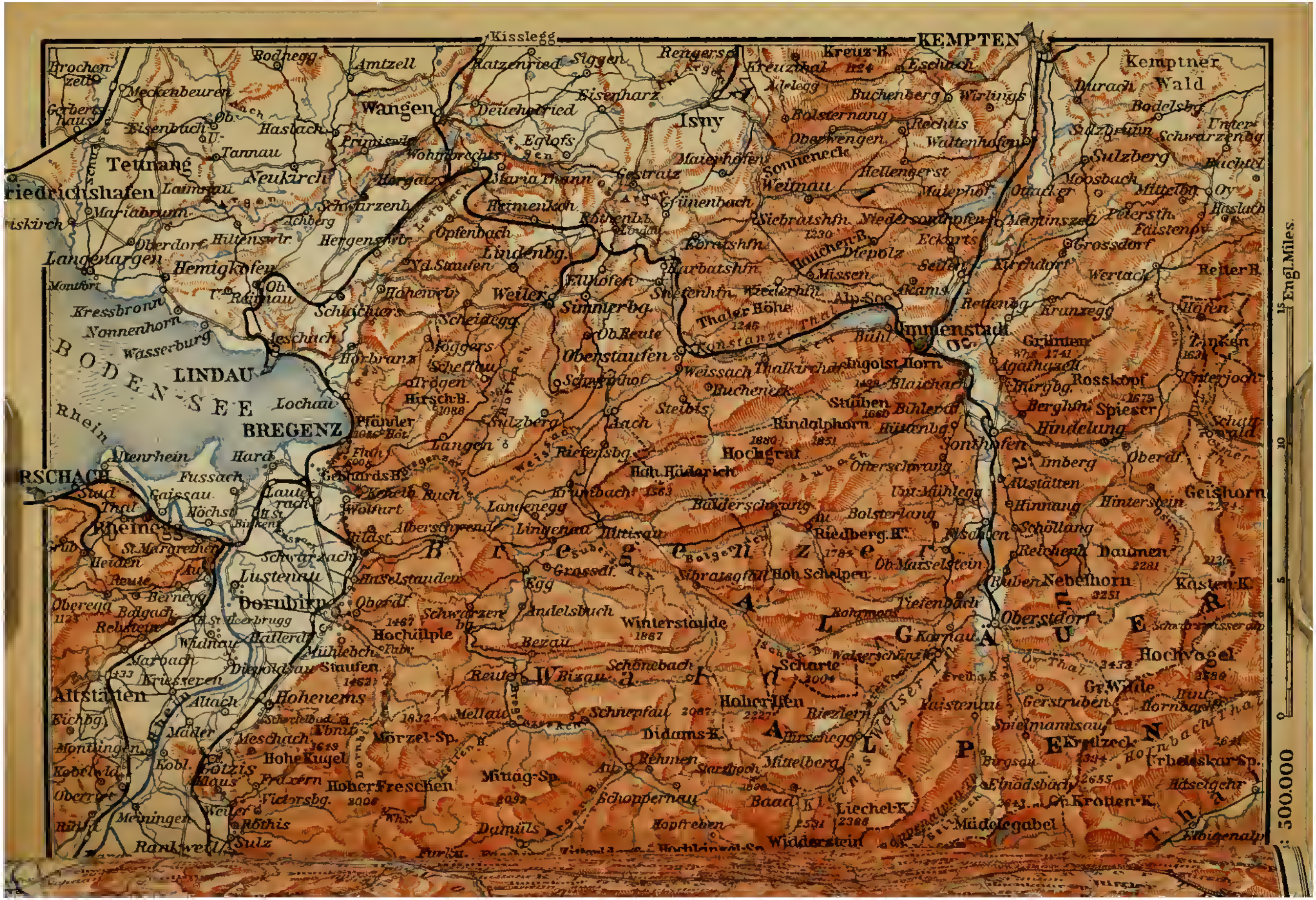
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.



KEMPTEN
Kisslegg
Kemptner Wald
Wangen
Isny
Tettnang
Friedrichshafen
Langenargen
Neukirch
Lindenbg.
Weiler
Simmerbg.
Oberstaufen
Immenstadt
Sonthofen
Hindelang
Oberstdorf
BODEN-SEE
LINDAU
BREGENZ
Lochau
Rhein
Dornbirn
Lustenau
Hohenems
Altstätten
Götzis
Rankweil
Sulz
Hochgrat
Winterstaude
Hochälple
Nebelhorn
Hochvogel
Mädelegabel
Widderstein
Hoher Freschen
Mittag-Sp.
Damüls
Schoppernau
Bizau
Bezau
Mellau
B r e g e n z e r   W a l d
A L G Ä U E R   A L P E N
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Daumen
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76½ M. Railway in 3¾-5¾ hrs. (to Innsbruck, 104 M., in 5¼-8¼ hrs.). The ***Arlberg Railway** *(Arlbergbahn)*, built in 1880-84 at an expense of 42 million florins (3,350,000 *l.*), with its numerous tunnels, viaducts, retaining walls, and protective works, is one of the most interesting examples of mountain-railway engineering, while at the same time it commands a series of magnificent views (from Bludenz to Langen the best views are to the right, from St. Anton to Landeck to the left). The steepest gradient on the W. side (from Bludenz to Langen) is 31 : 100 (St. Gotthard railway 26 : 100), and on the E. side (from Landeck to St. Anton), 26 : 100. — View-carriages, see p. 120; holders of second-class tickets from Bregenz to Landeck pay 1 fl. 62 kr. extra.

Bregenz. — **Hotels.** *Oesterreichischer Hof, on the lake, R., L., & A. 1½-2 fl., B. 50 kr.; *Hôtel Europa, *Hôtel Montfort, Habsburger Hof, all near the station; *Weisses Kreuz, Römer-Str., R. & A. 90, B. 70 kr.; Austria (hôtel garni with café); *Krone; *Adler, moderate; *Schweizerhof; Löwe; Lamm; Tiroler Hof; Heidelberger Fass, with garden and wine-room, moderate.

Restaurants and Cafés. **Railway Restaurant*, with view of the lake from the terrace; *Austria*, see above; *Café-Restaurant Drechsel; Rose*, with garden and view. Wine at *F. Kinz's*, Kirchgasse; *'Old German' Wine-Room*, opposite the station; *Gmeinder*, with rooms; *Franz Ritter*, at the foot of the Gebhardsberg (see p. 212). Beer at the *Hirsch; Forster*, with garden; *Hörburger*, Römer-Str.; *Neue Welt; Löwe; Schützen-Garten*, on the Berg Isel; *Zum Engel*, see p. 212.

Baths (swimming, etc.) at the harbour and on the Lindau road.

Bregenz (1260'), the capital of the *Vorarlberg* (district 'before the Arlberg'), the *Brigantium* of Strabo and Ptolemy, with 6739 inhab., lies at the base of the *Pfänder*, at the E. end of the *Lake of Constance* (Ger. *Bodensee*, Latin *Lacus Brigantinus*). The *Old*, or *Upper Town*, of irregular quadrilateral shape, situated on a hill, occupies the site of the *Roman Castrum*, and formerly had two gates, of which that to the S. has been removed. Above the gateway of the old inner tower in the Aurachgasse (now the house of Herr Flatz, with sgraffiti) is an ancient relief of Epona, goddess of horses. The handsome *Church*, with an ancient tower, is situated on another hill

to the S. The *Harbour Promenade* commands a good survey of the town and lake. The *Vorarlberg Museum* (adm. 25 kr.) contains natural history specimens, coins, and Roman antiquities found on the *Œlrain*, a plateau 1/2 M. to the S.W., and at other spots near the town.

Excursions. Pleasant walk along the Lindau road, past the *Schanz* inn, to the (1 M.) *Klause*, the tower of which commands a charming view (evening light best). Thence to (1 1/2 M.) *Lochau* (p. 7; Restaurant Bänmle; Anker; Thierheimer's Pension) and to (3/4 M.) the *Traube Inn* (known as the 'Zech'), beyond the Bavarian frontier. — To the S. the Gallus-Strasse or old road leads over the *Œlrain* and past the *Villa Taxis* to (3/4 M.) *Franz Ritter's Restaurant*, prettily situated at the foot of the Gebhardsberg; 1/2 M. farther on is the restaurant **Zum Engel*, at the bridge over the *Ach*, near which is the *Riedenburg*, now a girls' school. We may return either by the new road (1 1/2 M.), which commands a pretty view of the lake; or by the village of *Rieden*, to *Vorkloster* (see below), passing the '*Gletscherfeld*', a tract showing interesting traces of glacier action. — To the W. a walk may be taken to (1 1/2 M.) *Vorkloster* (warm sulphnr-baths; omn. from the 'Kreuz' four times daily), and to *Mererau*, a Cistercian abbey, with a handsome new church in the basilica style. — To the E. is the (3/4 M.) *Berg Isel*, a tavern and rifle-range, with a pleasing view (finer from *Weissenreute*, the farm-house above it). To (3 1/2 M.) the little village of *Fluh*, see below.

The **Gebhardsberg* (1965'; ascent 3/4 hr.) is reached by a good road passing the church and the handsome *Villa Raczynski*, and traversing wood. The summit, on which are the scanty ruins of the castle of *Hohen-Bregenz*, now surmounted by a small church, and a Restaurant (plain), commands an extensive prospect, embracing the Lake of Constance, the valleys of the Bregenzer Ach and the Rhine, the Alps, and the snow-mountains of Appenzell and Glarus; the foreground is formed by picturesque pine-clad hills. — A carriage-road leads round the face of the Gebhardsberg to (2 1/4 M.) *Kennelbach* (Krone), prettily situated on the right bank of the Ach, crosses the Ach to *Schloss Wolfurt* (1 1/2 M.), and ascends to the left viâ *Rickenbach* to (3 M.) *Bildstein* (2160'), frequented by pilgrims and affording a fine view. Return by (2 1/4 M.) *Schwarzach* (p. 213).

The **Pfänder* (3465'), which commands a very striking and extensive view, is ascended by several routes. The best (1 1/2-2 hrs.) leads past *Berg Isel* (see above) to *Weissenreute*, and then ascends to the right through wood (indicated by white marks) to *Hintermoos* (refreshments). Another path diverges to the right from the Lindau road beyond the barracks, ascends to the left by a finger-post, and passes a bench affording a pleasing view; it then becomes steeper, and leads through wood to the (1 hr.) *Halbstation Pfänder* (refreshments); 12 min., last houses of *Hintermoos;* lastly a gradual ascent of 20 min. to the **Hôtel-Pension Pfänder* (R., L., & A. from 1 fl. 40 kr., B. 50 kr., pens. 3 1/2-4 fl.; telephone to Kinz's wine-room p. 211), 5 min. below the summit. The view (panorama at the hotel) from the top embraces the Bregenzer Wald, the Algäu and Vorarlberg Alps, the Rhætikon, the mountains of Glarus and Appenzell, and the whole of the Lake of Constance. — The carriage-road, which is longer (2-2 1/2 hrs.), leads past *Berg Isel* (see above), chiefly through wood, to (1 1/4 hr.) *Fluh* (2450'; Krone) and (1 1/4 hr.) the hotel. A direct footpath leads from Fluh to the (3/4 hr.) *Wirtatobel* (p. 6). — From *Lochau* (p. 7) the summit may be reached by a good path (2 1/2 hrs.) which follows the telegraph-posts as far as the *Hagen-Mühle*, and then ascends to the left to the hamlet of *Riese* and the hotel. — From the Pfänder by *Möggers* and *Scheidegg* to *Röthenbach* (6 hrs.), see p. 6.

The **Hirschberg** (3570'), 1 1/4 hr. to the E. of the Pfänder, affords a better survey of the Bregenzer Wald, bnt the view is otherwise inferior (ascent from Bregenz in 3 hrs., viâ *Fluh*, *Geserberg*, and *Ahornach*)

From Bregenz viâ *Weiler* to *Oberstaufen*, see p. 6.

The Vorarlberg Railway skirts the *Gebhardsberg* (see above), crosses the *Bregenzer Ach* at *Rieden*, and at (2 1/2 M.) *Lautrach* (junc-

tion for *St. Margarethen*, a station on the Coire and Rorschach Railway; see *Baedeker's Switzerland*) enters the broad valley of the Rhine. — 5½ M. **Schwarzach** (1420′; **Hotel Bregenzerwald*, at the station; **Post* or *Löwe*) is a station for the Bregenzer Wald (p. 222). The large village lies ¼ M. from the railway. A road leads hence viâ the *Farnbach-Tobel* to (4½ M.) *Alberschwende* (p. 223). About ¾ hr. to the N.E. is *Bildstein* (p. 212), with a fine view. — 6 M. *Haselstauden* (Hirsch; passengers who wish to explore the Bregenzer Wald from Dornbirn alight here).

7½ M. **Dornbirn** (1435′; **Hôt. Weiss*, at the station, good wine; **Dornbirner Hof; Mohren; *Hirsch*, moderate), the largest market-town in the Vorarlberg, with 10,700 inhab., is a busy, well-built place upwards of 2 M. long, situated on the *Dornbirner Ach*. It consists of the four quarters of *Markt*, *Oberdorf* (E.), *Haselstauden* (N.), and *Hatlerdorf* (S.; the last two are railway-stations), and has four churches. The S.W. horizon is bounded by the Mts. of Appenzell, the Kamor and Hohe Kasten, the snow-clad Sentis, and the indented Churfirsten. Road to (6 M.) *Alberschwende*, see p. 223.

Excursions (guide, *Martin Hefele*; paths all indicated by marks on the trees, etc.). Fine views from the **Zanzenberg*, ½ hr. to the E., with pavilion and tavern, and from the hamlet of (3 M.) *Kehlegg* (Inn), reached through the *Steinebach-Thal*. — In the valley of the Dornbirner Ach, 3 M. to the S.E., lies the **Gütle** (1700′), with a large cotton-mill, a restaurant, and a fountain, which plays to a height of 180′ (fee). About ½ M. farther up is the picturesque **Rappenloch Gorge*, through which dashes the foaming Ach, now made accessible by a wooden path. The gorge is spanned at a dizzy height by a covered bridge over which leads the route to the Hohe Freschen (see below). A marked path also leads from the other end of the bridge to a curious rocky dome known as the *Kirche* (1½ hr. from the Gütle). From the Gütle the return may be made viâ the Zanzenberg (see above; 1½ hr. to Dornbirn). — Abont 2 M. to the S. of Dornbirn, at the base of the *Breitenberg*, lies the small **Bad Haslach**, ¾ M. from which is the fine *Fall of the Fallbach*.

From Dornbirn to the *Bregenzer Wald*, see p. 223 (diligence daily to *Bezau* and *Schwarzenberg*). Over the *Lose* (4095′) to (3½ hrs.) *Schwarzenberg* (path marked in white and blue), see p. 223; ascent of the **Hochälple* (red and white marks; by Kehlegg in 3 hrs., over the Lose in 3½ hrs.), see p. 223. — Viâ Gütle and *Alp Rohr* to *Mellau* (p. 224), 4½ hrs., the nearest route to the heart of the Bregenzer Wald (path indicated by yellow and red marks). — The *Mörzelspitze* (6010′; 5 hrs.; with guide) is another fine point (yellow and black marks; descent to Mellau 3 hrs.), comp. p. 225. — The ascent of the *Hohe Freschen* (6580′; 6½ hrs.; guide 6 fl.; path marked red and white) from Dornbirn requires a steady head in its upper part (better from Rankweil, see p. 214).

12½ M. **Hohenems** (1420′; **Post; Krone*), a well-to-do village (4970 inhab.), with factories and a brisk timber-trade, lies at the foot of precipitous rocks, commanded by the ruins of *Alt-* and *Neu-Hohenems*. It contains the 'palace' of Count Waldburg-Zeil.

A new and shady path leads to (40 min.) the ruins of *Alt-Hohenems* (2340′). Splendid *View from the plateau (small inn), and from the 'Sätzle', of the Rhine Valley, Vorarlberg Alps, etc. The castle of *Neu-Hohenems*, also called the *Tannenburg* (2255′), boldly perched on the precipitous *Glopper*, is partly preserved and occupied. Farther to the N., on a plateau affording fine views, lie the honses of *Emser-Reute*. — At the base of the Götznerberg, ¾ M. to the S. of Hohenems, is the small *Bad Schwefel*.

The flat alluvial plain of the Rhine is relieved at places by rocky and wooded knolls, the chief of which is the *Kummenberg* (2190′), on the right. 13½ M. *Altach-Bauern.* — Near (15½ M.) **Götzis** (1400′; *Goldner Adler; Zum Bahnhof;* beer at the *Engel*), with a modern Romanesque church, is the ruined castle of *Neu-Montfort.* To the right, near the railway, is the ruined *Neuburg.*

The **Hohe Kugel** (5390′), a fine point of view, is easily ascended from Götzis viâ *Fraxern* (2955′; Inn) in 3½ hrs. (guide), or from Hohenems viâ the *Ælpele* (3930′) in 4½ hrs. (guide). — The following walk or drive from Götzis is recommended: past the ruin of *Montfort* and the pilgrimage-chapel of *St. Arbogast*, and through a wooded ravine, to (2¼ M.) *Klaus* (1670′; Adler; fine view by the church) and (¾ M.) *Weiler* (*Summer), with the small château of *Hahnenberg*, and thence past (¾ M.) *Röthis* (*Bad; Rössle) and (¾ M.) *Sulz* (Filizetti; Krone) to (1½ M.) *Rankweil.* The *Victorsberg* (2890′; Inn), a splendid point of view, may be ascended from Röthis in 1¼ hr.

Beyond the small stations of *Klaus-Koblach* and *Sulz-Röthis*, the train crosses the *Frutzbach* to (20½ M.) **Rankweil** (1515′; *Hohenfreschen*, at the station; **Hecht; Zum Schützen*), a village (2976 inhab.) with a picturesquely situated church, at the entrance to the *Laternser-Thal*, which is watered by the Frutz. Charming view from the outer gallery of the church on the *Frauenberg* (1690′).

Pleasant excursion to the S.E. viâ *Rheinberg* to (1½ hr.) *Uebersaxen* (2950′; Inn), a village commanding a fine view; or to the N.E. viâ *Muntlix* and *Batschuns* to the (1½ hr.) *Stöcken Inn* (fine view), and to (¾ hr.) the village of *Laterns* (2995′; Inn), in the *Laternser-Thal*, above the deep gorge of the Frutzbach. At the head of the Laternser-Thal is the (2 hrs.) *Hinterbad.* Thence over the *Furka* (3835′) to *Damüls* and *Au*, see p. 225.

The ascent of the **Hohe Freschen** (6580′; 5-6 hrs.; guide, not indispensable for experts, 4½ fl.; F. Barbisch and Leonhard Weber of Rankweil) is a fine but somewhat toilsome excursion (part of the path marked red). About 12 min. beyond the Stöcken Inn (see above) the path ascends to the left to the *Furx Alp* (Rfmts.), and farther on (numerous finger-posts) it passes the alps of *Tchuggen* and *Saluver.* About ½ hr. from the top is the *Freschenhaus* (well fitted up). Magnificent panorama from the summit, embracing the mountains of the Algäu, Lechthal, and Patznaun, the Silvretta, Rhätikon, Glarus, and Appenzell Alps, the Bregenzer Wald, and the Lake of Constance. The descent to Dornbirn is not recommended (see p. 213).

The train now threads a defile on the E. side of the wooded and vine-clad *Ardetzenberg* (2095′), where the line to Buchs diverges to the right (see p. 215), and soon reaches —

22½ M. **Feldkirch** (1510′; **Vorarlberger Hof*, at the railway-station, R. from 80 kr., pens. from 2½ fl.; **Englischer Hof*, R. from 80, B. 45, D. 1 fl. 50 kr.; **Bär*, with beer-garden, R. ½-1 fl., B. 40 kr., D. 1 fl.; *Löwe; Schäfle*, well spoken of; beer at the *Rössl; Railway Restaurant*), a well-built, thriving town (3800 inhab.), enclosed by mountains which form a natural fortress, and commanded by the ancient castle of *Schattenburg.* Many of the houses have covered arcades in front of them. The '*Stella Matutina*' is a large school conducted by Jesuits. The Gothic *Church*, erected in 1487, possesses a *Descent from the Cross attributed to Holbein and a fine pulpit; the *Capuchin Church* also contains a good Descent from the Cross. Adjoining the *Gymnasium* is a small botanical garden.

Pleasure-grounds have been laid out at the upper end of the town, near the Illklamm; and adjacent are well-equipped public baths.

The terrace in front of the (10 min.) *Schattenburg* (now a poor-house) is a good point of view. A pleasant walk may be taken hence along the *Göfiserweg* to the *Waldfestplatz* and the (25 min.) *Kanzel*, in the *Steinwald*; returning viâ *Stein* and the *Upper Illklamm* to (½ hr.) Feldkirch.

A fine view of the valley of the Rhine, from the Falknis to the Lake of Constance, and of the gorge of the Ill, is obtained from the **Margarethenkapf** (1830′), a hill ½ hr. to the W. of Feldkirch, on the left bank of the Ill, with the villa and grounds of the Tschavoll family. (Ascent to the right beyond the lower bridge over the Ill; admission by cards obtained at the hotels in the town or on presentation of a visiting-card. The villa contains excellent pictures by Matt. Schmid, illustrating local legends.) — Similar views from the **Veitskapf** on the Ardetzenberg, on the opposite (N.) side of the gorge of the Ill (road ascending to the right on this side of the bridge; 20 min.), and from **Maria-Grün** (Restaurant with garden), ½ hr. to the S., reached by ascending from the lower bridge over the Ill to the left by the *Letze* (return by the upper bridge). The *Stadtschrofen*, 10 min. from Maria-Grün, affords a pretty glimpse of the town.

A pleasant excursion may be made to the S. to the prettily-situated village of *Amerlügen* (2540′; Schönblick Restaurant), which affords a fine view. Thence we should ascend the (1½ hrs.) **Aelpele** (4345′; simple fare in the chalets of *Vorder-Ælpele*). A more extensive view is obtained from the *Rojaberg* (5350′), reached from the Aelpele viâ the *Roja-Alp* in 1½ hr. — The **Drei Schwestern** (6880′; guide 4½ fl.) may be ascended in 5 hrs. by a good and easy path viâ Amerlügen, the Roja-Alp, and the *Garsella-Alp*. The ascent may also be made from Vadnz viâ *Gaflei* (6 hrs.) or from Schaan viâ *Planken*. Gnide, Ign. Steurer ('Rothgärtner') of Feldkirch.

From Feldkirch to Buchs, 11 M., railway in ¾ hr. The line skirts the Ardetzenberg (p. 214), crosses the *Ill* at *Nofels*, traverses the plain of the Rhine to *Nendeln* and *Schaan* (Linde; 2 M. to the S. of which is *Vaduz*, see below), and near *Buchs* crosses the Rhine (comp. *Baedeker's Switzerland*).

From Feldkirch to Mayenfeld. About 9 M. to the S. of Feldkirch (2 M. from Schaan, see above) lies **Vaduz** (1525′; **Löwe; Engel*), the capital of the small principality of Liechtenstein (42 sq. M. in area), at the base of the *Drei Schwestern* (see above). The castle of *Liechtenstein*, or *Vaduz*, stands on a (20 min.) hill which overlooks the picturesque little town and affords a charming view (Inn). In the neighbourhood are the prettily situated alps of *Samina*, *Masescha*, *Gaflei*, and *Stücca* (p. 216), all visited in summer for their fine air (cheap board). — The road continues to traverse the plain of the Rhine, skirting the monntains, and at (3 M.) *Triesen* (Adler) approaches the river. Beyond (3½ M.) *Balzers* (*Post, good wine), by the St. Katharinen-Brunnen (1605′), the boundary of the Canton of the Grisons is reached. The road now ascends between the *Falknis* (8420′) on the left and the *Fläscherberg* (3645′) on the right, to the (3½ M.) **St. Luziensteig** (2385′), a fortified pass. About ¾ M. farther on is the ancient *Church of St. Lucius* (2385′; Inn), beyond which we descend through beantiful woods, latterly with fine views of the Rhine valley, to (2¼ M.) *Mayenfeld* (1705′; Hôt.-Pens. Vilan, at the station), a railway-station opposite Ragatz (see *Baedeker's Switzerland*).

Above and below Feldkirch the Ill has forced a passage through the limestone rocks by means of the *Upper* and *Lower Illklamm*. The train passes through a tunnel below the Schattenburg, enters the Upper Klamm, and crosses the Ill. — 25½ M. **Frastanz** (1670′; *Kreuz; Löwe*), at the entrance to the *Samina-Thal*, above which tower the jagged crests of the *Drei Schwestern* (see above).

The *Gurtisspitze* (5830′), ascended by *Gurtis* in 4 hrs., commands an admirable view (guide necessary).

A rough path leads through the wild and narrow **Samina-Thal** viâ *Amerlügen* (see above) and the *Gaudenz-Alp*, at the entrance to the *Vallorsch*

Valley, to the (5 hrs.) *Steg Alp* (4240'). An easier road leads from Vaduz (see p. 215) viâ (1 hr.) *Rothenboden* (2950'; Inn), *Triesnerberg* (3115'; Samina Inn), and the (1½ hr.) **Kulm** (4785') to the same point in 3½ hrs. Beyond the tunnel on the Kulm is the *Sücca Alp* (Inn, with 30 beds, pens. 2 fl.), a summer-resort affording a survey of the Samina-Thal from the **Naafkopf** to the Lake of Constance. Thence to the *Steg Alp*, ½ hr. To the E. of Steg opens the *Malbun-Thal* (1½ hr. to the *Malbun-Alp*, 5655'), out of which a pass leads to the E. over the *Sareiser Joch* or *Seres-Joch* to the *Gamperton-Thal* (see below). The easy and attractive ascent of the **Schönberg** (6900') may be made in 2 hrs. from the Malbun-Alp, viâ the shooting-box of *Sass* and the *Schaaner Fürkele* (pass to the Vallorsch-Thal). The **Gallinakopf** (7205'), ascended in 3 hrs. viâ the Schaaner Fürkele and the *Matler-Alp*, is another interesting point; the descent may be made from the Matler-Alp to the *Vallorsch-Thal* (see above), or by the *Guschgfiel-Joch* to the *Gamp-Alp*, and through the *Gallina-Thal* to *Latz* and (4 hrs.) *Frastanz*. — A cart-track leads from Steg through the upper Samina-Thal to (1 hr.) *Valina* (4580'), the last Alp, whence the **Naafkopf** (*Schneethälispitze*, 8440') may be ascended in 3½ hrs., by the *Gritsch-Alp* and the saddle of *Vermales* (pass to the Gamperton valley). — From Valina over the *Jes-Fürkele* (*Samina-Joch*, 7795') to (7 hrs.) *Seewis* in the Prätigau, an attractive route.

The valley, called the *Inner-Walgau*, now expands. 28 M. *Schlins;* the village, with the ruined *Jagdburg*, lies on the right bank of the Ill. The train crosses the *Gallinabach* and follows the left bank of the Ill to (30 M.) **Nenzing** (1655'; *Sonne; Kreuz; Zur Gamperdona*), at the mouth of the *Gamperton-Thal*. On a hill ½ hr. to the W. is the ruin of *Ramschwag* (2100'; fine view).

Excursions (guides, *M. Heimgärtner*, *Chr. Maier*). The picturesque ***Gamperton-Thal** (*Gamperdona*) will repay a visit. A good path leads first on the right and then on the left bank of the *Mänkbach*, which flows through the valley between the precipices of the *Exkopf* and *Ochsenkopf* on the right and those of the *Fundelkopf* on the left, to (4 hrs.) the Alpine village of **St. Rochus** (4470'; *Zur Himmelssonne*), in a beautiful basin called the *Nenzinger Himmel*. The ascent of the *Naafkopf* (8440') from St. Rochus, viâ the *Vermales-Alpe* (4 hrs.; guide), is interesting; so also that of the *Fundelkopf* (*Matschonspitze*, 7890'; 4 hrs.; with guide). The *Scesaplana* (9735') is ascended in 6-7 hrs. by the '*Straussweg*' viâ the *Panüler-Kopf* (9315'), but should not be attempted except by experts with guides (comp. p. 218). Passes: W. over the *Sareiser-Joch* to the *Malbun-Thal* and *Samina-Thal* (see above); E. over the *Malschon-Joch* and the *Palüd-Alpe* to (4 hrs.) *Brand* (p. 217); S. over the *Bartümmel-Joch* (7795'), to the E. of the Naafkopf, the *Grosse Furka* (7620'), between the Hornspitze and Ochsenberg, or the *Kleine Furka* (*Solaruel-Joch*, 7420'), between the Hornspitze and Panülerschrofen, to *Seewis*.

The train crosses the *Mänkbach* and the Ill, and reaches (32 M.) *Strassenhaus*, at the foot of the *Hohe Frassen* (p. 217).

Through the Grosse Walser-Thal to the Schröcken, 11 hrs., a fine route on the whole (guide necessary from Buchboden to the Schröcken). A carriage-road (omnibus to Thüringen twice daily) leads from Strassenhaus viâ *Ludesch* to (1½ M.) **Thüringen** (1800'; **Hirsch; Rössl*), a village with large factories, at the entrance to the valley. From Thüringen, the new road ascends on the right side of the valley, in the bottom of which dashes the *Lutzbach*, to (1½ hr.) *St. Gerold* (Rfmts, at the monastery) and (½ hr.) *Blons* (2975'; opposite lies *Raggal*). It then descends past the mouth of the *Garsella-Tobel*, crosses the Lutzbach, and remounts to (1½ hr.) **Sonntag** (2920'; **Löwe; Krone*), the capital of the valley. (Thence by *Fontanella* and over the *Faschina-Joch* to *Damüls* and *Au*, see p. 225.) — An excellent route for pedestrians from Bludenz to the Walser-Thal leads viâ *Latz* and *Ludescherberg*, and round the flank of the *Hohe Frassen*, to (2½ hrs.) *Raggal* (3330'; Rössl), at the entrance to the *Marul-Thal* (route to *Alp Lagutz*,

Formarin, etc., sec p. 229); it then descends into the deep *Lasanka-Tobel*, whence it remounts to *Plazera*, *Garsella* (where it crosses the *Lutzbach*), and (2 hrs.) *Sonntag*. — From Sonntag we follow the right side of the valley to (1½ hr.) **Buchboden** (2980′; *Inn*, plain), opposite the entrance to the *Huttler-Thal*, where the road ends. (Viâ the *Alp Klesenza* to *Lagutz*, see p. 229.) In the *Rothenbrunnen-Tobel* (on the left bank of the Lutzbach), ¾ hr. above Buchboden, are the chalybeate baths and *Inn of *Rothenbrunn* (3385′). Beyond Buchboden we follow the right bank for ½ hr. more, and then ascend sharply to the left (path bad at places), past the *Alp Itschgerney* (on the left, above us), to the (3 hrs.) **Schadona Pass** (5975′), between the *Rothhorn* on the right and the *Künzelspitze* (p. 226; ascent from the pass in 2 hrs.) on the left. Fine retrospect of the Walser-Thal, the Scesaplana to the S.W., the Kleinspitze to the S., and the pyramidal Widderstein to the E.; far below us lies the little church of the *Schröcken* (p. 225), which is reached from the saddle in about 2 hrs. (part of the route in the valley is uphill).

Beyond Strassenhaus the train passes *Nüziders*, a small watering-place, and the ruins of *Sonnnenberg*.

36 M. **Bludenz** (1905′; **Bludenzer Hof*, R. 1 fl., D. 1 fl. 20 kr. *Scesaplana; Hôtel Arlberg*, R. 70 kr., these three near the station; **Eisernes Kreuz*, **Post*, *Krone*, in the town; good beer at the *Fohrenburg Brewery*, ¼ M. to the W.), a prettily situated little town of 4500 inhab., dominated by the château of *Gayenhofen* (now government offices). To the S. is the picturesque ravine of the *Brandner-Thal*, with the ice-peak of the *Scesaplana* and the broad snowy saddle of the *Brandner Glacier* in the background.

Excursions (guides, *Ferd. Heine*, *Fidel Khüny*, *Aug. Haag*, and *Joh. Obermüller* of Bludenz; *Clem. Nessler* of Bürs, *Leonh. Beck* of Bürserberg, *Adam* and *Jacob Beck*, *Phil. Bitschi*, *Bern.*, *Joh.*, and *Paul Meyer*, *Joh.* and *Wolfg. Kegele* of Brand; tariff high, 'night-money' 1½ fl.). — A good survey of the environs is obtained from the (10 min.) shooting-range above the château (Restaurant); the view is more extensive from the *Ferdinands-Höhe*, 20 min. higher up, towards the E. From this point wood-paths lead over the *Montigel* to the *Hintere Ebene*, whence we may descend to the W. viâ *Obdorf* or to the E. viâ the *Halde* and *Rungelin*, returning to the town (1½ hr.) past the convent of *St. Peter* (p. 218).

The **Hohe Frassen* (*Pfannenknecht*, 6480′; 3½-4 hrs.; marked path; guide, not absolutely necessary, 4 fl.) affords an admirable view of the Vorarlberg Alps (panorama by Waltenberger). The path leads to the N.W. to the hamlet of *Obdorf*, then to the left to the bridge at the mouth of the *Galgentobel*. Hence a bridle-path ascends in zigzags through meadows and wood, turning to the left at a small chapel and to the right by a bench (way-post), and reaches a second chapel. Beyond this it leads to the left, for a short distance through wood, passes the farms of *Muttersberg* (Rfmts.), afterwards traverses underwood and pastures, and ascends to the (3 hrs.) *Pfannenknecht-Alp* (5315′; refuge-hut with rfmts. and beds) and to the (¾-1 hr.) top.

To the Lüner See and the Scesaplana, a very interesting excursion. To (2½ hrs.) Brand there is a narrow carriage-road, thence to the (3½ hrs.) Douglas-Hütte a footpath. Leaving the station, we cross the Ill to (¼ hr.) *Bürs*, cross the *Alvierbach*, and ascend to the right, through wood, to (1 hr.) *Bürserberg* (2850′; Gemse), prettily situated on the deep *Gschisertobel*, or *Schesatobel*. The charming **Brandner-Thal* is now traversed; on our left rise the *Wasenspitze* (6588′) and *Zimbaspitze* (8675′); opposite us are the *Seekopf*, *Zirmenköpfe*, and *Scesaplana*, with the *Brandner Glacier*; to the left, below us, is the deep gorge of the Alvierbach. In 1¼ hr. we reach **Brand** (3360′; **Beck*, **Kegele*, pens. 2½ fl.), prettily situated at the base of the *Mottenkopf*. (Over the *Matschon-Joch* to the *Gamperton-Thal*, see p. 216.) The marked path now crosses the stream and follows its right bank to the *Schattenlagant Alp*. On the right are the precipices of the

Scesaplana, with several cascades, and farther on those of the Zirmenkopf or Seekopf, with large masses of debris at their base; on the left is the Saulenkopf. At the head of the valley a waterfall, the discharge of the Lüner-See, issues from the rock on the left. Here we turn to the right and ascend in zigzags over slopes of loose stones to the *Seebord*, the rocky saddle on the N.W. side of the picturesque dark-green *Lüner See (6475′), 4 M. in circumference, the largest lake among the Rhætikon Alps. On the W. side is the (3½ hrs.) *Douglas-Hütte* (Inn in summer, bed 1 fl.). A boat may be obtained here for a row on the lake.

The ascent of the *Scesaplana (9735′; 3-4 hrs.), the highest peak of the Rhætikon chain, is rather fatiguing, but without danger. (Guide, including night-fee, from Bludenz 9½, from Brand 7, with descent to Seewis 15½ or 13 fl.) The new path from the club-hut ascends over grassy slopes and debris to the (1½ hr.) *Todten-Alp*, covered with debris, and passes through a rather steep couloir to the arête, which we then follow without difficulty to the (2 hrs.) summit. The magnificent view embraces the whole of Swabia as far as Ulm on the N., the Vorarlberg and Algäu Alps to the N.E., the Oetzthal, Stubai, and Zillerthal Alps to the E., and to the S. and W. the Swiss Alps from the Silvretta and Bernina to the Gotthard and the Bernese Alps, the Prätigau, the valley of the Rhine, the Appenzell Mts., and the Lake of Constance. — Descent to the *Gamperton-Thal*, see p. 216; to the *Schamella Club Hut* (7700′) and (4 hrs.) *Seewis* in the Prätigau, see *Baedeker's Switzerland*. — From the Lüner-See through the *Rellsthal* or the *Gauer-Thal* to *Schruns*, see p. 231.

From Bludenz to the *Montafon*, see p. 230.

At the nunnery of *St. Peter* the *Arlberg Railway quits the Ill, which here issues from the *Montafon* (p. 230), enters the *Kloster-Thal*, watered by the *Alfenz*, and ascends along its N. side. To the right, below, lies *Stallär*. A beautiful view up the valley is soon disclosed; on the left rises the *Rogelskopf* (7460′). 40½ M. **Bratz** (2315′; *Railway Hotel; *Löwe; Rössl*) lies below, to the right. Viaducts, cuttings, and tunnels follow each other in rapid succession. Passing under two aqueducts, traversing four tunnels, and crossing the *Schanatobel Bridge* (85 yds. long), the train stops at (43½ M.) **Hintergasse** (2700′), beyond which follow a tunnel (132 yds. long) in the *Engelwäldchen* (to the right the *Fallbachwand*, with a waterfall), a bridge over the *Brunnentobel*, and the *Engelwand Tunnel* (303 yds. long). A huge viaduct, 130 yds. long and 160′ high, next carries the line across the *Schmiedtobel*, and beyond two tunnels, another viaduct, 138 yds. long, spans the *Höllentobel* (to the left the *Saladinaspitze*, 7320′).

46 M. **Dalaas** (3055′; *Paradies*, at the station), 300′ above the village *(Post)*. — To the (4 hrs.) *Formarin-See*, see p. 229.

From Dalaas to the Montafon over the Kristberg (4875′), an interesting route (guide unnecessary; 4 hrs. to Schruns). From the Post we ascend by a steep route through wood, past a chapel, to (2 hrs.) the top of the pass, with a crucifix; fine view of the Silberthal, Lobspitze, Sulzfluh, Scesaplana, etc. Descent to the interesting Gothic *Chapel of St. Agatha*, and thence by a good path to the right across pastures to the conspicuous church of (1¼ hr.) *Innerberg* (3770′), from which we descend to the left to (¾ hr.) *Schruns* (p. 230).

Beyond Dalaas the line skirts the hillside at a considerable elevation, commanding a splendid view up the valley (on the left the Rhonspitze, and on the right the Albonkopf). Then across the picturesque *Radona Gorge* by a viaduct, 88 yds. long, and over two

smaller torrents (in the valley to the right is *Wald*) to (49½ M.) *Danöfen* (3525′; to the *Spullersee* and *Schafberg*, see p. 229). We cross the *Spreubach* (p. 229); looking back we obtain a brief glimpse of the *Scesaplana*, adjoining the dark *Itonskopf*. Traversing two snow-sheds, the train next crosses the *Wäldlitobel* by a single-arched bridge (206′ high, 140′ wide); below, to the right, is (51 M.) *Klösterle* (3470′; Löwe), at the mouth of the narrow *Nenzigast-Thal*. At the head of the latter rises the *Kalteberg* (p. 220). The train now threads a tunnel, 550 yds. long, passing under the great land-slip of 1892. — 52½ M. **Langen** (3990′; *Rail. Restaurant; Post*).

FROM LANGEN TO ST. ANTON BY THE ARLBERG (10½ M.), an interesting route for pedestrians, but quite shadeless. The Arlberg road, passing the end of the great tunnel (see below), ascends through a wild and sequestered valley, and crosses the Alfenz four times in rapid succession. On the left rise the *Wasenspitze* and *Arzberg*. 3 M. **Stuben** (4600′; *Sonne* or *Post*, well spoken of), the last village in the valley. (Over the *Flexen-Sattel* to *Leeh*, see p. 229.) The road ascends in windings, which afford fine retrospects of the Kloster-Thal as far as the Scesaplana, with the Arzberg and Roggelspitze on the left, and the Peischelkopf on the right. It then traverses a bleak valley to the (4¼ M.) **Arlberg Pass** (5910′), the watershed between the Rhine and Danube, and the boundary between the Vorarlberg and Tyrol. Beyond the pass (¼ M.) is the old hospice of *St. Christoph*, with a small chapel (ascent of the *Peischelkopf* and *Schindlerspitze*, see pp. 220, 221). The road descends to (¾ M.) the *Kalteneck* (5555′), and then turns sharply to the left. Fine view, on the right, of the Pateriolspitze, the Faselfad Glacier, the Riffler, etc.; before us rise the mountains of the Stanzer-Thal as far as the Eisenkopf and Parseier Spitze. Then a winding descent past the *Waldhäusl Inn*, and through the *Rosanna-Thal*, to (3 M.) *St. Anton* (see below).

The train now crosses the Alfenzbach, and, after affording us a glimpse to the left of the Arzberg and Trittkopf, plunges into the great ***Arlberg Tunnel.** This tunnel, 6⅜ M. (or 10¼ kilomètres) long, 26′ wide, and 23′ high (3 M. shorter than the St. Gotthard Tunnel) was begun in June, 1880, and was finished in November, 1883; the total cost of construction was 16 million florins (about 1,300,000*l.*). It ascends at a gradient of 15 : 100 to its highest point (4300′; 1595′ below the Arlberg Pass), and descends thence at a gradient of 1 : 50 to St. Anton. The kilomètres are marked by numbers (I-IX) on coloured lamps. The transit (very smoky) lasts 16-17 min., and the temperature is 59-64° Fahr. An obelisk, to the left of the E. end of the tunnel, bears a portrait in relief of *Jul. Lott* (d. 1883), the first chief engineer of the line.

59 M. **St. Anton** (4270′; **Post*, R. 1 fl., D. 1 fl. 10 kr., pens. 2½-3 fl.; **Adler*, unpretending), the highest village in the Rosanna-Thal, which above St. Anton is called the *Fervall-Thal*, and below it the *Stanzer-Thal*. This beautifully situated village is an excellent centre for excursions and is also frequented as a summer-resort.

EXCURSIONS AND MOUNTAIN-ASCENTS (comp. Map, p. 234; guides, *Jos. Ladner*, *Alois Schwarzhans*, *Ferd. Wassl*, *Jos. Strolz*, *Ferd. Matdies*). The Moosthal repays a visit (to the Darmstädter Hütte, 4 hrs.; guide, not indispensable, 3½ fl.). The route crosses the Rosanna opposite the E. end of the tunnel, and ascends to the right on the right bank of the Moosbach, mostly through wood, to (2 hrs.) the *Vordere Thaya* (chalet) of the *Rossfall-Alp*. Near the poor huts of the *Hintere Thaya* (*Geissler-Hütten*;

6400') it crosses to the left bank of the stream and ascends (good club-path) to the (2 hrs.) grandly situated **Darmstädter Hütte** (7755'), built by the German Alpine Club in 1889. Fine view of the imposing head of the valley (Küchel Glacier, Rautekopf, Küchelspitze, Kuchenspitze; to the E. the Saumspitze and Seekopf; to the N. Faselfadspitze, Ausberglikopf, and Sulzköpfe). The **Saumspitze* (9955'), ascended hence viâ the *Kartell Glacier* in 3 hrs. (guide 6 fl.), commands a magnificent view of the Fervall group, the Silvretta, etc. The *Seekopf* (10,050'; 3 hrs.; guide 8 fl.; difficult), the *Faselfadspitze* (9835'; 3 hrs.; guide 8 fl ; difficult), and the **Scheibler* (9805'; 2½ hrs.; guide 6 fl.; not difficult for adepts) may also be climbed from the Darmstädter Hütte. The ascents of the *Kuchenspitze* and *Küchelspitze* (see below) are still harder from this point than from Fasul (guide 12 fl.). — A fatiguing pass leads hence over the **Schneidjöchl** (9320'), between the Seekopf and the Saumspitze, to (6 hrs.) *Ischgl* in the Patznaun (p. 235; guide 8 fl.; descent from the pass through the *Vergrösskar* bad). A better route crosses the **Seejöchl** (9175'), to the W. of the *Seekopf*, in 5-6 hrs. (guide 8 fl.) and descends through the *Madlein-Thal*. From the Darmstädter Hütte over the *Kuchen Glacier* and the **Kuchen-Joch** (9205') to the *Konstanzer Hütte* (see below; 3 4 hrs.; guide 5, incl. the Scheibler 6 fl.), an attractive and fairly easy route; the descent is by a good club-path. The head of the pass commands a splendid view. The **Scheibler* (see above) may be ascended from it in ½ hr. (with guide). — The **Ausberglikopf** or *Ochsenberglerkopf* (9455'; 4 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), ascended from St. Anton through the Moosthal, and the **Rendelspitze** (9245; 4½ hrs.; guide 5 fl.), ascended by the *Fervall-Alp*, are interesting points, easily accessible.

The **Fervall-Thal**, or upper Rosanna-Thal (to the Konstanzer Hütte 3 hrs., guide not indispensable), is also worth visiting. A tolerable path, branching off to the left from the Arlberg road after about 1½ M. (finger-posts), ascends along the Rosanna, mostly through wood, and passing the entrance of the *Maroi-Thal* (p. 221), reaches (3½ hrs.) the well equipped and provisioned Konstanzer Hütte (5800'). This hut, at the junction of the *Fasul-Thal* with the Fervall-Thal, is the starting-point for the ascents of the *Pateriol* (10,035'; 5 hrs.; dangerous from falling stones in the 'Eisrinne', esp. about noon; guide 9 fl.), *Küchelspitze* (10,315'; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 9 fl.), and **Kuchenspitze* (10,400'; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 9 fl.), all three difficult and fit only for experts with perfectly steady heads; and also for the ascents of the **Vollandspitze* (9610'; 4 hrs.; guide 7 fl.; very attractive and not difficult for adepts), the *Kalteberg* (see p. 221), *Schönbleiskopf* (9590'; guide 6 fl.), *Pflunspitze* (9565'; guide 9 fl.), etc. From the Konstanzer-Hütte across the *Kuchen-Joch* to the (4-5 hrs.) *Darmstädter Hütte*, see above. — Another marked path leads from the Konstanzer Hütte through the wild *Fasul-Thal* and over the **Schafbuch-Joch** (8685') to (6½-7 hrs.) *Galtür* in the Patznaun (p. 235; guide from St. Anton to Galtür or Ischgl 9 fl.); in ascending we enjoy fine views to the right of the Pateriol, Fasul Glacier, etc., and to the left of the Kuchenspitze and Küchelspitze, and from the top of the pass we have a grand view of the Fluchthorn.

The route to the *Kaſluner Winter-Jöchl* ascends to the W., opposite the Konstanzer Hütte (comp. p. 232). — In the **Schön-Fervall**, or upper *Fervall-Thal*, a path leads on the right bank of the Rosanna to the (1¼ hr.) *Hintere Branntwein-Hütte*, where the route to the *Silberthaler Winter-Jöchl* diverges to the right (7 hrs. to Schruns; see p. 232). About 1 hr. farther up, beyond the *Ochsen-Hütte*, the path quits the Rosanna and ascends to the (1 hr.) **Verbellner Winter-Jöchl** on the *Scheidsee* (7460'), grandly situated: to the N.E. is the Pateriol, N. the Valschavielkopf or Albonakopf, W. the Strittkopf. Descent along the *Verbellabach*, with a fine view of the Hochmaderer and Litzner group, to the (1½ hr.) *Inner-Ganifer Alp* and to (1 hr.) *Patenen* (p. 233).

Route from St. Anton to *Stuben* by the *Arlberg Pass*, see p. 219. — From the (1½ hr.) hospice of *St. Christoph*, the **Peischelkopf** (7920') is easily ascended in 2 hrs. (marked path; guide, not indispensable, 4 fl.). It affords an admirable survey of the Fervall monntains, the Scesaplana,

the Stanzer-Thal with the Valluga, the Parseierspitze, the Riffler, etc. — The **Galzig** (7170′), the summit of the Arlberg to the E. of the pass, is ascended without difficulty from St. Anton by a marked path through the *Steissbach-Thal* (numerous flowers), in 2½ hrs. (guide hardly necessary for experts); descent to St. Christoph 1¼ hr. — Another easy ascent is that of the **Schindlerspitze** (8650′), accomplished from St. Christoph in 3½ hrs., or from St. Anton, viâ the *Steissbach-Thal*, in 4 hrs. (guide 5 fl.). Fine view: E. the Parseierspitze, W. the Zimbaspitze and Scesaplana. — Still finer is the panorama from the ***Valluga** (9220′), reached from St. Anton in 5-6 hrs. The route, which presents no difficulty to adepts, ascends for ¾ hr. across the *Schindler Glacier* and necessitates some climbing towards the top (guide 5 fl.). — The **Kalteberg** (9515′; 6 hrs., with guide), a toilsome ascent, from St. Anton through the *Maroi-Thal* (p. 220) or from the Konstanzer Hütte through the *Pfluntthal*, affords another magnificent view.

Across the Almejur-Joch into the Lechthal (6½ hrs. to Steg; marked path; guide, not indispensable for experts, 5, incl. the Stanskogl 6½ fl.). Leaving St. Anton, the route passes the hamlets of *Nasserein* and *Bach*, ascending at the latter to the left on the bank of the *Schönbach*. Then to the right through woods and across meadows to the (3½ hrs.) **Almejur-Joch** (7300′), on the W. side of the *Stanskogl (Gsteinsspitze*, 9050′), which may be easily ascended from the pass in 1½ hr. (fine view). We descend through the *Almejur-Thal* to (2 hrs.) *Kaisers* and (1 hr.) *Steg* (p. 228).

Beyond St. Anton the railway gradually descends through the Stanzer-Thal and crosses the Rosanna twice. Above, to the left, is the hamlet of *St. Jacob* (4250′; Löwe). In front we have a fine view of the *Eisenspitze* (see below); to the right is the *Riffler* (see below), with its precipitous glacier. — 62½ M. **Pettneu** (3925′); the village (3975′; **Adler*, moderate; *Hirsch*) lies to the left, at the foot of the *Stanskogl* (see above).

Excursions (guides, *Jakob Müller*, *Al. Tschiderer*, *L. Zangerl*, *Heinr. Marth*). A pleasant and not difficult route leads across the **Kaiserjoch** (7560′) to *Steeg* in the Lechthal (6 hrs.; route marked, guide not indispensable; comp. p. 228). From the (2½ hrs.) *Kaiserjoch-Haus*, on the top of the pass, a splendid view is obtained.

The route to *Kappl* in the *Patznaun*, through the *Malfon-Thal* and over the **Blankajoch** (8810′), is somewhat arduous (7 hrs.; guide 8, incl. Riffler 10 fl.). The summit of the pass lies between the *Riffler* (see below) and the *Weisskogl* (9335′); a little below it, on the E. side, are the small *Blanka Lakes*. — On the W. side of the Blankajoch, 3½ hrs. from Pettneu, on the *Upper Kapplerboden*, is the *Edmund Graf Hut* of the Austrian Tourist Club (7900′; provision depot), from which the ***Riffler** (10,365′) may be ascended in 3½ hrs. with guide (not difficult for experts). The route crosses the (2½ hrs.) *Riffler-Scharte*, between the Blankahorn and the Kleine Riffler, and then ascends to the left to (¾ hr.) the summit, which affords a magnificent and extensive panorama. — The *Blankahorn* (10,270′; ¾ hr. from the Riffler-Scharte) is fit for practised climbers only.

The railway now crosses to the right bank of the Rosanna. To the left is **Schnann** (3765′; *Stanzer Wirth*), at the mouth of the *Schnanner Klamm*, a gully of the Schnannerbach. We cross the Rosanna twice more. — 67 M. **Flirsch** (3795′; *Railway Inn*); the village (**Post*), ½ M. to the N. on the left bank, is pleasantly situated at the base of the *Eisenspitze* (9400′). — Over the *Flarsch-joch* or the *Alperschon-Joch* to the Lechthal, see p. 228 (guides, Martin Draxl and Engelbert Reich of Flirsch).

The valley contracts; the rapid and brawling Rosanna forms several waterfalls. As far as Landeck the railway remains on the

right bank, crossing successively the courses of the *Ganderbach*, the *Obere Klausbach*, and the *Untere Klausbach* (the second is carried over the line by an aqueduct, 70′ broad). — 69½ M. **Strengen** (3355′), 125′ above the village (**Post; Traube*), which lies to the left. The construction of the next portion of the railway (as far as Pians) was attended with great engineering difficulties, and its inspection well repays a walk from Flirsch or Strengen to Landeck. Straight on opens a magnificent view down the valley as far as the Innthal; in the distance rises the pyramidal Tschirgant. Beyond several tunnels, an imposing **Bridge*, 280 yds. long and 180′ high (central span 390′), crosses the *Trisanna*, which issues from the *Patznaun-Thal* (p. 237) and unites with the Rosanna to form the *Sanna*. 71½ M. **Wiesberg** (3150′), with the picturesque castle of the same name (Inn), commanding a fine view (to the Patznaun-Thal, see p. 237). The line is now conducted along the *Majenwand*, high above the Sanna, by a series of viaducts and cuttings; it then crosses the *Ganderbach*, and reaches the station of —

72½ M. **Pians-Patznaunthal** (2990′). Below, to the left, on the other side of the river and at the mouth of the *Lattenbach*, lies the picturesque village of *Pians* (2795′; *Alte Post; *Neue Post, moderate); above it, on the verdant Mittelgebirge, is *Grins* (3230′) and farther off, *Stanz*, at the base of the huge *Parseierspitze* (p. 257).

The line now descends the right bank of the Sanna at a steep gradient to (74½ M.) *Landeck-Perfuchs*, 1 M. to the N.W. of Landeck (p. 256; below, to the left, is *Bruggen*), and then crosses the rapid *Inn* by a bridge with nine arches (170 yds. long and 60′ high). To the right we obtain a picturesque view of Landeck with its castle, dominated by the Venetberg; high up on the left rises the red church-tower of Stanz, at the base of the Brandjöchl; still farther to the left are the Ochsenberg and the Parseierspitze (with the Augsburg Hut); and behind us the beautiful pyramid of the Riffler (p. 221). A lofty embankment now carries the railway over the high-road, and the train enters the station of —

76½ M. **Landeck** (2670′), situated 1¼ M. from the town (p. 256).

41. From Bregenz to the Schröcken. The Bregenzer Wald.

Comp. Maps, pp. 8, 210.

The **Bregenzer Wald**, as the N. part of the Vorarlberg is called, is a diversified mountain-region watered by the *Bregenzer Ach*, and bounded by the Rhine, the Ill, the Lech, and the Iller. It is rich in beautiful scenery, which will amply repay the pedestrian. A distinction is made between the *Vordere*, or *Aeussere* (outer) *Wald*, a thickly-peopled hill-country, with moderate heights covered with grass and wood, and the *Hintere*, or *Innere Wald*, which in part exhibits the characteristics of an Alpine district. *Dornbirn* (diligence viâ *Alberschwende* and *Egg* to *Bezau* twice daily in 5 hrs.) and *Schwarzach* (diligence to *Alberschwende* twice daily in 1¼ hr.) are the best starting-points for a visit to this district. A diligence runs daily from Egg to *Hittisau* and *Oberstaufen*, and every afternoon to

Schwarzenberg (¾ hr.). — The best pedestrian tour is to the *Schröcken* (about 40 M. from Schwarzach or Dornbirn) viâ *Schwarzenberg* or *Bezau;* and thence either to the *Arlberg* (5½ hrs. to *Langen*, p. 219), or across the *Gentschel-Joch* to *Oberstdorf* (8½ hrs.).

Railway from Bregenz to (7½ M.) *Dornbirn* in 22-30 min., see p. 213. The road ascends in windings along the well-cultivated hills, passing *Haselstauden* (p. 213), to (4½ M.) *Achrain* (2230′; Inn), which affords a good view of the Rhine valley and the Lake of Constance. It then crosses the plateau, keeping almost the same level all the way, to *Winsau* and (3 M.) **Alberschwende** (2365′; **Taube*, plain), a prettily-situated village, with a handsome church containing good altar-pieces by Deschwanden, where the Schwarzach road is joined (see above), and a pleasant path, marked with green and white, crosses the *Loréna* (3575′) to (1½ hr.) *Schwarzenberg* (see below). The road then skirts the hillside in a wide circuit, affording a splendid view of the valleys of the Rothach, Bregenzer Ach, and Weissach, which unite far below. At the (3 M.) *Krönle Inn* the road to Lingenau (see below) diverges to the left. After ¾ M. the road divides again, the branch to the right leading viâ *Wieden* and *Stangenach* to (3 M.) *Schwarzenberg*, while the high-road descends into the valley and crosses the Ach and the *Schmidlebach* to (1½ M.) **Egg** (1835′; **Löwe; Post; Ochse*).

Travellers bound for Oberstaufen, or Oberstdorf viâ Hittisau, follow the road from the Krönle inn (see above), which descends past *Müselbach* to the Ach, and then ascends to (6 M. from Alberschwende) *Lingenau* (Ochs) and (3 M.) **Hittisau** (2715′; **Krone*; *Adler*), a large village, beautifully situated on the hill between the *Bolgen-Ach* and *Subers-Ach*. [Excursions: to the *Hittisberg* (4350′; 2 hrs.) and the **Hochhädrich* (5155′; 2½ hrs.) with fine views; through the *Leckner-Thal* to (1½ hr.) the small *Leckner-See* (refreshments at the *Höfler-Alpe*), and across the *Lehen-Alpe* to the top of the (3 hrs.) *Hochgrat* (*Fahnengrat;* 6170′). To *Oberstdorf* viâ *Sibratsgfäll* and *Rohrmoos*, see p. 14.] — A road (diligence daily in 3½ hrs.) leads from Hittisau towards the N. viâ *Riefensberg* to (6 M.) *Springen* (custom-house) and then follows the *Weissach-Thal*, past *Ach* and *Weissach*, to (6 M.) *Oberstaufen* (p. 6). — From Lingenau to Egg (4½ M.), the road descends in windings into the ravine of the Subers-Ach, and then re-ascends viâ *Grossdorf* (Drei Könige). A shorter path (through the *Alte Tobel*) diverges to the right, ½ M. to the S. of Lingenau (to Egg, 1 hr.).

[**Schwarzenberg** (2275′; **Hirsch*, D. 90 kr.; *Lamm; Krone; Adler*), charmingly situated at the foot of the *Hochälple* (see below), affords pleasant quarters for a prolonged stay (chalybeate spring). The church contains an altar-piece (Glorification of the Virgin) by Angelika Kaufmann (b. at Coire 1741, d. at Rome 1807), whose parents lived here, as a memorial tablet below a marble bust of the artist in the left aisle of the church records. The *Angelikahöhe* (10 min.) commands a charming view.

Excursions (guide, *Mich. Berchtold*). Footpath across the *Lorena* to *Alberschwende*, see above. — An enjoyable, but more fatiguing path crosses the Lose (4095′) to (3 hrs.) *Dornbirn* (p. 213), or, descending to the right beyond the pass, and skirting the wood, to (3 hrs.) *Schwarzach*. The ***Hochälple** (4810′), to the S. of the *Lose-Alp*, from which it is easily ascended in 1 hr., affords a fine view of the Bregenzer Wald, the valley of the Rhine, the Lake of Constance, and the mountains of Appenzell (refuge-hut 7 min. below the top, to the W.). — The direct route from Schwarzen-

berg to the top of the Hochälple ascends to the right by the 'Hirsch'; where the road divides, we may either take the bridle-path to the right, or the shorter footpath to the left; beyond the last four chalets we take (1/2 hr.) the path to the left, which leads in 20 min. to two huts just below the wood; at the first of these our path turns to the right, towards the corner of the wood, and then traverses the wood; 1/4 hr., chalets; 1/4 hr., other chalets (refreshments). Our route, however, enters the wood to the right before reaching these last chalets, and ascends the slope to (3/4 hr.) the grass-grown summit.

From Schwarzenberg to Mellau (6 M.). A narrow road descends to the S. from Schwarzenberg, passing the hamlet of *Loch* and crossing a torrent, to the Ach, which here flows through a rocky gully. The bold *Bersbuch Bridge* (beyond which a path leads up to the road from Egg to Bezau, see below) remains on the left. We then proceed through wood on the left bank, passing (1 M.) a second bridge. [The road to Bezau runs on the right bank; those who wish to proceed thither cross this bridge and turn to the right.] The road to Mellau, which now becomes broader, keeps to the left bank, passing (1 M.) *Hof*, (3/4 M.) *Bayen*, and (1/4 M.) a third bridge (to the right the conical *Mittagspitze*, 6860'). On the right bank lies the hamlet of *Ellenbogen*, whence roads lead to (left; 3/4 M.) *Bezau* and (right; 1 M.) *Reute* (see below). Our road follows the left bank, winds round the wooded *Bayenberg*, and leads past *Klaus*, where the footpath from Reute joins the road on the left, beside the covered bridge (see below), to (3 M.) *Mellau*.]

From Egg to Bezau. The road follows the right bank of the Ach to (1 1/2 M.) **Andelsbuch** (2000'; *Taube*, *Bräuhaus*), 1/2 M. to the E. of which are the chalybeate baths of that name (moderate; adjacent is **König's Hôtel-Pension*). Then past *Büchl* and *Bersbuch*, and round the projecting *Bezegg* (see below) to (6 M.) **Bezau** (2090'; **Post*; **Gams*; *Engel*; *Restaurant Bär*, prettily situated on the Bezegg route, 1/2 M. from the village), the chief place of the Innere Wald. A private house (Hr. Kaufmann) contains nine pictures by Angelika Kaufmann, which are shown to visitors (fee).

A path (shorter than the road) leads from Büchl across the **Bezegg** (3165') to Bezau in 1 1/4 hr. On the top (halfway) a Gothic column has been erected as a memorial of the wooden house, in which the 'popularly elected Landammann and Council of the Innere Bregenzer Wald' managed the affairs of the community for several centuries, and which stood here till 1807. — A few min. to the S. of this point is a fine mountain-view.

From Bezau to Schoppernau (12 M.; diligence to Au daily in 2 hrs.). The road crosses the Ach at *Ellenbogen* (see above). About 3/4 M. to the S., in the pleasant *Bizauer-Thal*, are the small chalybeate baths of *Reute* (plain), whence a path, affording pretty views, crosses the *Hebung* (2425') to *Hinter-Reute*, and to the *Klaus-Brücke* over the Ach (to Mellau in 1 hr., see above).

Mellau (2365'; **Bär*, with chalybeate baths, pens. 2 fl. 40, bath 30 kr.; **Sonne*; *Adler*, unpretending), charmingly situated in a finely-wooded valley, is recommended for a prolonged stay. To the S.E. rise the precipitous walls of the *Canisfluh* (6695'); on the

W. opens the narrow *Mellenbach-Thal*, between the *Hohe Koien* and *Guntenhang*, with the *Hohe Freschen* in the background.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Matthias* and *Joh. Mich. Wüstner*). Ascent of the **Mörzelspitze** (6010′), through the Mellenbach-Thal, 3¼ hrs. (view limited towards the S.). — The **Hohe Freschen** (6580′), 5-6 hrs., with guide (4½ fl.), very attractive. Descent to Rankweil (p. 214). — The **Canisfluh** (6695′), 4½ hrs., with guide (4 fl.), rather fatiguing (better from Au, see below); the route crosses the *Hofstätten-Alp* and the *Canis-Alp*, and ascends steep grassy slopes to the summit (admirable view).

The road crosses the Ach, skirts the wooded slope of the *Gopfberg*, with the long ridge of the Canisfluh on the right, and leads viâ *Hirschau* to (3½ M.) **Schnepfau** (2415′; *Adler*, unpretending).

FROM REUTE (p. 224) TO SCHNEPFAU, a shorter path in 1½ hr. by *Bizau* and the **Schnepfegg** (2915′). At the top, near the *St. Wendelins-Kapelle*, we enjoy a striking view of the Canisfluh, Mittagsfluh, etc.

The road follows the right bank of the Ach, between the Canisfluh on the right and the Mittagsfluh on the left, while the Kinzelspitze faces us. — 3 M. **Au** (2580′; **Krone*, good beer; **Rössle*, beyond the bridge; *Taube; Bär*), pleasantly situated in a broader part of the valley.

ASCENTS (guide, *Menzer*). The interesting and not difficult ascent of the **Canisfluh** (6695′; see above) may be made from Au by a marked path viâ *Argenstein* and the *Vorsäss-Hütten* in 3½ hrs. (guide). — A pleasant route leads to the GROSSE WALSER-THAL, through the *Damülser-Thal*, which ascends towards the S.W. Skirting the right bank of the *Argenbach* as far as the *Hinterbödmen-Alp*, we there turn to the left to the **Faschina-Joch** (4920′), and descend to *Fontanella* and (6 hrs.) *Sonntag* (p. 216). — The path to (9 hrs.) RANKWEIL is also interesting. It first ascends the valley towards the Faschina-Joch, then ascends to the right to (3 hrs. from Au) *Damüls* (4685′; Inn, rustic), a loftily-situated village, from which the **Mittagspitze* (6860′) may be ascended in 2-2½ hrs., with a guide (trying near the top, but remunerative). The route then leads viâ *Ober-Damüls* (4820′) and the (1½ hr.) **Furka** (5805′) into the *Laternser-Thal*, and to (4½ hrs.) *Rankweil* (p. 214).

Walkers need not return from the 'Rössle' to the high-road, but may follow the left bank until opposite (20 min.) *Lugen*, where a bridge crosses the Ach. The road (short-cut by a path through the meadows to the right) ends at (½ hr.) **Schoppernau** (2730′; **Krone; Adler*), the birthplace of F. M. Felder, the peasant-poet (d. 1869), to whom a monument has been erected in the churchyard. To the S. rises the imposing *Kinzelspitze* (7570′), and to the left, in the foreground, the pyramidal *Uenschellerspitze* (6675′). To *Mittelberg* viâ the *Starzel-Joch*, see p. 10.

A good bridle-path ascends gradually from this point, past the shooting-lodge of Mr. Maund, on a wooded hill, to the (1¼ hr.) small sulphur-baths of *Hopfreben* (3350′; *Inn, with pension). Thence it ascends rapidly to (1½ hr.) the **Schröcken** or *Schrecken* (4135′; **Ochs*, R. 70, B. 30 kr.), a little village in a green basin, surrounded with mountains which rise to a height of 7000-8000 ft., covered with forest and pasture at their bases, and snow on their summits *(Juppenspitze, Mohnenfluh, Rothhorn, Kinzelspitze)*.

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS. **Widderstein* (8320′), 4-4½ hrs. from the Schröcken, not difficult for experts. Starting from (1½ hr.) *Hochkrummbach* (p. 226) with a guide (2 fl.; Peter Paul Schwarzmann, the host of the inn), we follow the path to the *Gentschel-Joch* (p. 226), turn to the left from the pass,

and ascend through a rocky basin on the S. side of the mountain (path recently improved) to the arête and (2½ hrs.) the summit. Magnificent *View of the Algäu and Lechthal Alps, the Tauern, the Œtzthal and Rhætian Alps, the Ortler, the Bernina, the Glarus and Appenzell Alps, and the Lake of Constance. — *Kinzelspitze* (7570'), 5 hrs. with guide, over the Schadona Pass (p. 217), fatiguing; *Mohnenfluh* (8355'), also fatiguing. — *Kleinspitze*, or *Braunarlenspitze* (8695'), by the *Hochgletscher Alp* in 6 hrs., with guide, difficult.

PASSES. To OBERSTDORF OVER THE GENTSCHEL-JOCH (8½ hrs.), an interesting route, but the descent is rather steep. A tolerable bridle-path ascends past the small *Kalbl-See* to (1½ hr.) *Hochkrummbach*, or *Krummbach ob Holz* (5620'; *Schwarzmann's Inn, R. 70 kr.), a scattered group of houses in a barren valley, inhabited in summer only. Hence we ascend to the left by a zigzag path across steep pastures to (1 hr.) the wooden cross on the summit of the **Gentschel-Joch** (6480'), at the S.E. foot of the *Widderstein* (see above); fine retrospect of the Aarhorn, Mohnenfluh, etc. The descent (to the right) is by a steep, stony, and neglected path to the *Upper Gentschel-Alp* (5560'), beyond which the route runs high up on the left side of the picturesque *Gentschel-Thal* (to the right the precipices of the *Liechlkopf* and *Zwölferkopf*), passing at one point along a sheer wall of rock, where it is protected by a low parapet, and leads to the *Lower Gentschel-Alp* (4270'). The path remains on the left bank of the brook, passes the hamlet of *Bödmen*, crosses the *Breitach*, and reaches (2 hrs.) *Mittelberg* (3980'; *Krone), the principal place in the Kleine Walser or Mittelberger Thal. Carriage-road from this point to (12 M.) *Oberstdorf* (diligence daily in 3½ hrs.; comp. p. 10). — To Oberstdorf viâ the *Haldenwangereck* or the *Schrofen Pass*, see p. 14.

FROM THE SCHRÖCKEN TO THE ARLBERG (to Stuben 5 hrs.; guide unnecessary). A good but steep bridle-path ascends the right side of the deep defile of the *Auenfeld-Tobel*, at first through wood. On quitting the wood (20 min.) we obtain a striking view of the Juppenspitze and Mohnenfluh, and, farther on, of the lofty Kleinspitze (Braunarlenspitze, 8695') with its glacier. After ¼ hr. we reach the *Aelpele* (refreshments), traverse a broad basin between the Juppenspitze on the right and the Aarhorn on the left, where the Bregenzer Ach takes its rise, and ascend gradually to the *Auenfeld-Alp* (5625'). [Travellers in the reverse direction keep to the right as far as the first chalet, then to the left to the Ach, cross in 5 min. to the right bank, and descend along it.] We now descend to the right, cross (½ hr.) a bridge, and ascend a wooded hill, on the other side of which we descend into the Lechthal (our path being joined on the left by that from *Warth*, p. 229), and cross the *Lech* to (40 min.) *Lech* (p. 229). Hence to (2½ hrs.) *Stuben*, see p. 229. — From the Schröcken to the *Upper Lechthal* (to Reutte 16 hrs.), see R. 42; to *Bludenz* across the *Schadona-Pass* and through the *Grosse Walser-Thal*, see p. 217.

42. From Reutte to the Arlberg through the Lechthal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 16, 8, 210.

Carriage-road (poor at places) to (31 M.) *Steg* (diligence daily in 11 hrs.), beyond which the ronte proceeds by cart-tracks and bridle-paths. The lower part of the valley is monotonous and offers few temptations to linger (driving preferable to walking), but the uppermost part *(Tannberg)* is picturesque and well worthy of a visit (more conveniently reached from the Arlberg or Schröcken, see above and p. 229).

Reutte (2770'), see p. 19. The road crosses the *Lech* to *Aschau*, and follows the left bank of the river viâ (2¼ M.) *Höfen* (Lilie; Krone) to (3½ M.) **Weissenbach** (2890'; *Löwe*), with an interesting church. The road from the *Pass Gacht* (p. 25) here joins ours on the right; to the left (E.) is the *Thaneller* (7685').

A carriage-road leads to the E. to (1½ hr.) the *Ehrenberger Klause* (p. 20), viâ *Rieden* (Inn) and across the saddle (3340′) between the Schlossberg and Thaneller. — THROUGH THE ROTHLECH-THAL TO NASSEREIT (8 hrs.), a fatiguing and not very interesting route. A cart-track runs through the wooded gorge of the **Rothlech-Thal** to (2 hrs.) *Rinnen* (3935′; Inn, poor), whence the **Thaneller* (7685′) may be ascended viâ the high-lying village of *Berwang* (4395′; *Rose) in 4 hrs. (fine view and open refuge-hut on the summit; guide, Martin Riml at Berwang, 2 fl.). Beyond *Anrauth* and (1 hr.) *Mitteregg* (4380′), the last village, the route traverses the ravine of the Rothlechbach to (2 hrs.) the *Lower Tarenton-Alp* (5050′), where the valley turns to the E. Crossing the level watershed (5185′), at the N. base of the imposing *Heiterwand* (8055′), we then enter the bleak *Tegesthal*, and follow a narrow path along the stream to (3 hrs.) *Nassereit* (p. 22); or we may ascend to the right of the watershed, round the *Ælpleskopf* (p. 256), and passing the mines of *Dirstentritt* and the pilgrimage-chapel of *Sinnesbrunn*, reach (4½ hrs.) *Imst* (p. 255).

The road returns to the right bank of the Lech. 3½ M. *Forchach* (2970′); 3 M. farther on, beyond the narrow opening of the *Schwarzwasser-Thal* (p. 25), is **Stanzach** (3115′; *Post; *Krone*, plain).

To the left opens the monotonous **Namlos-Thal**, with the hamlet of (2 hrs.) *Namlos* (3870′; two rustic inns), whence the **Namloser Wetterspitze** (8380′; fine view) may be easily ascended in 3½ hr. viâ *Fallerschein* and the *Sommerberg-Joch* (6725′; path marked red). The descent may be made to *Bschlabs* or to the *Grubegg* (see below). — Easy passes lead hence eastwards viâ *Kelmen* (4490′) to (2 hrs.) *Anrauth* (see above), and southwards viâ the *Grubegg* (6100′) and the *Steinjöchl* (7215′), with a fine view, to the *Hahntenn-Sattel* (see below; to Imst 6 hrs.).

On the left bank of the Lech, at the mouth of the *Hornbach-Thal* (p. 14), is *Vorder-Hornbach*, and farther on *Mortenau*, at the foot of the *Glimmspitze* (8075′). — 3 M. **Elmen** (3125′; *Post*, rustic).

ACROSS THE HAHNTENN TO IMST, an interesting expedition of 7½-8 hrs. (guide not needed by proficients; Franz Weirather of Elmen recommended). Bridle-path through the *Bschlabs-Thal* (opening 20 min. to the S.), passing *Bschlabs* (accommodation at the curé's), *Boden* (Inn, rustic; guide, Lechleitner), and *Pfafflar*, to the (4½ hrs.) **Hahntenn-Sattel** (6250′), to the N. of the *Muttekopf* (p. 256). We descend viâ *Alp Maldon* and through the *Salvesen-Thal*, at the S. base of the massive grey *Heiterwand*, to (3½ hrs.) *Imst* (p. 255). The *Muttekopf* may be ascended from Boden through the Fundeis-Thal in 4½ hrs. (difficult; steady head necessary).

We next pass the *Rautherhof*, said to be the oldest house in the valley, and, recrossing the Lech at *Unterhöfen*, reach (3¼ M.) **Häselgehr** (3310′; *Bräuhaus*), at the mouth of the *Gramais-Thal*.

EXCURSIONS (guide, *Erhart Wolf*). A marked path leads high above the gorge of the *Otterbach* to (2 hrs.) *Gramais* (4325′). Thence (an attractive expedition) we may proceed viâ the *Vordergufel-Alp* to the (4 hrs.) **Gufelgras-Joch** (7840′) and descend through the *Starkenbach-Thal* past the *Alfutz Alp* to *Starkenbach* and (3 hrs.) *Schönwies*, in the Inn Valley (p. 256). — FROM GRAMMAIS TO THE MEMMINGER-HÜTTE, 5-6 hrs., an interesting route. From Vordergufel (see above) a path, marked blue, leads to the W. over the *Mintsche-Joch* (7565′) and the *Alblith-Jöchl* (7340′), and runs to the left through the upper *Röth-Thal*, skirting the *Leitherspitze*, to the *Oberlahms-Jöchl* (8220′), whence we descend to the *Memminger-Hütte* (p. 228). — The **Lichtspitze** (*Kreuzspitze*; 7740′) is ascended from Häselgehr by a marked path in 4 hrs. (fatiguing but attractive; admirable panorama).

Beyond Häselgehr we pass the entrance of the short *Griesthal*, with its deposits of debris, and then *Koglen*. 2¼ M. **Elbigenalp** (3400′; **Post*), a large village pleasantly situated at the mouth of the

Bernhards-Thal (interesting gorge). *View from the *Calvarienberg* (to the S. the Sonnenkogl, Wetterspitze, and Fallenbach Glacier).

Farther on are the hamlets of *Unter-Giebeln* (*Hirsch) and *Ober-Giebeln*, at the latter of which Joseph Koch, the painter, was born in 1768. We cross the Lech once more to reach (3 M.) **Bach**, or *Lend* (3460'; **Traube* or *Post*, plain), at the mouth of the *Madau-Thal*.

Excursions (guides: *Al. Knittel*, *Joh. Schiffer*, and *Ant. Schuler* of Elbigenalp, *Ans. Klotz* of Stockach, *Apollo Scheidler* of Ober-Giebeln, *Ign. Kapeller* of Bach, *Jos.* and *Otto Knitel* and *H. Lumper* of Holzgau, *Franz Walch* of Steeg). A bridle-path leads from Lend along the left bank of the *Alperschonbach* to (4½ M.) the hamlet of *Madau* (4035'), where the valley divides into the *Röth-Thal* to the E., the *Parseier-Thal* to the S., and the *Alperschon-Thal* to the S.W. We follow the Parseier-Thal to (¾ hr.) the *Ochsen-Alpe* (4750'), whence we ascend to the left (marked path; shady in the morning) to the (2½ hrs.) **Memminger Hütte**, in a grand situation near the *Lower Seebi-See* (7370'). The *Seekogl* (7910'; ¾ hr.) and the *Oberlahmspitze* (8725', 2 hrs.) may easily be ascended from here. Over the *Oberlahms-Jöchl* and *Alblith-Jöchl* to (5-6 hrs.) *Gramais*, see p. 227. — Two passes lead hence to the valley of the Inn, the shortest, indicated by red marks, to the E. by the (1½ hr.) **Seescharte** (8535') to the (1½ hr.) *Oberloch Alp* (5865') in the *Patrol-Thal* and past the (1 hr.) *Unterloch Alp* (5080') to (2½ hrs.) *Landeck* (p. 256). More interesting is the way ('Spiehler-Weg') by the *Augsburger Hütte* (10 hrs., with guide; for mountaineers only). From the Memminger Hütte we ascend by a rocky path (indicated by blue marks) past the *Untere*, *Mittlere*, and *Obere See* to the *Wegscharte* (8435'), to the E. of the *Hintere Seekopf*; then descend over the *Mittelrücken* (about 8460', wire rope) to the *Patrol Glacier*, and ascend again (falling stones to be looked out for) to the (4½-5 hrs.) **Patrol-Scharte** (9350'), and to (½ hr.) the top of the **Gatschkopf* (9670'; see p. 257; attractive); finally we descend to the (1 hr.) *Augsburger Hütte* and (3 hrs.) *Pians* (p. 257). — Other paths to the valley of the Inn ascend by the *Röth-Thal* and the **Grossherg-Joch** (8190'), descending through the *Patrol-Thal* to (9 hrs.) *Landeck* (p. 256); from the *Alperschon-Thal* across the **Flarschjoch** (8320') to (8½ hrs.) *Flirsch* (p. 221); and over the **Alperschon-Joch** (*Kühjoch*, 7565') and through the *Schnanner Klamm* to (8 hrs.) *Schnann* (p. 221).

Above *Stockach* we recross to the left bank of the Lech to (4½ M.) **Holzgau** (3635'; **Hirsch*; **Post*; **Bräu*; *Bär*), a thriving village, picturesquely situated (over the *Mädele-Joch* to *Oberstdorf*, 8-9 hrs., see p. 13). The carriage-road passes *Hägerau* and ends at (4½ M.) **Steeg** (3680'; *Post*; *Löwe*).

To the S. opens the **Kaiser-Thal**, watered by the *Almejurbach*. At the village of (3½ M.) *Kaisers* (4990'; Adler, poor), the valley divides into the *Kaiser-Thal*, to the left, and the *Almejur-Thal*, to the right (viâ the *Kaiser-Joch* or the *Almejur-Joch* to the Arlberg Railway, see p. 221).

The valley now contracts. The bridle-path, at first on the right bank, crosses the Lech beyond *Elbogen*, and then, rising high above the profound gorge of the stream, passes the mouth of the *Hochalpen-Thal* (p. 14), and reaches (9 M.) **Lechleiten** (5045'; *Felder's Inn*, 10 min. from the village), situated among green meadows at the foot of the *Biberkopf* (8515'; over the *Schrofen Pass* to *Oberstdorf*, see p. 14). A fine view opens here of the upper Lechthal with the Omeshorn and Schafberg to the S.W., and the Warthorn and Widderstein to the W. The path now descends rapidly, crosses the *Krummbach*, a tributary of the Lech, and again ascends to (¾ hr.) *Warth* (4900'; Rössle, poor), prettily situated at the base of

the *Warthorn*. From this point we may either turn to the right, to (3 M.) *Hochkrummbach* (p. 226); or follow the good path to the left, leading round the slope of the Warthorn, through the deep gorge of the Lech, and passing below the high-lying village of *Bürstegg* (5625′), to —

4½ M. **Lech** or *Anger* (4745′; **Krone*), the chief place in the *Tannberg*, picturesquely situated at the foot of the *Omeshorn* (8440′). Path hence viâ the *Auenfeld-Alp* to the *Schröcken*, see p. 226.

ACROSS THE FLEXEN-SATTEL TO STUBEN, 2½ hrs. A cart-road leads from Lech along the right bank of the *Zürsbach*, between the *Omeshorn* and *Rigispitz*, past (1¼ hr.) *Zürs* (5640′; Inn, rustic), to (¼ hr.) the **Flexen-Sattel** (5775′), which commands a view to the S. of the *Kalte Berg* (9515′) and the *Wildebene-Ferner*. The road next descends on the right side of a deep and narrow valley, in which the *Stubenbach* forms a series of cascades, to *Stuben* (p. 219).

FROM LECH BY THE FORMARIN-ALP TO DALAAS, 6-7 hrs., interesting (guide unnecessary; provisions should be taken). The track follows the left bank of the Lech to (¾ hr.) *Zug*, where the path to the Spuller-See across the Bratzer Staffel diverges to the left (see below), and to the (1 hr.) *Aelpele* (4165′), with a large cheese-dairy, situated on a broad expanse of meadow-land; on the left rises the *Schafberg* (see below), and facing us are the *Johanneskopf* and *Hirschenspitz*. After ½ hr. the path ascends to (10 min.) the *Tannleger-Alp* (5380′; fine retrospect); on the left opens the *Kälber-Thal*, through which runs another path to the (3 hrs.) *Spuller-See*, viâ the *Spullers-Alp* and *Dalaaser Staffel*. In 1½ hr. more we reach the *Formarin-Alp* (6150′); 10 min., the green ***Formarin-See** (5880′; refuge-hut), at the foot of the towering *Rothe Wand* (see below). We then skirt the E. side of the lake to (½ hr.) the *Rauhe Joch* (6345′), which affords a view of the Rhætikon, Sulzfluh, etc. The descent (marked path) leads by (½ hr.) the *Rauhe Staffel Alp*, 5 min. below which is an excellent spring; thence in numerous windings to (¾ hr.) the *Mostrin-Alp*, on the right bank, and to the left to (1 hr.) *Dalaas* (p. 218). — TO THE WALSER-THAL AND BLUDENZ. A rugged path leads to the N.W. from the Formarin-See across the saddle *In der Eng* (6580′), at the W. base of the *Rothe Wand*, to (2 hrs.) the *Lagutz-Alp* (5050′), and then to the W., along the slope of the *Breithorn*, to *Garfül* and (2 hrs.) *Marul* (Inn) in the *Marul-Thal*; opposite rise the wooded slopes of the *Hohe Frassen* (p. 217). The Marul-Thal unites about 1 hr. lower down with the *Grosse Walser-Thal* (p. 217; viâ *Garsella* to *Sonntag*, 2 hrs.). The route to Bludenz leads to the left across the deep *Marul-Thal* to (1 hr.) *Raggal* (3330′; Inn), and winds round the W. side of the Hohe Frassen to (2½ hrs.) *Bludenz* (comp. p. 216). — Ascent of the Rothe Wand (8875′) from the Lagutz-Alp in 4-5 hrs., with guide, difficult; shorter and easier from the *Klesenza-Alp*, 1 hr. to the N. of Lagutz, in the upper *Hutler-Thal* (2 hrs. from Buchboden, p. 217), which may be also reached from *Tannleger* (see above) direct, in 2½ hrs., by crossing the *Johannes-Joch* (6660′), between the Rothe Wand on the left and the Hirschenspitze on the right.

FROM LECH TO KLÖSTERLE BY THE SPULLER-SEE, 5 hrs., also interesting. At (¾ hr.) the hamlet of *Zug* we cross the Lech to the left, and ascend the bank of the *Stierlochbach* to the *Stierloch-Alpe*, whence we cross the *Bratzer Staffel* (6615′) to (2½ hrs.) the grandly-situated ***Spuller-See** (5910′). To the N. rises the imposing **Schafberg* (8780′), the summit of which is easily reached from the lake in 3 hrs. (path recently improved; guide required); splendid view. The descent may be made either to the left through the *Blisadona-Tobel* to (1½ hr.) *Klösterle* (p. 219), or to the right through the *Spreubach-Tobel* to (2 hrs.) *Danöfen* on the Arlberg railway (p. 219). The latter route is preferable for those who wish to go on by railway, as few trains stop at Klösterle.

43. The Montafon and Patznaun Valleys.

See also Maps, pp. 210, 234.

DILIGENCE from Bludenz to (8½ M.) *Schruns* twice daily in 1½-2 hrs. (fare 80 kr.); from Schruns to *Gaschurn* post-gig (three seats) daily, at 2.30 p.m., in 3½ hrs. (fare 1 fl. 20 kr.). One-horse carriage from Bludenz to Schruns (in 1 hr.) 3 fl. 60, two-horse 5 fl. 50 kr.; from Schruns to Gaschurn (1¾ hr.) 5 or 8 fl.; one-horse carr. from Schruns to Patenen (2¼ hrs.) 6 fl. From Galtür carriage-road through the Patznaun as far as Pians; omnibus from Ischgl to Pians daily in 4½ hrs.

The **Montafon** (*davo*, 'behind'), or Upper Illthal, a well-wooded green valley, is inhabited by a race of Rhætian origin, as the names of many of the places still indicate, though German only is now spoken. This valley,[1] which is separated on the S. from the Prätigau in the Grisons by the *Rhätikon Chain*, affords a number of attractive excursions, for which *Schruns* and *Gaschurn* form the best headquarters. The **Patznaun**, a wild and narrow valley, with beautiful Alpine pastures, is wilder and grander than the Montafon; the S. lateral valleys (Jamthal, Fimber-Thal) are especially interesting.

Bludenz (1905′), see p. 217. The road into the Montafon intersects the Arlberg railway at the hamlet of *Brunnenfeld*, beyond *St. Peter* (p. 218), and crosses the *Alfenzbach* above its junction with the Ill. It then traverses the defile of *Stebösi*, crosses the Ill, and reaches (2¼ M.) *Lorüns*. (Road on the left bank to Vandans, see below.) We then follow the river (walkers by the old road on the left bank) to the (2¼ M.) *Schäfle Inn* (good wine), belonging to *St. Anton* (2140′; Adler), a village on a hill of debris at the base of the *Davenna* (6180′). The road then follows the right bank (opposite are *Vens* and *Vandans*, at the mouth of the *Rellsthal*, commanded by the bold *Zimbaspitze*, see below), past the *Inn Zum Kalten Brunnen* and the Capuchin monastery of *Gauenstein*, to —

3¼ M. **Schruns** (2260′; **Löwe*, at the upper end of the village, R. 80 kr., D. 1 fl. 10, pens. 2 fl. 50-2 fl. 70 kr.; **Taube*, with beer-garden, R. 80 kr.-1 fl., D. 1 fl. 20 kr., pens. 2 fl. 80 kr.-3 fl.; **Stern*, with baths, pens. 2½ fl.; *Krone*, good wine; *Schäfle; Rössle; *Pension Gauenstein*, ¾ M. to the W., with a fine view; private lodgings), the chief place in the Montafon and a favourite summer-resort, charmingly situated in a broad part of the valley, on the *Litzbach*, which descends from the *Silber-Thal*.

WALKS. To the W. to the (20 min.) monastery of *Gauenstein*, with a charming view from the garden. — To the S.W. to (¾ M.) **Tschagguns** (*Löwe*), on the left bank of the Ill, at the mouth of the *Rosafeibach*, which descends from the Gauer-Thal. Hence we may ascend to the right viâ *Landschau* to (¾ hr.) *Ober-Landschau* (3170′), with a fine view of the Sulzfluh, Drei Thürme, Drusenfluh, etc.; or on the right bank of the Rosafeibach to the top of the (1 hr.) *Ziegerberg*, which also offers a good view. On the W. slope of the Ziegerberg, in the *Gampadel-Thal* (p. 231), is the simple *Bädle* (Inn), 1¼ hr. from Tschagguns. — Vandans (3½ M.) may be reached either viâ Tschagguns and along the left bank of the Ill, or by following the high-road to (½ hr.) the *Inn Zum Kalten Brunnen* (see above), crossing the Ill there, and taking the pretty woodland path to the village (Sonne), which is prettily situated at the entrance of the *Rellsthal*. A pleasant path leads on, chiefly through wood, viâ *Vens*, to (¾ hr.) *St. Anton*, returning viâ *Batschif* and *Gauenstein* (see above; in all 3-3½ hrs.) — To (1¼ hr.) **Bartholomäberg** (3560′): we cross the Litzbach (see above), ascend

Geograph. Anstalt von

1:250000

Bludenz
Bürs
Rungelin
St. Leonhard
Bürserberg
Gamsboden
Hogelskopf
Stallär
Lorüns
Davenna-K.
Zwölferkopf
Kennerberg
Mittagspitz
St. Anton
Vaus
Rillseck
Ganteggi
Dalaas
Falkenstiel
Montafon
Innerberg
Mittagstein
Vandans
Bartholomäberg
Silberthal
Schruns
Tschagguns
Lobspitz
Bad Zelfen
Hochjoch
Golmer Jöchl
Mittagsp.
Kapelljoch
Zamangsp.
Geisspitz
Schwarzhornsp.
Drusenfluh
Drei Thürme
Gweiljoch
St. Gallenkirch
Dürrekopf
Gortipohl
Zapfkopf
Sulzfluh
Gweilkopf
Vand
Sarotlaspitz
Kühnihorn
Partnun
Gargellen
Gaschurn
Riedkopf
S. Sebastian
St. Antönien
Castels
Mittagsp.
Patenen
Ascharina
Gargellnerkopf
Valisera
Madriser Sp.
Rietzen Spitzen
Rätschenh.
Jäglishorn
Strittkopf
Mädrish
Calanda
Küblis
Saas
Rothbühel Sp.
Conters
Serneus
Plattensp.
Gr. Seehorn
Klosters
Dörfli
Schilifluh
Kessler
Gyrenspitz
Kistenstein
Reckholden
Casannaspitz
Gotschna
Monbiel
Schwarzhorn
Weissfluh
Weisshorn
Roggenhorn
Canardh.
Gatschiefersp.
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Engl. Miles

to the right by the guide-post, and then take the first path to the left, which leads past the *Inn zum Grünen Wald* to the high-lying church (Adler, plain). Good view of the Rhätikon chain, the Illthal, and Silber-Thal. Thence to the *Rellseck*, on the slope of the Monteneu, in 1 1/4 hr., a pleasant walk. To (1 1/2 hr.) *Innerberg* and over the *Kristberg* to (3 hrs.) *Dalaas*, see p. 218. — To the ***Silber-Thal** we follow the pretty new road on the left bank of the *Litzbach*, which descends in innumerable waterfalls, and after about 1/2 hr. cross the stream. (To the village of *Silberthal*, 40 min. more, see p. 232.) From this point we enjoy a fine retrospect of the Mittagspitze, Drusenfluh, Scesaplana, etc. — Another pleasant promenade is afforded by the shady road running to the E. into the Ill valley, along the base of the Kapell-Joch, to (1 hr.) the hamlet of *Gampreiz*, just on this side of the *Land-Brücke* over the Ill (see p. 232).

Mountain Ascents (guides, *Christ. Zuderell, H. Durig, Franz Vergut*, and *Josef Both*; high charges). ***Monteneu** (6110'), an easy and attractive ascent, viâ Bartholomäberg in 3 1/2-4 hrs., with guide. — **Itonskopf** (6825'; 3-4 hrs., with guide), viâ Innerberg, only slightly more difficult. — The **Kapell-Joch** (7820'; 5 hrs.; guide 4 1/2 fl.) is not difficult and commands a highly picturesque view. The route ascends in windings past the *School-House* to (3 1/2 hrs.) the *Vordere Kapell-Alpe*, and thence through the depression between the Kapell-Joch and the *Hochjoch*, first to the N. peak and then to the slightly higher S. peak. The **Hochjoch** (8275'), which affords a still more extensive view, may be reached viâ the *Kreuzjoch* (8090') in 1 1/2 hr. from the S. peak. The descent may be made on the N. side viâ the *Hintere Kapell-Alpe* to Silberthal (p. 232), or on the S. (steep and toilsome) through the *Zamangtobel* to St. Gallenkirch (p. 232). — **Mittagspitze** (7115'; 4 hrs.), viâ the Ziegerberg and *Alp Alpilla*, somewhat fatiguing; **Schwarzhorn** (8015'; 6 hrs.), toilsome. — **Zimbaspitze** (8675'; 8-9 hrs.), from Bludenz viâ the Brandner-Thal and Sarotla-Thal, very difficult, and fit for adepts only.

The ascent of the ***Sulzfluh** (9200'; 7 1/2-8 hrs.; guide 8, if kept overnight 9 fl.) is very interesting and not difficult. The route leads from *Tschagguns* to the left viâ *Ziegerberg* to (2 1/2 hrs.) the *Gampadel-Alpe* in the *Gampadel-Thal*. Beyond the Alp we turn to the right, ascend the meadow straight on for 10 min. (following the red marks), and again strike a path, leading along the slope of the *Schwarzhorn* (below to the left lies the *Walser Alpe*) to a rocky barrier, beyond which is (2 hrs.) the *Tilisuna-Hütte* (7255'; Inn, bed 1 fl.), lying above the small *Tilisuna-See* (6895'). Thence to the left to the *Verspalagrat*, then over a broad rocky plateau, and lastly across the uncrevassed *Sporer Glacier*, to the (2 hrs.) summit, which commands a magnificent panorama. The descent from the Tilisuna hut into the *Gauer-Thal* is interesting; there is first a steep ascent to the *Bilkengrat* (8025'), and then an easy descent to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Obere Sporer Alp* (see below).

The ***Lünersee** is reached by a route through the **Rellsthal** (from *Vandans* a steep ascent on the left bank of the Rellsbach) to the *Lüner Alpe*, and over the *Schafgafall-Joch (Lüner Krine)* to the lake (6 hrs. to the Douglas-Hütte, see p. 218). A far preferable route (7 hrs.; guide 5 1/2 fl.) ascends from *Tschagguns* viâ *Landschau* to the saw-mill on the *Gegensporn*, and thence across the Rosafeibach and along its right bank through the **Gauer-Thal**, passing the Mittagspitze and Schwarzhorn on the left, with a fine view of the imposing head of the valley (Sulzfluh, Drei Thürme, Drusenfluh). We next reach the *Lower* and the (3 hrs.) *Upper Sporer-Alp*, a group of forty huts in a basin on the S. side of the *Geisspitze* (7660'). Then a steeper ascent through the *Oefentobel*, and past a few patches of snow, to the (1 1/2 hr.) **Oefen** or **Sporer Pass** (about 7870'; view of the Scesaplana on the W. and the Patznaun Mts. on the E.). The path now descends, past the imposing **Schweizer-Thor* (peep of the Grisons, see p. 232), ascends again to the (1 1/2 hr.) **Alp-Vera-Jöchl** (7550'), and lastly descends to the left to the (1 hr.) *See-Alpe* and on the S. bank of the *Lüner-See* to the (1/2 hr.) *Douglas-Hütte*. Ascent of the *Scesaplana*, and descent through the *Brandner-Thal* to *Bludenz*, see p. 218.

To the Prätigau, several passes. Through the *Rellsthal* and over the

Schweizer-Thor (7055′) to (10 hrs.) *Schiers* (steep descent). — From the Douglas-Hütte across the **Gafall-Joch** or **Cavell-Joch** (7330′) to Schiers or Seewis, 6 hrs., fatiguing. — From Tschagguns through the *Gauer-Thal* and over the **Drusen-Thor** (7220′) to Schiers, 9 hrs., toilsome. The pass lies between the Sulzfluh and the Drei Thürme. — Through the *Gampadel-Thal* to the *Tilisuna-Alpe* (6300′) and over the **Partnun** or **Gruben Pass** (7350′), or over the **Plasseggen-Joch** (7730′), to *Küblis* in 8 hrs., two attractive routes. On the *Partnun Staffel* (Swiss side), below the small lake of that name, is the *Hôtel Sulzfluh*, finely situated (5865′).

To St. Anton on the Arlberg through the Silber-Thal, 10½-11 hrs. (guide 12½ fl.). We ascend the left and then the right bank of the *Litzbach* by a new road to the scattered village of (1¼ hr.) **Silberthal** (2900′; *Hirsch*, well spoken of), with a bathing establishment. On the E. rises the *Lobspitze* (8560′; ascent through the *Wasserstubentobel* in 5-6 hrs., fatiguing). The valley now contracts; the path ascends, generally through wood, first on the right and then on the left bank of the rapid Litzbach to the (2 hrs.) *Alp Gieseln* (4335′), where the valley bends to the E., and (½ hr.) the *Alp Unter-Kafluna* (4565′), at the mouth of the *Kafluna-Thal* (see below). To the right rises the jagged *Pizzeguter Grat*, farther on the *Valschavieler Maderer* (see below). The path through the Silber-Thal crosses to the right bank of the Litzbach and ascends through wood to the *Fresch-Hütte* and the little *Schwarzensee*, and then to the E., past the *Pfannensee*, to the (2½ hrs.) **Silberthaler Winter-Jöchl** (6540′), between the *Trostberg* on the left, and the *Wannenköpfe* on the right; fine view of the bold Pateriol (p. 220) to the E. Descent to the *Schön-Fervall* and (3 hrs.) *St. Anton* (p. 219). — The route through the *Kafluna-Thal* (see above), and over the *Kafluner-Winter-Jöchl* (7685′) to (12 hrs.) St. Anton is fatiguing and devoid of interest.

Above Schruns the valley contracts; on the left is the *Zamangspitze* (7840′), on the right the *Gweiljoch* (7900′). The road crosses the Ill by the 'Land-Brücke', and ascends rapidly through the *Fratte*, a defile which divides the Montavon into the *Ausser-* and *Inner-Fratte*. At *Kreuzgasse* a route diverges to the right to the *Gargellen-Thal* (see below), whence the *Suggadinbach* issues, with the *Madriser* (9075′) in the background. Crossing this stream at *Galgenuel*, farther on, we recross to the right bank of the Ill, pass a small cascade formed by the *Vermielbach* on the right, and reach (6 M.) **St. Gallenkirch** (2730′; **Adler*; **Rössle*, moderate; *Kreuz; Stern*), situated on a hill at the mouth of the *Zamangtobel*. To the E. rises the *Vallülaspitze* (p. 233).

Excursions (guide, *J. A. Kessler*). **Zamangspitze** (7840′; 4-5 hrs., with guide), by the *Livina-Alp*, toilsome but repaying. — A cart-track leads through the smiling **Gargellen-Thal** to *Reute* and (3 hrs.) *Gargellen* (5160′; *Hôtel zur Madrisa, kept by F. Schwarzhanns, 50 beds, pens. 2 fl. 70 kr.), a prettily-situated hamlet, which can be recommended as a mountain health-resort. To the S. are the *Schmalzberg*, the *Rielzenspitzen*, and the *Madriser*, with a small glacier. About ½ hr. farther up the valley divides into the *Vergaldner-Thal* on the left and the *Valzafenz-Thal* on the right. A much-frequented route (guide not necessary, but advisable in the beginning of summer after snow; J. J. Tschofen of Gargellen may be recommended) leads from Gargellen to the W. across the *St. Antönien-Joch* (7665′) to (6 hrs.) *Küblis;* another to the S. over the *Schlapiner Joch* (7100′) to (6 hrs.) *Klosters* in the Prätigau. The **Heimspitze* (9095′; 4½ hrs.; guide), ascended by the *Vergaldner Alpe*, and the **Madriser** (9075′; 5½ hrs., guide), are two fine points (the latter fit for experts only). — Over the *Vergaldner-Jöchl* (8385′) to the Ganera-Thal and Gaschurn, 7 hrs., rather fatiguing.

The hilly road follows the right bank, passing *Gurtepohl*, to (3½ M.) **Gaschurn** (3120′; **Rössle* or *Post*, R. 70, B. 40 kr., D. 1 fl.,

pens. 2½ fl.; **Krone*, pens. 2 fl. 30 kr.), a summer-resort, prettily situated, with the last post-office in the valley.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Rud. Kleboth*, *Vinc. Salner*, *Em. Rudigier*). To the N. into the **Valschaviel-Thal** as far as the *Valschavieler-Alpe* (2 hrs.), at the foot of the *Maderer* (see below). — To the S., by a well-kept path, viâ (1¼ hr.) the *Ganeu-Alp*, to (½ hr.) the solitary *Ganera Lake* in the picturesque **Ganera-Thal**. About ½ hr. beyond the lake is the *Ganera-Alp*, whence an arduous route leads across the *Ganera-Joch* (8160′) to (6 hrs.) *Klosters* in the Prätigau. From the Ganera-Tbal across the *Vergaldner Jöchl* to *Gargellen*, 4 hrs., see p. 232. — MOUNTAIN ASCENTS. The **Versailspitze** (8065′), ascended viâ the *Ibau-Alp* in 5 hrs., commands a splendid view of the Fervall group (Pateriol), the Silvretta group (Fluchthorn, Buin, Litzner, etc.), the Sulzfluh, and the Scesaplana. The descent may be pleasantly made to Gaschurn viâ the *Verbell-Alp* and *Tavamont*, or to Patenen viâ the Verbell-Alp. The **Schafbodenberg** (7700′; 3½ hrs., viâ the Ganeu-Alp), and the **Matschuner Kopf** (8075′; 4 hrs.) also present no difficulty. Among the more important ascents is that of the **Hochmaderer** (9250′; 6 hrs., viâ the *Ganera-Alp*), which is trying but very remunerative. The **Valschavieler Maderer** (*Klein-Maderer*, 9090′), ascended by the arête between the *Valschaviel-Alp* and the *Netzen-Alp* in 7 hrs., should not be attempted except by experts with steady heads. — *Vallüla*, see below.

FROM GASCHURN TO ST. ANTON OVER THE GASCHURNER WINTER-JÖCHL, 11-12 hrs., with guide, an interesting expedition. The route ascends by the *Valschavieler-Alp* and *Madusen-Alp* to the (5 hrs.) **Gaschurner Winter-Jöchl** (7645′), between the *Strittkopf* and the *Albonakopf*, with six lakelets and fine views of the Pateriolspitze and Maderer, and descends viâ the *Schön-Fervall* to (6-7 hrs.) *St. Anton*. An easy and attractive route diverges at the Gaschurner Winter-Jöchl, and skirts the Strittkopf to (1 hr.) the *Verbellner Winter-Jöchl* on the *Scheidsee* (p. 220); thence back to Patenen.

2¼ M. **Patenen** or *Partenen* (3435′; *Sonne*, well spoken of), the last village in the Montavon, lies in a sequestered basin.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Pfefferkorn* and *Tschofen*). The **Vallüla**, or *Flammspitze* (9220′; 5-6 hrs.; guide 9 fl.), fit for experts only, is ascended by the *Vallüla-Alp* (or from the **Madlenerbaus** in 4½-5 hrs., see p. 234). View strikingly grand.

From Patenen to *St. Anton*, on the Arlberg Railway, over the *Verbellner Winter-Jöchl* (10-11 hrs.; guide 12 fl.), see p. 220.

FROM PATENEN TO THE PATZNAUN, two passes. The shorter crosses the ZEINIS-JOCH (4 hrs. to Galtür; path marked, guide not indispensable). Beyond the last houses we ascend to the left, following the right bank of the *Verbellabach* and then (½ hr.) crossing to the left. Then a steep ascent to the *Ausser* and (1 hr.) *Inner Ganifer Alps*, where we recross the stream. At (20 min.) the last house we once more cross to the right bank (on the left a fine waterfall) and ascend in steep zigzags, past a (¼ hr.) finger-post (to the left the path to the Verbellen-Thal, p. 220), through the *Hächeln*, a number of curiously weather-worn crags, to the shrine on the (40 min.) **Zeinis-Joch** (*Allhöh*, 6075′), between the *Fluhspitze* (9270′) and *Fädnerspitze* (8945′) on the N., and the *Ballunspitze* (8755′) on the S. side. (The Fädner-Spitze, with a fine view, may be ascended from the E. side of the pass in 2½-3 hrs.; guide desirable.) The path then descends past the (⅓ hr.) *Zeinis-Alp* (5970′; refreshments), crossing a moor and passing a large rock, to *Wirl* in the Patznaun-Thal. Then across the *Vermuntbach* to (1¼ hr.) *Galtür* (p. 235). — The longer, but much more interesting route leads over the *Bielerhöhe* (6½-7 hrs. to Galtür; path inadequately marked; guide to the Madlenerhaus desirable). Above Patenen (10 min.) it crosses the Ill; in 10 min. more it returns to the right bank, and then ascends the *Gross-Vermunt-Thal* to a steep rocky barrier (*Cardatscha*), over which the Ill is precipitated in an imposing double fall (**Stüber Fall* or *Hölle*). To visit the fall (path indicated by marks), we cross to the left bank, 40 min. from the second bridge mentioned above, and ascend rapidly to the (35 min.) top of the rocky barrier, from which we may look down into

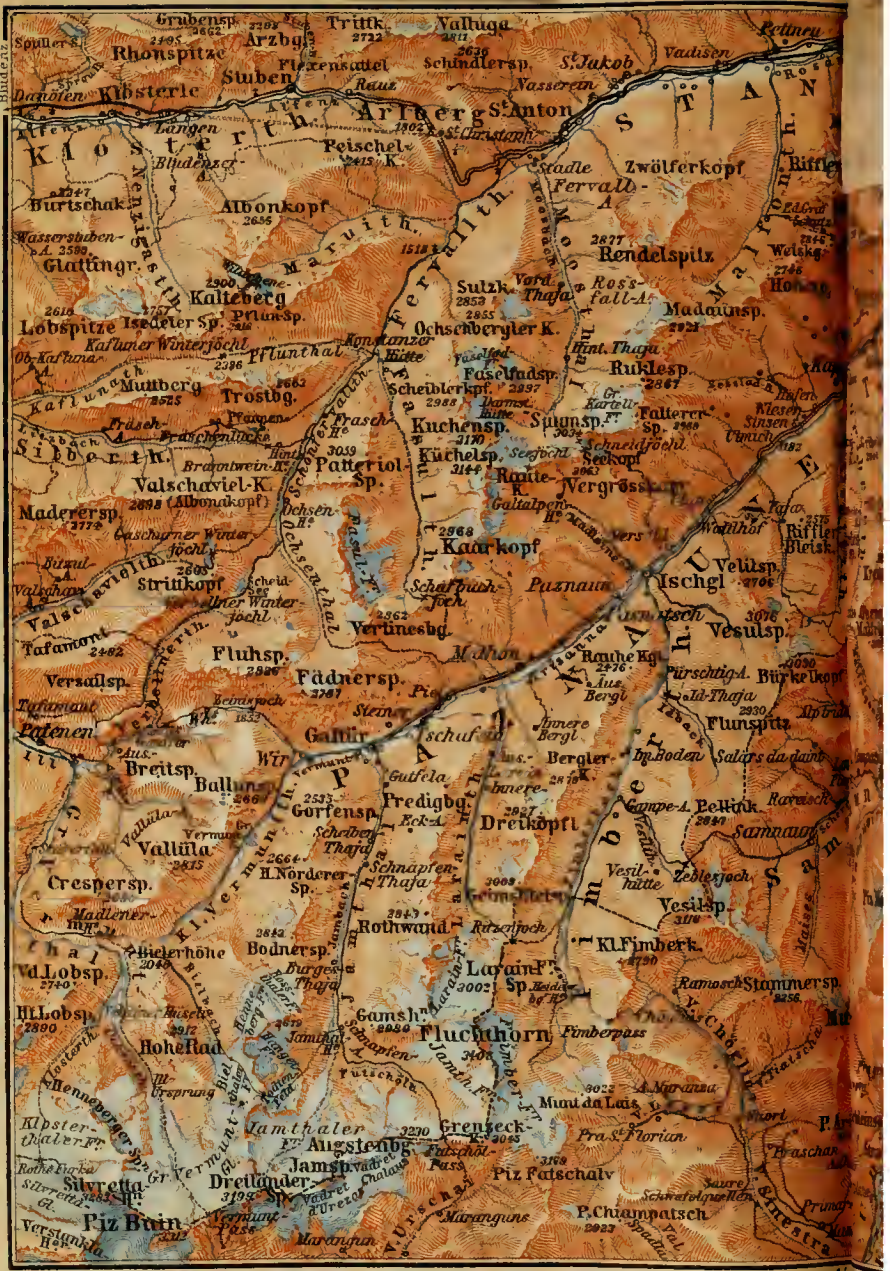
the abyss (guarded by a railing). The path returns to the right bank 1/4 hr. farther up, near the huts of *Schweizer-Vermunt*, and regains the direct route to the pass. View hence of the picturesque *Litznergruppe (Plattenspitze, Seehorn, Klein-Litzner, Gross-Litzner*, and *Lobspitzen)* to the S., the *Hochmaderer* to the W., and the *Cresperspitze* to the E. The path, marshy at places, ascends gradually through the upper Vermunt-Thal, which soon turns to the E. (view, to the right, of the *Cromer-Thal* with the Litzner glaciers), passes the *Alp Gross-Vermunt*, and reaches the (1 1/2 hr.) **Madlenerhaus** (6495'; *Inn in summer), 20 min. below the **Bielerhöhe** (6710'), which affords a survey of the grand environs (best on this side of the cross). On the right rises the Lobspitze, on the left the pyramidal Hohe Rad; between the two lies the Ochsen-Thal with the Gross-Vermunt Glacier, the source of the Ill; beyond, the Grosse and Kleine Buin, to the right the Eckhorn, Silvrettahorn, and Signalhorn; to the left of the Hohe Rad is the serrated chain between the Vermunt-Thal and the Jamthal. Descent on the left bank of the Vermuntbach through the wild *Klein-Vermunt-Thal* (to the left the *Vallüla*, to the right the *Hochnörderer-Spitze*), and past two small lakes to (2 1/4 hrs.) *Wirl* and (3/4 hr.) *Galtür* (p. 235).

Mountain Ascents and Passes from the Madlenerhaus. The *Piz Buin (*Gross-Buin;* 10,900'; 6 hrs., with guide), the highest peak in the Vorarlberg, a fatiguing ascent. We follow the *Ochsen-Thal* to the *Vermunt Glacier*, and ascend on the W. side over its moraine and terraces, avoiding the precipices of the *Silvrettahorn* (beware of falling ice and stones), to the uppermost névé and the (4 1/2 hrs.) *Buinlücke* (10,050'), between the Kleine and the Grosse Buin. Thence we ascend to the N.E., over rock and snow, to the arête and (1 1/2 hr.) the summit. The *View is magnificent. We may descend to the S. from the Buinlücke to the *Plan Rai Glacier* and through the *Val Tuoi* to *Guarda;* or to the W. over the *Fuorcla del Confin* and the *Silvretta Pass* to the *Silvretta Club Hut* (see below); or to the E. to the *Jamthal-Hütte* (p. 235). — The *Hohe Rad (9550'), affording an admirable survey of the Silvretta group, is ascended by a club-path in 3 1/2-4 hrs., with guide (trying). — *Vallüla* (9220'; 4 1/2-5 hrs.), see p. 233. — *Gross-Litzner* (10,200'), through the Cromer-Thal in 6-7 hrs. (very hard). — The *Grosse Seehorn* (10,245'; 5 1/2-6 hrs.) is difficult, and better approached from the Swiss side.

Over the Vermunt Pass to Guarna, in the Engadine, 7 hrs. (with guide), a fine route. We follow the right bank of the Ill, passing the deserted 'Veltliner Hüsli' and the entrance to the *Kloster-Thal* (see below), and ascend through the *Ochsen-Thal* to the (2 hrs.) *Source of the Ill* (7680'), at the end of the extensive *Vermunt Glacier*. Then we toil up along the E. edge of the glacier, over the debris of its moraine, and across the glacier itself to (2 hrs.) the **Vermunt Pass** (9180'), between the *Dreiländerspitze* (10,350') on the E. and the *Piz Buin* (10,900'; ascended from the pass in 3 hrs., see above and p. 235) to the W. Descent through the *Val Tuoi* or *Val Glozza* to (2 1/2 hrs.) *Guarda;* see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

Over the Kloster Pass to Klosters in the Prätigau, 8-9 hrs. from the Madlenerhaus, with guide, not very difficult. We ascend the *Kloster-Thal*, which branches off to the left, on the left bank of the Ill, and crossing a small glacier descending from the *Gross-Litzner* (the large *Klosterthal Glacier* lies to the left) reach (4 hrs.) the **Kloster Pass** (9150'), between the Gross-Litzner and the Thälihorn. A steep descent takes us in 3-4 hrs. past the *Silvretta Alp* and *Sardasca* to (4-5 hrs.) *Klosters*. — Over the Rothe Furka to Klosters, 9-10 hrs., laborious. We cross the *Klosterthal Glacier*, and in 5 hrs. reach the **Rothe Furka** (8780'), between the Klosterthal Glacier and the Rothhorn; descent in 4-5 hrs. to *Klosters*, across the *Silvretta Glacier* and past the *Silvretta Hut*.

To the Jamthal-Hütte the shortest way from the Madlenerhaus (5 hrs., with guide; fatiguing) leads through the *Bielbach-Thal* and across the *Bielthaler Glacier* to the **Todtenfeld-Scharte**. In descending (steep) we traverse the *Todtenfeld Glacier*, turf, and (farther down) the lower *Jamthaler Glacier*, and cross the *Jambach* to the club-hut (p. 235). — Over the *Vermunt Glacier* and the *Ochsen-Scharte* (7 hrs. with guide), see p. 235.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Albonkopf
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Rendelspitz
Kalteberg
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Ochsenberg
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Dreikopfl
Vallula
Cresper sp.
Rothwand
Vesilsp.
Kl. Fimberk.
Vd. Lobsp.
Bodnersp.
Larain Fr. Sp.
Stammersp.
Hl. Lobsp.
Hohefad
Gamsh.
Fluchthorn
Fimberpass
Jamthaler Fr.
Grenzeck
Silvretta
Dreiländer Sp.
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Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

At *Wirl*, the highest village in the **Patznaun-Thal,** the routes from the Zeinis-Joch and the Bielerhöhe unite. A bridle-path leads through the sequestered valley, surrounded with lofty mountains, and across the *Vermuntbach* to (¾ hr.) **Galtür** (5040′; *Rössle* or *Post*), at the entrance to the *Jamthal*.

Ascents and Passes (guides, *Gottlieb* and *Ignatz Lorenz*, *Johann* and *Benedikt Walter*, and *Atois Zangerle*). A good path (marked red; guide not indispensable) leads through the narrow and deep *Jamthal*, passing the *Schnapfenthaja*, to (3 hrs.) the **Jamthal-Hütte** (7240′; well fitted up by the German Alpine Club), in a picturesque situation above the junction of the *Futschölbach* and the Jambach, commanding a magnificent view of the great Jamthal Glacier, surrounded by the Dreiländerspitze, the Jamthalfernerspitzen, the Augstenberg, and (E.) the majestic Fluchthorn. The hut is the starting-point for the *Gamshorn* (9775′; marked path, in 2½-3 hrs.), easy and attractive; the **Fluchthorn* (11,120′), by the *Fluchthorn Glacier* in 4-5 hrs., fatiguing but not difficult for experts (guide from Galtür 8 fl., with descent to the Heidelberg Hütte 10 fl.); **Augstenberg* (10,595′; over the *Chalaus-Scharte* in 4½-5 hrs.; 6 fl.); *Hintere Jamthalferner-Spitze* (10,350′; over the *Jamjoch* in 3½ hrs.; 6 fl.); *Grenzeckkopf* or *Piz Fatschalv* (10,430′; viâ the *Futschöl Pass* in 3 hrs.; 4½ fl.). — The ascent of the **Piz Buin* (10,900′; 6½-7 hrs.; guide 10 fl.) is trying and should not be undertaken by any but experts (comp. p. 234). The route crosses the *Jamthal Glacier* (steep) to the (3 hrs.) *Ochsen-Scharte*, under the N. shoulder of the *Dreiländerspitze* (10,350′), and then traverses the *Vermunt Glacier*, passing the *Vermunt Pass* (p. 234), and toils up (difficult) the rocky N. ridge of the Piz Buin to the uppermost snow basin. We finally climb on the N.W. side to the *Buinlücke* and to (3½-4 hrs.) the summit.

From the Jamthal-Hütte over the **Futschöl Pass** (9105′), between the *Augstenberg* and the *Grenzeckkopf*, to Ardetz or Fettan in the Lower Engadine, 6 hrs., with guide (8 fl.). The descent is through the *Val Urschai* (caution necessary in crossing the bridges) and the *Val Tasna*. A more interesting pass leads over the great *Jamthaler Glacier* (to which a path has been made) and the (3 hrs.) **Jamjoch** (9350′) between the *Vordere* and *Hintere Jamthalferner-Spitze* (see above; the latter easily climbed from the pass in ¾ hr.); descending thence steeply to the *Val Tasna* and to (3½ hrs.) *Guarda* (guide 8½ fl.). — To the *Madlenerhaus* (5 hrs.) over the *Todtenfeld-Scharte*, see p. 234; to the *Heidelberger-Hütte*, see p. 236.

The route from the Jamthaler-Hütte over the *Vermunt Pass* to *Guarda* (6-7 hrs.; guide 8½ fl.) is more interesting than that from the Madlenerhaus but also more difficult (across the Ochsen-Scharte to the Vermunt Pass 3½ hrs., see above).

From Galtür over the *Schafbuch-Joch* to the *Konstanzer Hütte*, see p. 220.

The road through the Patznaun descends gradually along the *Trisanna*, past *Tschafein*, to (3 M.) *Mathon* (4760′; Inn, very primitive), at the mouth of the *Larein-Thal*, with its glaciers. At the hamlet of *Patznaun* we cross the stream to (3 M.) **Ischgl** (4515′; **Wälschwirth* or *Sonne; Post; Adler*), a well-to-do village and frequented summer-resort, finely situated on a green hill at the entrance to the *Fimber-Thal*. The best view-point is the *Calvarienberg* (10 min.). To the N. is the *Madlein-Thal*, with the *Seekopf* (9970′).

Through the Fimber-Thal to Samnaun and Stuben, 10-11 hrs., an attractive route (provisions should be taken; guide, advisable for novices, 8 fl.; *H. Ganahl* and *Frz. Oesterer* in Ischgl). The path ascends the steep Calvarienberg, and then through a wooded valley, after 40 min. crossing the *Fimberbach* and passing a chapel. By the (20 min.) *Pürschtig-Alp*, the huge *Fluchthorn* (see above) comes in sight at the head of the valley; on the right is the *Berglerkopf* (9445′). In ¾ hr. more we reach *Im Boden* (5950′; rustic *Inn), a meadow on the left bank of the stream, where we cross the Fimber-

bach and ascend to the E. through the *Vesil-Thal*, leaving the *Gampen-Alp* to the right above us and keeping to the right bank of the Vesilbach. At the head of the valley, the *Vesil-Hütte* remains on the right. The path turns sharply to the left and leads over grass to the (2¼ hrs.) **Zebles-Joch** (8360′; Swiss frontier), between the *Vesilspitze* (*Piz Vadret*, 10,220′) on the right and the *Pellinkopf* (9340′) on the left. Fine *View of the Oetzthal Glaciers, the Fluchthorn (to the S.W.), the Stammerspitz (S.E.), and (as we descend) the Muttler and the Piz Mondin. We descend rapidly (keeping to the left) over a patch of snow, loose stones, and turf, cross the brook after ½ hr., and follow the left side of the valley. At the bottom of the valley we return to the right bank and cross pastures to (1½ hr.) *Samnaun* (6010′; Jenal's Inn), the first village in the **Samnaun-Thal**, a Swiss valley. To the S. rise the Muttler and Stammerspitze. Then on the left bank of the *Schergenbach* by *Raveisch* and *Plan*, and past the villages of *Loreth* and *Compatsch* (5590′; Inn, rustic), which remains above us to the left, to the (1½ hr.) *Spisser Mühle* (5330′), the boundary of Tyrol, with the Austrian custom-house. The valley now becomes a wild, wooded ravine, in which the *Schergenbach* or *Schalkbach* forms a series of cascades. The path crosses the stream repeatedly, then ascends on the left bank through wood to the (1½ hr.) hamlet of *Noggls* (Rfmts.), opposite the imposing *Piz Mondin* (10,380′), and descends to the left to (2 hrs.) *Sluden* (p. 272). Or we may descend through wood, turning sharply to the right, to the (¾ hr.) *Schalkhof* and follow the interesting *Novellensteig* (the going very bad in certain conditions) to (2 hrs.) *Martinsbruck* (p. 272).

In the Fimber-Thal, 2¼ hrs. from the Boden Inn (see above), is the **Heidelberger Hütte** (7380′), a starting-point for the *Fluchthorn* (11,120′), the ascent of which is more difficult hence than from the Jamthal-Hütte (p. 235); the *Gamsbleiskopf* (9895′; viâ the *Ritzenjoch* in 3 hrs.); the *Vesilspitze* (10,220′), viâ the *Rolzkopf* in 3½ hrs. (better from the Zebles-Joch route through the *Vesil-Thal*, see above); and other peaks. Interesting glacier-routes lead to (6 hrs.) the *Jamthal-Hütte* over the saddle between the Fluchthorn and *Zahnspitze* (10,125′), and over that between the Zahnspitze and *Krone* (10,410′). Attractive routes lead from the Heidelberger-Hütte over the *Fimber Pass* (*Engadeiner Joch*, 8545′) to (6½ hrs.) *Remüs*, or over the *Tasna Pass* (*Fettaner Joch*, 9430′) to (8-9 hrs.) *Ardetz* or *Fettan*, in the Lower Engadine.

A pass leads from Ischgl through the *Madlein-Thal* and over the *Seejöchl* (9175′) to the *Darmstädter Hütte* and (8 hrs.) *St. Anton* (p. 220).

Below Ischgl the road recrosses to the left bank, and passes the hamlets of *Platt*, *Ulmich*, *Sinsen*, *Wiesen*, and *Höfen*. To the left, above the road, is (6 M.) **Kappl** (4125′; **Löwe*; **Hirsch*, at the roadside, unpretending), the chief place in the Ausser-Patznaun.

From Kappl over the **Blankajoch** (8810′) to *Petneu* (p. 221), 7 hrs. (guide, Gottfr. Schranz or L. Tschiderer of Kappl), a toilsome route. The **Riffler* (10,365′) is easily scaled from the *Edmund Graf Hut* (7900′), on the W. side of the pass, in 3¼ hrs. (comp. p. 221). — The **Petziner Spitze** (8370′), ascended from Kappl viâ *Langesthei* (see below; 5 hrs.; guide), is easy.

Fatiguing passes lead to the S. from Kappl through the *Visnitz-Thal* and the *Grübele-Thal* to the (6 hrs.) *Spisser Mill* in the Samnaun (see above).

About 2½ M. farther on, the road crosses to the right bank of the Trisanna. On the slope of the *Petziner Spitze* (see above), to the left, lies the village of *Langesthei* (4890′). On the right are passed the mouths of the *Flath-Thal* (Rössle im Wald Inn, below, well spoken of) and the *Istalanz-Thal*, the latter above the village of *See* (3470m; *Lamm, ½ M. to the right of the road, plain).

From *See* (1½ hr. from Wiesberg station, p. 222) a path affording fine views leads to the S. over the *Medrig Alp* and the **Furka** (9000′), between the *Furgler* (9865′) on the right and the *Blankakopf* (9500′) on the left, to *Serfaus* and (7 hrs.) *Ried* in the Inn valley (p. 271). From See the

***Rothbleiskopf** (9640′) may be ascended without difficulty in 4½ hrs. with guide. Passing through the wooded valley of the *Schaderbach*, and leaving the *Versing Alp* to the left, we reach (2½ hrs.) the *Kübelgrund Club Hut* (7220′) and (2 hr.) the summit, from which there is a magnificent view of the Oetzthal, Ortler, Bernina, Silvretta, Fervall, and Lechthal groups, as well as of the Inn Valley as far as the Martinswand. The descent may be made through the *Urgthal* to the *Altenzoll* (p. 270). — From the Kübelgrund a new path leads over the *Medriggrat* (8380′) to the (2¼ hrs.) *Furka* (p. 236).

Beyond See the road recrosses to the left bank, descends through the wild **Gfäll-Schlucht* to the (1½ M.) *Gfäll Inn* (Zur Sonne) and opposite the castle of *Wiesberg* crosses the *Trisanna*, which here issues from the Patznaun valley, joins the *Rosanna*, and forms the *Sanna*. We pass under (1½ M.) the huge viaduct of the Arlberg railway (*Inn), and along the right bank of the Sanna, until the road divides: to the left across the river to the (3 M.) village of *Pians* (from here to *Landeck* by the Arlberg road, 3¾ M.); to the right up the hill to the (3 M.) *Pians-Patznaunthal Station* (p. 222). Pedestrians may turn to the right before reaching the Trisanna viaduct, and reach in ¼ hr. the *Wiesberg Station* (p. 222).

44. From Innsbruck to Botzen by the Brenner.

Comp. Maps, pp. 192, 248, 286.

83 M. Railway. Express in 4¼-4¾ hrs., ordinary trains in 6-6½ hrs. Good refreshment-room at Franzensfeste. Best views to the right as far as the Eisak bridge below Sterzing; beyond it, generally to the left. View-carriages, see p. 120.

The **Brenner** (4490′), the lowest pass over the main chain of the Alps, is traversed by the oldest of the Alpine routes, once used by the Romans, and rendered practicable for carriages in 1772. The railway, opened in 1867, one of the grandest works of the kind (30 tunnels; 60 large, and many smaller bridges), is the shortest route between Central Germany and Italy. The steepest gradient, 1:40, occurs five times between Innsbruck and the summit; and thence to Sterzing the gradient is 1:44. The total cost was 32,000,000 fl. (2,500,000*l.*). The most interesting parts of the line are between Innsbruck and stat. *Gossensass*, where *Hochwieden* should be visited (p. 241). — A *Walk* from Innsbruck to Sterzing by the Brenner road is also repaying.

Innsbruck (1880′), see p. 176. The train passes the abbey of *Wilten* (right), traverses a tunnel 750 yds. long under *Berg Isel*, and then the *Sonnenburg Tunnel* (270 yds.), and crosses the *Sill* by a stone bridge, 78′ in height. Further on it runs through the narrow *Wippthal*, high above the brawling river. On the left bank is the high-road; to the S. rises the beautifully-formed *Waldraster-Spitze* (8920′). Two more tunnels follow before (4½ M.) *Unterberg;* opposite is the bold *Stefans-Brücke*, across which runs the Brenner road (p. 248). Beyond three other tunnels we reach (6 M.) **Patsch** (2570′); the village (3285′) lies on the hill to the left, and is not visible from the line. To the W., beyond the Sill, is the wooded *Burgstall*, concealing the mouth of the *Stubai-Thal*.

From Patsch to the Stubai-Thal (comp. R. 45). We descend from the station to the Sill, which is crossed by a bridge and ascend the steep left bank (good path) to the Brenner road. We then either follow this road

to the left almost as far as the (1¾ M.) *Schönberger Hof* (p. 248) and proceed to the right by the old road to (½ M.) *Ober-Schönberg* (comp. p. 248). Or we may cross the Brenner road and ascend the forest-path in a straight direction (½ hr.; keep to the right at the top).

Three more tunnels, including the *Mühlthal Tunnel* (960 yds.), the longest on the line. Near Matrei the line penetrates the Matreier Schlossberg. On the right, close to the railway, flows the Sill in its artificial rocky channel. The train crosses the Sill to (12½ M.) **Matrei** (3240′; **Krone*, good beer; **Stern; Kreuz; Lamm*, moderate; *Restaurant*, opposite the station), a beautifully situated village, with the château of *Trautson*, the property of Prince Auersperg. On the small *Tebener See*, in *Arnholz*, 1 M. to the N.E., is the finely situated **Pension Kraft* (3610′; pens. 2½-3 fl.).

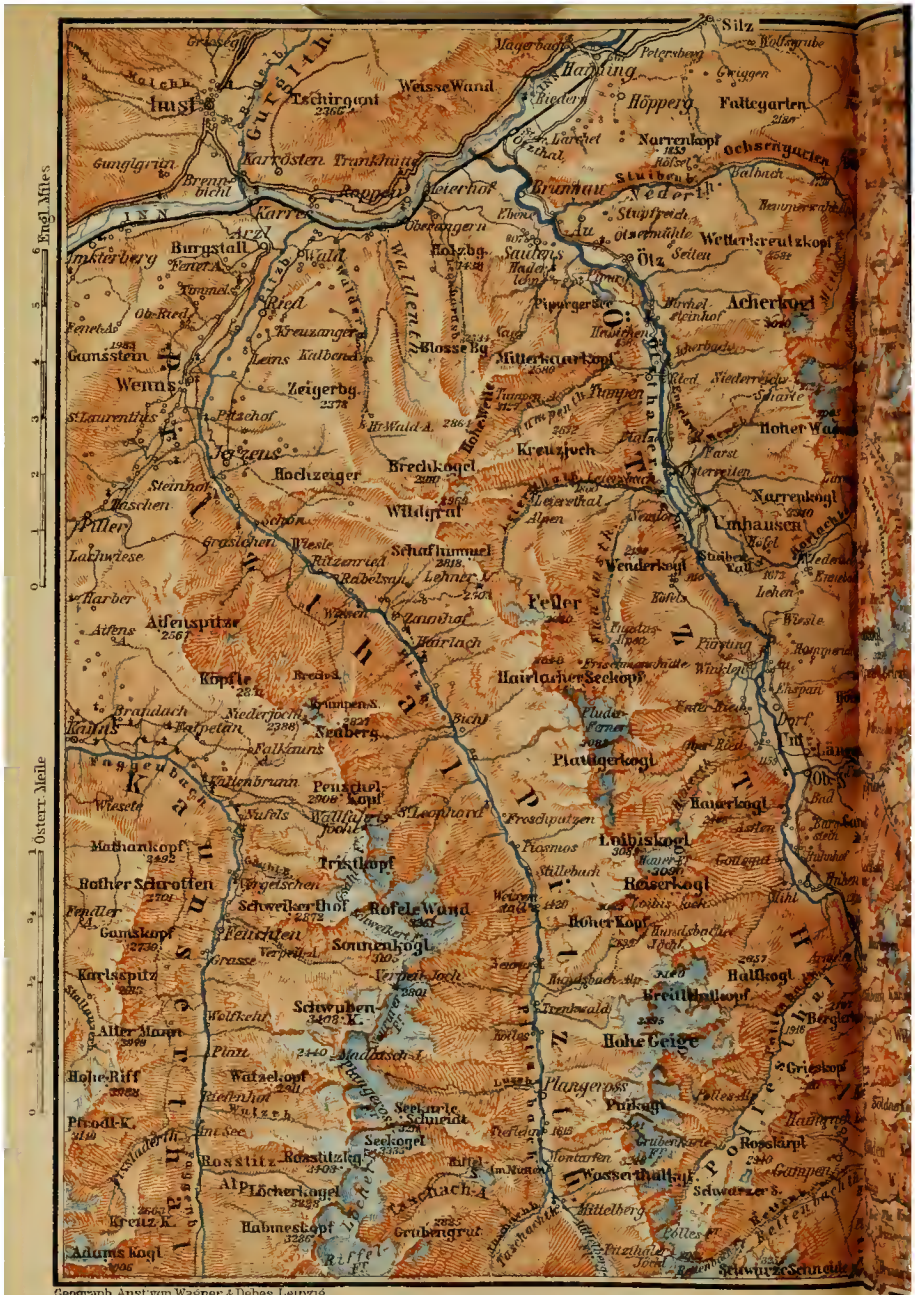
Excursions (guide, *Jos. Steiner*). An easy route leads from Matrei to the W., either through the village or direct from the station (guide desirable), to (1¾ hr.) the pilgrimage-church of **Maria-Waldrast** (5355′; *Inn & Pension*), charmingly situated on the N.E. flank of the *Waldraster Spitze* (fine view of the Olperer, etc.). A more extensive view is obtained from the *Waldraster* or *Gleinser Jöchl* (6080′), to the N., ascended by a bridle-path in ½ hr. — Ascent of the *Waldraster* or *Serles-Spitze* (8920′; 3-3½ hrs. from Maria-Waldrast by a marked path), see p. 237. From Maria-Waldrast we may descend to (1¼ hr.) *Mieders* (p. 248) or (less attractive) to (2½ hrs.) *Neustift* in the Stubai-Thal (p. 249). A direct footpath (red and white marks), parts of which are steep and marshy, leads to *Ober-Schönberg* (p. 248).

The **Mieslkopf** (*Pfonser-Joch*, 8610′), easily ascended from **Matrei** by *Pfons* in 4½-5 hrs., with guide, is an interesting point; as also is the **Blaser** (7360′; 3½-4 hrs.; see below). — Through the *Navis-Thal* to the (8 hrs.) *Volderbad*, see p. 175.

The railway and the road follow the valley of the Sill. To the left is the church of *St. Katharina*, at the mouth of the *Navis-Thal*. The Sill is again crossed. — 15½ M. **Steinach** (3445′; fine view from the station). The village (**Steinacherhof*, opposite the station, pens. 2-2½ fl.; **Post;* **Steinbock*, moderate; *Wilder Mann;* beer in the *Karlsbad*, with shady garden), visited as a summer-resort, lies on the left bank of the Sill, at the mouth of the *Gschnitzthal*. The church contains frescoes by *Martin Knoller* (d. 1804), and the house in which he was born is marked by a memorial tablet.

Excursions (guides, *Karl Parteller* of Steinach, *Alois* and *Joh. Pittracher* of Gschnitz). Walks to the *Calvarienberg* (5 min.); to the *Quelle* and on to the *Herrenwasserl* (½ hr.); to the *Padaster-Thal* (to the upper Alp 3 hrs.); viâ *Nössiach* to (2 hrs.) *Gries* (p. 239) or (2½ hrs.) *Vinaders* (see p. 239; shady ascent, view of the Schmirner-Thal and Valser-Thal). — The **Blaser** (7360′) and **Pendelstein** (7945′) are easily ascended from Steinach (each 3½-4 hrs.; paths marked). Edelweiss grows freely on the Blaser.

The **Gschnitzthal** is worthy of a visit (comp. Map, p. 248). As far as (3 M.) *Trins* (3885′; *Heidegger), a pleasant village at the S. base of the *Blaser* (see above; ascended from this point in 3 hrs.), we may follow either the road along the ridge (stony and sunny, but commanding beautiful views) or the 'Moosweg' through the valley (marshy at places). The (5 min.) *Calvarienberg* commands a fine view of the glaciers at the head of the valley. Beyond Trins we pass the picturesque château of *Schneeberg* in the narrowing valley, and reach (1¾ hr.) **Gschnitz** (4075′; quarters at the Curé's), at the base of the *Kirchdachspitze* (9315′). To the S. rises the *Tribulaun* (10,175′), to the N. the *Habicht* (10,760′), and at the head of the valley the *Feuerstein* and *Schneespitze* with the *Simming Glacier*. The pilgrimage-church of *St. Magdalena* is worth visiting (1½ hr.). About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Ötz
Acherkogl
Gamsstein
Wenns
Mittelsaurkopf
Hohe Wand
Kreuzjoch
Bredkogel
Hochzeiger
Wildgrat
Umhausen
Schafhimmel
Wenderkogl
Feller
Aifenspitze
Hairlacher Seekopf
Kaunis
Plattigerkogl
Rauerkogl
Leibiskogl
Reiserkogl
Tristkopf
Rother Schrofen
Rofele Wand
Hoher Kopf
Sonnenkogl
Karlspitze
Schwuben
Alter Mann
Hohe Geige
Hohe Riff
Watzekopf
Plangeross
Parkogl
Prodl-K.
Seekarle
Seekogel
Rosstitz
Alpl
Löcherkogel
Kreuz K.
Habmestkopf
Adams Kogl
Grubengrat
Taschach-A.
Mittelberg
Roseskarpl
Schwarze S.
Hallkogl
Breitlahnkopf
Geograph. Anst. von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Innsbruck
Wilten
Amras
Ampass
Höttingen
Völs
Kematen
Natters
Mutters
Götzens
Axams
Igls
Lans
Sistrans
Patscherkofl
Patsch
Schönberg
Mühlthal
Mieders
Telles
Vulpmes
Medratz
Matrei
Schöfens
Steinach
Gries
St. Jodok
Brenner
Gossensass
Grieskogel
Rangerköpfel
Rosskogl
Sellrain
Gries
St. Sigmund
Praxmar
Windeck
Marchreisensp.
Schlicker Seespitze
Schwarzhorn
Hohe Schöna
Neustift
Kesselspitz
Blaserberg
Villerspitz
Seblasp.
Brennersp.
Ringspitz
Knotenspitz
Habicht
Kirchdachsp.
Nesslachjoch
Eggerjoch
Kastnerbg.
Obernberg
Niederbg.
Kreuzjoch
Tribulaun
Pflerscher
Schrankogl
Ruderhofsp.
Schwarzenbg.
Gr. Bockkogl
Daunkogl
Wildeck
Söldner Kogl
Sölden
Schaufelsp.
Wild Freiger
Feuerstein
Sonklarsp.
Zuckerhütl
Weisswandsp.
Brunnenkogl
Lisenzer Ferner
Sulzkogl
Lockkogl
Breite Grieskgl
Fernerkgl
Mutterbergthal
Obernbergthal
Gschnitzth.
Kilometer

1½ hr. farther up the valley (in which we pass a fine cascade on the left) is the highest Alp, *Lapones* (4880′), 2½ hrs. from the foot of the *Simming Glacier*. From the Alp over the *Nürnberger Scharte* to the *Nürnberger Hütte*, or over the *Simming-Jöchl*, the *Lauterer Seejoch*, or the *Traufjoch* to *Ranalt* in the Stubai-Thal, see p. 250. — From Gschnitz over the *Pinniser-Joch* to Neustift (7-8 hrs.; guide 4 fl.), and ascent of the *Habicht* (from the Innsbrucker Hütte 3 hrs., with guide), see p. 249. — A toilsome but repaying route leads from Gschnitz to the S. through the *Sandes-Thal* and over the **Pflerscher Pinkel** (about 8200′), to the W. of the *Goldkappel* (9100′), to (7 hrs.; guide 4 fl.) *Inner-Pflersch* (p. 241). — The **Pflerscher Tribulaun** (10,175′) may be ascended from Gschnitz viâ the *Sandesjoch* (9200′) in 7-8 hrs. (guide 8 fl.; very difficult); descent to the *Tribulaun-Hütte*, see p. 241.

The train now begins to ascend rapidly on the E. side of the valley and then, near the village of *Stafflach* (3610′; *Lamm), which lies on the Brenner road below, to the right, it enters the *Schmirner Thal*. (Above us, on the other side of the valley, is seen the mouth of a tunnel through which the train afterwards passes.) To the right opens the *Valser-Thal*, with the glaciers of the Tux Alps in the background. — 18½ M. **St. Jodok**, the station for the village of that name (3695′; *Post; Lamm), which lies to the right.

SCHMIRNER-THAL AND VALSER-THAL. A cart-track (red marks) leads through the **Schmirner-Thal** to (4½ M.) *Schmirn* (4665′; Inn at the church, rustic); 1½ M. *Inner-Schmirn* (4750′; Inn), where a view is obtained to the right of the *Olperer* (p. 202), rising from the *Wildlahner-Thal;* and (2¼ M.) *Kasern* (5340′; Inn, plain; guide, F. Zingerle). From Kasern over the (1½ hr.) *Tuxer-Joch* (7670′) to (2 hrs.) *Hinter-Tux* (marked path; guide not indispensable), see p. 198. To reach the *Wery-Hütte* (p. 198) we turn to the right beyond the saddle (from the saddle to the hut 3 hrs.). From the Wery-Hütte over the *Riepen-Scharte* to the *Dominicus-Hütte* (6-7 hrs.; shortest way from the Brenner Railway to Breitlahner), see p. 202. — In the **Valser-Thal**, about 5 M. from St. Jodok, lie the last farms of *Inner-Vals* (4250′), where the valley forks, the branch to the right being known as the *Tscheischalp-Thal*. Hence through the *Alpeiner-Thal* and past the *Kaser-Alp* (4840′) to the (3½ hrs.) *Geraer-Hütte* (ca. 8200′; to be opened in 1895) and over the *Alpeiner-Scharte* (9710′) to the (3 hrs.) *Olperer-Hütte*, see p. 202. The *Schrammacher* (11,205′), *Fussstein* (10,950′; very difficult), and *Olperer* (11,415′; difficult) may all be ascended from the Geraer-Hütte by adepts (comp. p. 202).

The train sweeps round the village, crosses the *Schmirner Bach*, penetrates the hill between Schmirn and Vals by means of a curved tunnel, and crosses the *Valser Bach* (view of the Valser-Thal now to the left). The train next ascends the S. slope of the valley (to the right, 225′ below, lies the route already traversed), regains the Sill-thal through another curved tunnel, and runs towards the S., high on the slope of the *Padaunerkogl*. After another tunnel —

22 M. **Gries** (4115′). The village (3810′; **Aigner; **Rose; Post*), a summer-resort, lies below on the road, at the mouth of the *Obernberg-Thal*.

EXCURSIONS (guide, *Joseph Spörr*). A road leads through the picturesque **Obernberg-Thal**, skirting the *Seebach* and passing (½ hr.) *Vinaders* (4190′; accommodation at the Guschelbauer's), to (1 hr.) the prettily situated village of *Obernberg* (4570′; *Spörr); and a footpath (red marks) runs thence by the little *Untere See* and past the *Rains-Alpen* to the (1¼ hr.) **Obernberger See* (5220′), beautifully situated at the foot of the *Obernberger Tribulaun* (*Grosser Tribulaun* 9550′; *Kleiner Tribulaun* 9105′). Milk, etc., may be obtained at the *See-Alp*, near the S. end of the lake. An easy and attractive ronte leads from the lake over the *Santig-Jöchl* (7090′) to (3½-4 hrs.)

Schelleberg (see below); a more toilsome route, indicated by marks (but guide advisable; 3½ fl.), leads over the *Port-Jöchl* (7020′) to the (4 hrs.) station of *Pflersch* (see p. 241). From Obernberg over the *Schneethal-Scharte* (8695′) to (7½ hrs.) *Inner-Pflersch*, laborious. The *Gschnitzer Tribulaun* (9700′) may easily be ascended from the pass.

The ***Padaunerkogl** (6785′), a splendid point of view, is ascended from Gries (or from Stafflach) without difficulty in 3 hrs. (with guide). From Gries we follow the Brenner road for ¾ hr. and then ascend to the left to the (1 hr.) *Padauner Sattel* (5180′; view of the Olperer, etc.); thence to the (1¼ hr.) top a climb over moss-grown rocks and steep grassy slopes. The descent may be easily made from the saddle to (35 min.) *Ausser-Vals* (p. 239) and (¾ hr.) St. Jodok.

The line describes a long curve, high above the Sillthal, passing the small green *Brenner-See* (4300′) and crossing the *Vennabach*. To the left rises the *Kraxentrager*, with a small glacier. The *Sill*, which rises to the E., at the foot of the *Wildseespitze*, is now crossed for the last time, and we reach the station of (25 M.) **Brenner** (4490′; **Buffet*), in a valley devoid of view, forming the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic. At the railway-station is a memorial to *K. von Etzel* (d. 1867), builder of the Brenner Railway. The *Eisak* forms several falls to the right of the station. On the road opposite is the **Brenner Post Hotel* (R. 1 fl., D. 1 fl. 40, pens. 2 fl. 70-3 fl. 50 kr.), with a tablet to commemorate the visit of Goethe in 1786 and a marble bust of the poet in relief by Kopf of Rome.

Excursions (guide, *Jos. Plank*). Pleasant walks may be made to the (20 min.) *Brenner Lake;* to the *Wolfen Inn* and the (40 min.) *Brennerbad;* to the *Venna-Thal*, as far as (1 hr.) *Venn*, with its marble-cutting works (farther up a view of the Kraxentrager, with its glacier). — The ascent of the **Kraxentrager** (9850′; 4½ hrs.; marked path, but guide desirable), through the *Venna-Thal*, and that of the ***Wolfendorn** (9005′; viâ the *Lueger-Alp* or *Wolfen-Alp* and the *Brennermäuerle* in 4-4½ hrs., or (less easy) viâ the *Post-Alpe* in 4 hrs. (path in each case very imperfectly marked), are very interesting and free from difficulty. — The **Hühnerspiel** (8025′) is also ascended from the Brenner; from *Pontigl* (Alpenverein Inn, good wine), ½ M. from Schelleberg by road, a good forest-path leads to the (2 hrs.) *Amthor-Hütte* (p. 241).

From the Brennerbad over the **Schlüssel-Joch** (7315′) to *Kematen* in the Pfitsch valley (p. 203), marked path in 4½ hrs. (guide not indispensable). The Schlüssel-Joch may also be made the goal of a special excursion from the Brennerbad, as it commands a splendid view of the Pfitschthal, with the Hochfeiler, Wilde Kreuzspitze, and (in the other direction) of the Habicht, Tribulaun, Pflerschthal, etc. A good path leads to (½ hr.) the *Bad-Alpe*, whence the saddle is easily reached in 1¾-2 hrs. viâ the *Leistner-Alp* or *Flatsch-Alp*. Rich flora.

The train follows the course of the Eisak, at first traversing a level, grassy valley to the (27½ M.) **Brennerbad** (4390′; **Sterzinger Hof* or *Wildbad Brenner*, R. 1-1½, D. 1½, pens. 3½-4 fl.; *Badhaus*, with rooms; *Vetter's Inn*, unpretending), with indifferent thermal springs (68° Fahr.), and then descending rapidly by means of a long embankment and two tunnels to (30½ M.) **Schelleberg** (4070′). One of the most curious parts of the line is between this point and Gossensass, which lies 580′ almost perpendicularly below Schelleberg. The line turns suddenly to the right into the *Pflerschthal*, which opens here, gradually descends on its N. slope, enters the side of the valley by the curved *Aster Tunnel*, 840 yds. long, and

emerges lower down, but in an opposite direction. A fine view of the Pflerschthal glaciers, and of the Feuerstein, Schneespitze, etc., is obtained to the left on entering, and to the right on emerging from the tunnel. 33½ M. *Pflersch* (3760'). — 36 M. **Gossensass** (3440'; **Hôtel Gröbner*, with three dependencies, D. 1 fl. 40 kr., A. 80 kr., board 2 fl. 20 kr.; **Aukenthaler*, unpretending), often crowded with summer-visitors. The small *Barbara-Kapelle* above the parish church deserves a visit.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Joh.* and *Jos. Kral* and *Dav. Seidner*, of Gossensass, *Joh. Teissl*, *Ant. Mühlsteiger*, *Jos. Rainer*, and *Dav. Aukenthaler* of Pflersch). Pleasant walks may be taken to the (¼ hr.) *Redwitz-Platz*; viâ the Quelle and the *Dittlplatz* to (½ hr.) **Hochwieden** (**Restaurant*; fine view of the glaciers of the Pflerschthal); to (½ hr.) the castle of *Strassberg* (p. 242; Inn in summer) and on to the (½ hr.) *Larchbauer*. — The ***Hühnerspiel** (*Amthorspitze*, 9025'; 4-4½ hrs.; guide not indispensable). A marked bridle-path ascends through wood to (2 hr.) the *Amthor-Hütte* (6000'; Inn in summer, good wine), whence the ascent continues over turf to the (2½-3 hrs.) summit. Splendid *View. Rocky paths (guide necessary) lead from the Hühnerspiel to the *Weissspitze* (8910') on the S. and to the (1 hr.) *Rollspitze* (9115') on the N. (good view). From the Rollspitze a rocky path (guide necessary) leads to the N. to the (1½ hr.) *Schlüssel-Joch* (p. 240). On the W. an easy descent (guide not indispensable) leads through the *Daxthal* and past the *Dax-Alp* to (2½ hrs.) *Pontigl* (p. 240).

In the **Pflerschthal** (comp. Map, p. 248), a cart-track leads from Pflersch viâ *Anichen* to (1¼ hr.) *Boden* or *Inner-Pflersch* (4100'; Inn; good quarters also at the Curé's), at the foot of the massive **Pflerscher Tribulaun** (10,175'), which may be ascended hence in 7-8 hrs. (difficult; guide 8 fl.). From *Stein* (see below) we ascend to the right to the (3½ hrs.) *Tribulaun-Hütte* (7545'), splendidly situated on the small *Sonnes-See*, whence we proceed over the *Sandesjoch* (p. 239) to the (3½-4 hrs.) summit. — A bridle-path, crossing the brook at the chalets of *Erl*, leads to (¾ hr.) *Stein* (4465') and then ascends steeply past the *Hölle* (grand waterfall) to the (1½ hr.) shepherd's hut on the *Furt-Alp* (5420') and to the (2 hrs., 6½ hrs. from Gossensass) **Magdeburger Hütte** (7945'; well provisioned), on the verge of the plateau next the *Stuben Glacier*, and near the small *Rocholl-See*, commanding a magnificent view. The ascent of the **Schneespitze* (10,420'; 2½-3 hrs., with guide) from this point by the Stuben Glacier is remunerative and easy. That of the *Weisswandspitze* (9885'), by the *Schneesumpf* in 3 hrs., is fatiguing. *Aglsspitze* (10,440'), by the Stuben and Feuerstein Glaciers in 4-4½ hrs., not difficult; *Oestlicher Feuerstein* (10,700'; 4 hrs., with guide), over the Pflerscher Hochjoch, laborious but interesting. The descent from either of the last two may be made to the Teplitzer-Hütte (p. 243). — Over the *Pflerscher Hochjoch* to *Stubai* (7-8 hrs. to the Nürnberger-Hütte), see p. 251; over the *Pflerscher Pinkl* to *Gschnitz*, see p. 239. — From Inner-Pflersch to *Ridnaun* over the **Allriss-Joch** (8265'), between the *Wetterspitze* (8915') and the *Maurerspitze* (8630'), or over the **Pfarmbeil-Joch** (8340'), between the Maurerspitze and the *Ellesspitze* (8620'), two easy routes (marked paths). More interesting, but also more difficult is the **Aglsjoch** (9280'), between the *Agls-Spitze* and the *Lorenz-Spitze* (9440'), affording a fine survey of the great *Ueblenthal Glacier*. Descent past the *Pfurn-See* either to the right to the *Grohmanns-Hütte* (p. 242) or to the left to the *Obere Agls-Alp* and to *Ridnaun-Mayrn* (p. 242). — From the **Magdeburger Hütte** to the *Becherhaus* over the *Magdeburger Scharte* (10,235'), the *Hangende Glacier*, and the *Wilde Freiger*, 6-8 hrs. (comp. p. 243; from the Becherhaus to Sölden 6-7 hrs., to St. Martin am Schneeberg 5-6 hrs.).

The train crosses the Eisak at the influx of the *Pflerschbach*, follows the old bed of the river for some distance, while a tunnel now conducts the river through the projecting rocks, and then leads high up on the left side of the narrow wooded valley. To the left,

above, is the ruin of *Strassberg;* below, the village of *Ried.* We now enter the broad basin of —

40 M. **Sterzing** (3110′; **Rose*, R. 60, pens. 2 fl. 30 kr.; *Goldner Greif* or *Alte Post; Schwarzer Adler; *Krone; Neue Post; Mondschein; Stoetter's Hotel*, with restaurant, at the station; beer at *Thaler's;* swimming-bath at the station). The clean little town (1400 inhab.), with its picturesque old buildings, arcades, balconies, and turrets, lies ½ M. from the station, on the right bank of the Eisak, which is confined between strong embankments. The town owes its prosperous appearance to the mines formerly worked here; marble-polishing is still actively carried on. The interesting **Church* (16th cent.) has a Gothic choir and nave and aisles restored in the rococo style, adorned with ceiling-paintings by Adam Mölckh (1753).

Excursions (guides, *Georg Kralinger* and *Alois Steiner*). A good view of the valley is obtained from the hill to the W., behind the *Capuchin Monastery* (fine old stone-pines in the garden); also from the castles of *Sprechenstein* (¾ hr.) and *Reifenstein* (¾ hr.), the latter of which is well-preserved and worth visiting (key to be brought from Sterzing). — More extensive views, embracing the Dolomites, Tribulaun, and the Tnx and Stubai glaciers, are afforded by the **Rosskopf** (7190′), reached without difficulty by *Ramings* in 3 hrs. (path, marked white; new shelter-hut near the top; guide, unnecessary, 2½-3 fl.), and especially by the **Zinseler* (*Stilfser Joch;* 7945′), ascended via *Gupp* in 4½ hrs. (red-marked path; guide 4 fl.). — The **Hühnerspiel** (9025′) may be ascended from Sterzing by a marked bridle-path in 5 hrs. (guide 4 fl.); see p. 241. — *Wilde Kreuzspitze*, see pp. 203, 241. — Over the *Penser Joch* to Botzen, see p. 285 (to Asten 5 hrs.); over the *Pfitscher Joch* to the Zillerthal, see p. 204 (to Mairhofen 14 hrs.); over the *Jaufen* to Meran, see p. 278 (to St. Leonhard 7½ hrs.).

A good road leads through the **Ridnaun-Thal**, which opens here to the W., to (2¼ M.) **Wiedner's Hotel* (in the vicinity the **Gilfenklamm* or *Marmorklamm;* ½ hr.) and (2¼ M.) *Mareith* (3525′; **Stern*), with the picturesque château of *Wolfsthurn*. Thence a marked bridle-path, passing the little church of *St. Magdalena* (4660′; fine view of the head of the valley, with the Botzer, Sonklarspitze, and Freiger), ascends to (1½ hr.) **Ridnaun** (4430′; **Steinbock*, **Sonklarhof*). A pleasant walk or drive may be enjoyed on the well-made *Erzstrasse* ('ore road'; 9 M. long), which begins about 350 yds. above Mareith and is connected with it by a 'Bremsbahn' for the transport of the ore. The Erzstrasse ends at Mayrn (see below); thence to St. Martin am Schneeberg, see p. 243. — The **Hohe Ferse** (8750′) is easily ascended from Ridnaun through the *Valtigel-Thal* in 2½-3 hrs. (guide 3½ fl.). The descent may be made via the *Hochspitze* (7970′) and the *Wurzel-Alp* to the Erzstrasse or through the *Staudenberg Graben* to Mayrn. The ascent of the *Wetterspitze* (8880′), which commands a grand view of the Pflerschthal and the Tribulaun, is more trying.

To the Ueblenthal Glacier, a very interesting excursion (comp. Map, p. 248): to the Grohmanns-Hütte 3½ hrs., Teplitzer Hütte 4¼ hrs., Becherhaus 8 hrs.; guide 2½, 3, 6 fl.; Josef Kofler, Peter Kotter, Josef and Stefan Mader. Jos. Feissnauer, Joh. Wurzer). We proceed to (¾ hr.) *Mayrn* (4560′; Inn, rustic) either by the Erzstrasse (see above) or across the meadows. At the (¼ hr.) stamping-mill (shown to visitors on application) a marked path ascends to the right through the pretty *Burgstall-Wald*, to the ridge below the *Agls-Boden*. We cross (1½ hr.) the Mareither Bach, traverse the desolate Agsl-Boden, and ascend on the left side of a deep gorge, through which flows the torrent descending from the Ueblenthal Glacier (fine waterfalls, accessible only with a good guide and great care). We thus ascend the slope of the *Hochtrog* to the (2 hrs.) **Grohmanns-Hütte** (7275′), splendidly situated on the *Blosse Bügel*, opposite the end of the great

Ueblenthal-Ferner.* Best survey of the grand environs from the **Ippeleskogel* (7780′; there and back 4 hrs.; guide 1½ fl.). The **Botzer* (10,695′; 5 hrs.; guide 6 fl.), *Hochgewänd* (10,525′; 4 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), *Moarer Weisse* (9740′), *Schwarzseespitze* (see below), etc., may be ascended from here. — FROM THE GROHMANNS-HÜTTE OVER THE EGETJOCH TO SCHNEEBERG 4½ hrs., or, including the Schwarzseespitze, 6½ hrs., a fine route and not difficult for adepts (guide 3, with the Schwarzseespitze 5 fl.). The route crosses the flat tongue of the Ueblenthal Glacier *(Ebener Ferner)* and leads through the *Senner-Egeten-Thal*, passing the *Trüben-See*, to the (2½ hrs.) **Eget-Joch (8835′). We descend past the *Egeten-See* (7980′) to (2 hrs.) *Schneeberg* (see below); or we may ascend to the right from the Eget-Joch, over the *Senner-Egeten* or *Schwarzsee Ferner*, to the (1½ hr.) top of the **Schwarzsee-spitze** (9715′; splendid view), and descend thence, past the *Schwarzsee* (8620′), to (2½ hrs.) Schneeberg.

About 1 hr. above the Grohmanns-Hütte, on the *Beistein*, near the *Hangende Ferner*, is the **Teplitzer-Hütte** (8695′), with a magnificent view, the starting-point for the *Aglsspitze* (10,440′; 2½ hrs.; guide 2½ fl.), the *Oestliche Feuerstein* (10,710′), *Westliche Feuerstein* (10,700′; each 3½ hrs.; guide 4½ fl.), *Geiswandspitze* (9755′; 1¼ hr.; guide 1 fl.), etc. Passes lead to the *Nürnberger-Hütte* (p. 250) over the *Teplitzer Scharte* (9900′; 3½ hrs.; guide 3 fl.), the *Rothe Grat-Scharte* (9875′; 4½ hrs.; gnide 4 fl.), or the *Enge Thürl* (9470′; 3½ hrs.; laborious; guide 3½ fl.); to the *Magdeburger Hütte* (p. 241) over the *Magdeburger Scharte* or the *Feuerstein* (p. 241; 6½ hrs.; guide 6 fl.); to *Schönau* (p. 278) over the *Schwarzwand-Scharte* (10,155′) or the *Hohe-Stelten-Scharte* (10,025′; see below); to *Schneeberg* over the *Botzer-Scharte* (9770′; see p. 244). — On the *Becher* (10,470′), 4 hrs. from the Teplitzer-Hütte, is the new **Kaiserin Elisabeth Schutzhaus** (Inn in summer, with 30 beds), the starting-point for the following ascents: **Wilde Freiger* (11,240′; club-path in 1 hr.; gnide from the Teplitzer Hütte 4 fl.); **Sonklarspitze* (11,451′; 2 hrs.; guide 6 fl.), **Wilde Pfaff* (11,390′; 1½-2 hrs.; guide 4½ fl.); *Zuckerhütl* (11,520′; 2½-3 hrs.; guide 8 fl.; for experts with steady heads); *Botzer* (10,695′; 3 hrs.; guide 6 fl.); *Könighofspitze* (10,315′; 3 hrs.; guide 4½ fl.); *Hofmannspitze* (10,230′; 3 hrs.; guide 4½ fl.). A fine pass to the *Oetzthal* leads viâ the *Wilde Pfaff* (club-path), the upper *Sulzenau Glacier*, and the *Pfaffen Glacier* to the *Windach-Thal* (to Sölden 6-7 hrs.). The *Zuckerhütl* (see above) may be ascended from the Sulzenau Glacier in ½ hr. by adepts. The route viâ the *Sonklarspitze* or the *Sonklar-Scharte* (10,915′) is longer and more difficult (8-10 hrs.; guide 10 fl.). An easy pass leads to *St. Martin am Schneeberg* viâ the *Botzer-Scharte* (9770′) and the *Schwarzsee-Scharte* (9155′; club-path; 5-6 hrs.); another leads viâ the *Schwarzwand-Scharte* (10,155′) and the *Gürtel-Scharte* (see p. 243; 6-7 hrs.). — To the *Nürnberger-Hütte* over the *Wilde Freiger* (3 hrs.), see p. 251. — To the Dresdner-Hütte over the *Pfaffennieder* (see below), the *Sulzenau Glacier*, and the *Peiljoch* (p. 250) 4-4½ hrs. To the Magdeburger-Hütte viâ the *Ueblenthal Glacier*, *Hangende Ferner*, and the *Magdeburger-Scharte* 5 hrs. (see p. 241). To Pflersch (railway-station; p. 241) viâ the Hangende Ferner, *Pfurnsee*, and *Gewinges-Ferner* 6-7 hrs. — On the *Pfaffennieder*, ½ hr. to the W. of the Becherhaus and serving as another starting-point for the same tours as the latter, is the **Müller-Hütte** (ca. 10,300′), built of slabs of cork (room for 6-8 pers.).

By the stamping-mill ¼ hr. above Mayrn (p. 242) a bridle-path ascends to the left through the *Lazzacher-Thal*, passing four 'Bremsberge' ('brake-hills') used for the transport of ore, to the (2½ hrs.) *Kasten-Alpe* (8265′; accommodation), and the (¾ hr.) *Kaindl* (7610′), a shaft 800 yds. long pierced through the crest of the Schneeberg. A light is necessary for the passage of this tunnel (10 min.). The traveller had better get a miner from the Kasten to propel him through the shaft on one of the trucks called 'Hunde'. When the mine is being worked the shaft is not passable, in which case the traveller must cross the *Schneeberg-Scharte* (8825′; ¾ hr. longer), but the *View repays the trouble. From the shaft we follow the eable-tramway to (½ hr.) **St. Martin am Schneeberg** (7730′; poor inn), grandly situated. The mines (zinc and lead), which were known in the 15th cent., are again actively worked. The *Schwarzseespitze* (9715′; 2½ hrs.; with guide) and the

Botzer (10,695′; 5 hrs.; with guide, last part very steep), two fine points of view, may be ascended from St. Martin. — From Schneeberg a direct path leads along the slope, on the right bank of the brook, passing *Schönau*, to (2½ hrs.) the *Timmljoch* (8230′). Or (longer, but a far finer route) we may ascend from Schneeberg to the N.W. to the (1 hr.) *Gürtel-Scharte* (8635′), which affords a capital survey of the *Timmler Mulde* and its grand surroundings. We then descend to the *Timmler Alp* (7700′) and cross the *Schönauer Alp* to the (2½ hrs.) Timmljoch. From Schneeberg we may follow the valley down to (1½ hr.) *Rabenstein* (p. 278; guide desirable). — A grand and not over-fatiguing route leads from St. Martin over the *Schwarzsee-Scharte* and the *Botzer-Scharte* to the (5 hrs.) *Kaiserin Elisabeth Haus* (p. 243).

The train crosses the *Pfitscher Bach* (p. 204), and runs between river and rock, close under the castle of *Sprechenstein*. On the opposite bank rise the castles of *Thumburg* and *Reifenstein* (p. 242; the latter a good specimen of a mediæval stronghold), at the mouth of the *Ridnaun-Thal* (p. 242), at the head of which rise the lofty snow-clad Botzer, Sonklarspitze, and Freiger. The line traverses the marshy *Sterzinger Moos* by a long embankment and reaches (42½ M.) **Freienfeld** (3060′; **Neu-Gasthaus*, pens. 2½ fl.; *Lener*). On the hill to the left lies the village of *Trens*, and on the other side *Stilfes* and the little watering-place of *Möders*.

The ascent of the **Wilde Kreuzspitze** (10,280′; 6½-7 hrs.; guide 6 fl.) from this point is difficult (better from the Pfitschthal, p. 203). We proceed through the *Senges-Thal* to the (2½ hrs.) *Senges-Alp* (5470′) and the crest facing the *Valser-Thal*, behind which nestles the picturesque *Wilde See*. Then over steep grassy slopes, debris, and snow to the (4-4½ hrs.) summit (comp. p. 203). Descent to the (2 hrs.) *Sterzinger Hütte*, see p. 203.

The train crosses the Eisak and the *Eggerbach*, which descends from the *Penser Joch* (p. 285), passes the ruin of *Wolfsberg*. 45 M. *Mauls* (2940′); the village lies on the opposite bank, at the mouth of the *Maulser-Thal* (over the *Valser Joch* to *Vals*, see p. 360). The train now enters a narrow defile, in which lie (47½ M.) *Grasstein* (2745′) and (50 M.) *Mittewald* (2625′; Post). Marshal Lefebvre was defeated here by the Tyrolese under Haspinger and Speckbacher in 1809. At *Oberau* (2480′) 550 of his Saxon troops were taken prisoners, and the pass is still called the *Sachsenklemme*.

The mouth of the defile, called the *Brixener Klause*, near *Unterau* (2510′), was strongly fortified in 1833-38. These works (**Franzensfeste**), which are very conspicuous when seen from the S., command the Brenner route and the entrance to the Pusterthal. 52½ M. *Franzensfeste Station* (2450′; **Rail. Restaurant*, D. with wine 1 fl. 20 kr.; *Zum Reifer; Hofer*, below the bridge, both unpretending) lies upwards of 1 M. to the N. of the fortress. For the *Pusterthal Railway*, see R. 65.

To the left in the valley below, beyond the hill, is the Augustine monastery of *Neustift*, founded in 1142 (the general effect of the exterior, and the interior of the church, richly decorated with stucco, are remarkable). To the right, near (57½ M.) *Vahrn* (stat.), opens the *Schalderer-Thal* (p. 245). The vegetation assumes a more southern character, and vineyards and chestnuts begin to appear.

59½ M. **Brixen** (1870′; *Railway Restaurant*, with rooms; **Elephant*, next door to the post-office, ¾ M. from the station, R., L., & A. 1 fl., good cuisine; **Stern; Sonne; Kreuz; *Adler*, all in the town; swimming-bath outside the town), for nine centuries the capital of a spiritual principality, which was suppressed in 1703, and now an episcopal see, still exhibits traces of its ecclesiastical period. Pop. 5530. It contains several churches of the last century, with altar-pieces by Tyrolese masters. The *Cathedral*, with its two copper-roofed towers, was rebuilt in 1754. To the right of the portal is the entrance to the *Cloisters*, containing old mural paintings of the 14-15th cent. (sadly damaged) and numerous tombstones, the best preserved of which are under the main portal. In the inner court, between the Cathedral and the Church of St. Leonhard, is the tombstone of the minstrel Oswald von Wolkenstein (d. 1445), opposite which is an excellent small relief in copper of the Resurrection in memory of Hans Kessler, coppersmith (d. 1654). At the S.W. end of the town is the *Episcopal Palace*, with a colonnaded court and an extensive garden, to which visitors are admitted. By the handsome *Widmann-Brücke* we reach the *Pleasure Grounds* between the Eisak and the Rienz. At the N. end is Dr. von Guggenberger's Sanatorium.

Excursions (guide, *Josef Reifer*). A good view is obtained from the garden of the *Villa Seeburg* (2000′; Dr. Guggenberger), reached viâ *Krakofel* in 25 min.; the return may be made by a new path along the Rienz. Another good view is obtained from *Köstlan* (Bräuhans), an ascent of ½ hr. to the E.; more extensive from *St. Andrä* (1¼ hr.; see below). — Pleasant walk to the N. to (¾ hr.; railway in 14 min.) the charmingly-situated village of **Vahrn** (2200′; **Pension Mayr*, pension 3 fl., often full; **Waldsacker*, R. 90 kr.), with its fine old chestnuts, commanded by the ruin of *Salern*, and through the richly-wooded **Schalderer-Thal** to the (1½ hr.) *Schalderer Bad* (3635′). (Thence over the *Schalderer Scharte*, 7665′, to *Durnholz*, 5 hrs., see p. 285.) — Interesting excursion to the S.W., viâ *Tschötsch* (2460′), birthplace of the Orientalist Fallmerayer (d. 1861), to (2½ hrs.) **Velthurns** (2715′; *Gemeinde-Wirthshaus*), with a château of Prince Liechtenstein (rooms with fine panelling in the Renaissance style, of 1580); thence down to the (½ hr.) high-road, or (with guide) viâ *Leitach* and the nunnery of *Säben* to (1½ hr.) *Klausen* (p. 246). — The **Plose** (8220′; 5 hrs.; guide not indispensable) commands an admirable survey of the Oetzthal and Ortler Alps, the Dolomites, etc. The easy and interesting ascent (marked path, shaded in the morning) leads by (1¼ hr.) the small baths of *Burgstall* (3440′; Restaurant), or viâ *Milland* and (1¼ hr.) *St. Andrä* (3150′; accommodation at the Niederrutzner Farm, 20 min. farther on), to (¾ hr.) the farm of *Platzbon*, from which there is a fine view of the valley of the Adige. We then ascend through wood and over pastures to the (2½ hrs.) *Plose-Hütte* (8035′; Inn in summer), and (¼ hr.) the W. peak (*Fröllspitze* or *Telegraph*; 8220′). A still more extensive view is enjoyed from the highest peak (*Gabler*, 8400′), which may be reached from the Plose-Hütte in 1 hr. by a marked path, viâ the *Pfann-Scharte*. Easy descent to (1¼ hr.) *Afers* (accommodation at the curé's), whence a steep and stony path (red marks) leads viâ *Milland* (see above) to (2½ hrs.) Brixen. Or we may descend from the Gabler (guide advisable) to (2½-3 hrs.) *Untermoi* (p. 374).

The Eisak is again crossed. To the right, on the hill, lies the village of *Tschötsch* (see above). To the left rises the handsome château of *Pallaus*, and farther on, at the entrance to the *Aferser*

Thal, stands the church of (61 M.) *Albeins* (2025′; Obermayr; Untermayr). At (64 M.) *Villnöss* (1770′) opens the *Villnöss-Thal.*

The **Villnöss-Thal,** 15 M. in length, deserves a visit for the sake of its Dolomites (comp. Map, p. 286). A road, diverging to the right from the Brixen road at the *Schmelz*, ascends the ravine (passing *Gufidaun* on the right, above us, and *Theiss* on the left) to the (3 M.) custom-house of *Mileins* (Inn). In the woods above, on the right, is the small *Bad Froi* (3695′; good accommodation). The road now leads past *Pardell* (the *Flitzthal*, with a mineral spring, lying to the right) and the churches (on the hill to the left) of *St. Jakob* and *St. Valentin*, to (4½ M.) **St. Peter**, or *Villnöss* (3770′; **Zellenwirth; *Kabeswirth;* guide, Gottfr. Münter), the chief place in the valley, frequented as a summer-resort. Easy and attractive passes (marked) lead hence to the E. over the *Kofeljoch* (6120′) and the *Würzjoch* (6580′) to (5½ hr.) *Untermoi* (p. 374), and to the S. over the *Flitzer-Scharte* (6360′), between the *Inner* and *Ausser Raschötz*, to (5 hrs.) *St. Ulrich* in the Grödener-Thal (p. 289). The Ausser Raschötz may be ascended from the Flitzer-Scharte in 1 hr. (route marked). — The road in the Villnöss-Thal ends at (3½ M.) *St. Johann* (4435′), grandly situated. To the S.E. tower the wild and lofty *Geislerspitzen* (p. 290); to the S. is the *Raschötz.* From this point to the Enneberg viâ the *Kreuzkofel-Joch* (7690′) to *Campill* (p. 374, 5 hrs.), an interesting route. Attractive routes lead viâ the *Brogles-Alp* (6705′) and the saddle (7070′) between the Inner-Raschötz and the Aschkler-Alp to *St. Ulrich* (p. 289; marked path; 4 hrs.), and from the Brogles-Alp over the *Pana-Scharte* (*Joch-Scharte*, 8035′; fine view) to the *Regensburger Hütte*, or to the right direct to *Oberwinkel* and *St. Ulrich* (comp. pp. 290, 289).

65 M. **Klausen** (1715; **Lamm*, with a garden on the Eisak, pens. 1 fl. 70 kr.; *Gans*), consisting of a single narrow street, and lying in a defile, as its name imports, has always been regarded as an important military point. The Benedictine nunnery of *Säben* (2350′), crowning the cliffs on the right, was successively a Rhætian fortress, a Roman castle *(Sabiona)*, an episcopal residence down to the 10th cent., and a baronial castle. A painted crucifix on the tower projecting to the N. was placed there in memory of a nun who was pursued by the French in 1809 and threw herself from the battlements. The *Loretto Chapel*, adjoining the *Capuchin Monastery* (where visitors apply for admission), contains a curious collection of ecclesiastical treasures, presented by the founder of the monastery (1699), who was confessor to the wife of Charles II. of Spain. Some of the objects are attributed to Benv. Cellini (?).

Excursions (guide, *Ant. Karbon*). Pleasant walk to (1 hr.) the château of *Fonteklaus*, a fine point of view, (¾ hr.) *Gufidaun* (2400′; **Stern*), with the picturesque château of *Sommerburg*, and (1½ hr.) *Hof Gnoll*, three summer-resorts; then back direct, or through the Villnöss-Thal (see above) to (1 hr.) Klausen. Others along the right bank to (1¼ hr.) *Villanders*, and viâ *Säben* to (2 hrs.) *Veltlhurns* (see p. 245). — A new road leads through the ravine of the *Thynabach* to the (1½ hr.) *Garnstein Pochwerk* (stamping-mill), with the restored château of *Garnstein*, and mounts rapidly thence to (1 hr.) **Latzfons** (3815′; *Inn*), from which we may ascend in 3 hrs. (marked path) to the *Latzfonser Kreuz* (7550′; Inn), and (¼ hr.) the **Kassianspitze* (8475′), an admirable point of view. Descent from the Latzfonser Kreuz over the *Lückl* (*Latzfonser Joch*, 7790′) to *Reinswald* and (3½ hrs.) *Astfeld*, in the *Sarnthal* (p. 285).

99 M. **Waidbruck** (1545′; **Krone*, R. 70 kr.; **Sonne*, with dépendance *Waltersheim; Lamm*) lies at the mouth of the *Grödener Thal.* To the left, high above it, rises the *Trostburg* (2040′), the property of Count Wolkenstein.

To the *Grödener-Thal*, see p. 288; viâ *Kastelruth* to the *Seiser-Alp*, see p. 291 (horses at the Krone). — A tolerable road leads past *Lengstein* and the '*Erdpyramiden*' to (4 hrs.) *Klobenstein* (p. 284).

From *Kollmann*, on the right bank of the Eisak, 3/4 M. to the S. of Waidbruck (devastated by an innndation in 1891), a tolerable cart-road, steep at the beginning only, leads viâ *Barbian* to (2 hrs.) **Bad Dreikirchen** (3630'; pens. 2½ fl.), charmingly situated in the woods, with a fine view. There is a steep footpath by which it may be reached in 1½ hr., turning to the right from the Eisak bridge. To (4 hrs.) Atzwang Station there is a beautiful path along the slope of the hill, past *St. Verena*, with fine views of the Schlern (boy to show the way desirable).

The train crosses the Grödener Bach, and then the Eisak, in a defile of porphyry rock, called the *Kuntersweg* (after the supposed constructor of the road in the 14th cent.). 71½ M. *Kastelruth*, the station for the village of that name (3395'), situated high up on the left bank (p. 291; 2 hrs.). From (71½ M.) **Atzwang** (1220'; *Post*, in Unter-Atzwang), a steep road ascends to the right to (2½ hrs.) *Klobenstein* on the Ritten (p. 284). — To *Seis*, *Ratzes*, and *Völs* (ascent of the *Schlern*), see pp. 291-93.

Again crossing the Eisak, passing through several tunnels, and crossing the *Mühlbach* at stat. *Steg* (Inn; to the left, high up, the château of *Prössels* (2845'; in the background the *Schlern*), we next reach (78 M.) **Blumau** (1020'; *Tierser Hof*), at the mouth of the *Tierser-Thal* (p. 287). On the right bank, beyond the next tunnel, begin the vine-clad slopes of the *Botzener Leitach*. 81 M. *Kardaun*, at the mouth of the *Eggen-Thal* (p. 286; to the left, the castle of *Karneid*). The train now crosses the Eisak, and enters the broad and luxuriant basin of Botzen *(Botzener Boden)*, which resembles a vast vineyard. Botzen, with its fine Gothic tower, is visible in the distance.

83 M. *Botzen*, see p. 280.

45. The Stubai-Thal.

Comp. Map, p. 238.

The ***Stubai-Thal**, the main valley of the Stubai Alps, belonging to the Oetzthal group, presents within a small compass a series of superb Alpine scenes. Road to a point 6 M. beyond Neustift. Diligence from Innsbruck to (11 M.) Mieders daily during Aug. and Sept. in 3¼ hrs., starting at 7.30 a.m. (fare 1 fl.; returning, at 6 p.m., in 2¼ hrs.). Stellwagen to Fulpmes daily in 4¼ hrs., starting from the Rothe Adler at 2 p.m. (fare 90 kr.; returning from Fulpmes at 8 a.m. in 3¼ hrs., fare 80 kr.). One-horse carr. from Innsbruck to the Stefans-Brücke 2½ fl., two-horse 4 fl.; to Schönberg 4½ or 7 fl., Fulpmes 7 or 10, Neustift 9 or 13 fl. The telegraph wires extend as far as Neustift.

Pedestrians should take the Brenner Railway to (20 min.) *Patsch* and walk thence, by the route described at p. 237, to (½ hr.) *Ober-Schönberg*, which is about 7 M. from Innsbruck by the Brenner road (p. 248; viâ Ober-Schönberg to Fulpmes 4½ hrs.). A shorter ronte to Fulpmes (marked path; no view) diverges to the right on this side of the (4½ M.) *Stefans-Brücke* (p. 248), and then ascends along the left bank of the *Rutzbach*, viâ the *Gallhof*, to (2 hrs.) *Fulpmes* (p. 248); or we may go by train to the station of *Unterberg-Stefansbrücke* (only two trains daily) and proceed thence across the Sill to the (¼ hr.) Stefans-Brücke. — Another interesting route (road as far as Mutters) ascends to the right from the *Gärberbach Inn* (p. 248) to (½ hr.) *Mutters* (2720'; Inn), and leads along the slope of the *Saile* (p. 185), viâ *Kreit* (3245'; Tanzer), and through fine larch-wood, with beau-

tiful views of the Waldraster-Spitze, Habicht, Sulzenau Glacier, etc., to (2 hrs.) *Telfes* (3235′; Inn) and (½ hr.) *Fulpmes* (see below). Those who wish to ascend the Bildstöckl-Joch, Schaufelspitze, etc., should spend in the night in the *Dresdner Hütte* (p. 251).

Innsbruck (1870′), see p. 176. The Brenner road ascends the *Berg Isel* in long windings (p. 182; the old road, to the left at the first bend, is shorter), and then leads high up on the left side of the deep *Sillthal* (in which, to the left, below us, runs the Brenner Railway with its tunnels), past the (2¼ M.) *Gärberbach Inn* and the **Schupfen Inn* (the headquarters of Andreas Hofer in 1809), to the (2¼ M.) *Stefans-Brücke*, which in a bold span of 140′ crosses the *Rutzbach*, descending from the Stubai-Thal. [A pleasant walk leads from Gärberbach through the romantic gorge of the *Ahrenthal* and past the railway-station of Unterberg to the Stefans-Brücke, ¾ hr.] Beyond the bridge, at the *Stefansbrücke Inn* (¼ hr. from the rail. stat. Unterberg), which belongs to the hamlet of *Unter-Schönberg* (to the right), the road divides. The New Brenner Road winds to the left round the slope and ascends in windings through the Sillthal to the (4½ M.) **Schönberger Hof* (3280′), a picturesquely situated bath-establishment, 1¾ M. from Patsch and 3 M. from Matrei. The old road joins this from the right, ½ M. from Ober-Schönberg. The Old Brenner Road (on which there is a marble tablet with a Latin inscription giving a history of the road since the Roman times) is shorter and more interesting for the walker. It ascends somewhat steeply to the right from the Stefans-Brücke to (3 M.) **Ober-Schönberg** (3325′; **Domanig's Inn*; **Jagerhof Restaurant*). From the **Witting-Warte* (3365′), 13′ high (with mountain-indicator), we obtain a fine *Survey of the Stubai-Thal, with the Sailespitze on the right, the Waldraster-Spitze and the Habicht on the left, and the ice-crowned background (Wilde Pfaff, Zuckerhütl, Sulzenau Glacier, Apere Pfaff, Schaufelspitze).

From Domanig's Inn the Stubai road descends gradually to the W. to (2¼ M.) **Mieders** (3190′; *Hôt.-Pens. Lerchenhof*; **Post*, with baths; *Sewald*; *Kreuter*), the capital of the valley, prettily situated at the foot of the rugged *Waldraster-Spitze*.

Excursions (guide, *Jos. Danler*). Route viâ (2 hrs.) *Maria-Waldrast* to (1½ hr.) *Matrei* (guide, not indispensable, 2½ fl.), see p. 238. — Ascent of the **Waldraster-Spitze**, or **Serles-Spitze** (8920′; 5-5½ hrs.; guide 4 fl.), viâ Maria-Waldrast, laborious but not difficult for adepts (club-path, with wire-ropes); splendid view.

Crossing the Rutzbach, and passing the village of *Telfes* on the right, we next reach (3 M.) **Fulpmes** or *Vulpmes* (3065′; **Pfurtscheller*; **Lutz*; *Post*; *Platzwirth*), on the *Schlickerbach*, with busy iron manufactories.

Excursions (guides, *Andr. Hupfauf* and *Ant. Siller*). The **Hohe Burgstall** (8770′; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 3 fl.), an admirable point of view, is ascended without difficulty either viâ the *Froneben-Alp* and through the *Schlicker-Thal* to the (2 hrs.) *Schlicker-Alp* (5300′; hay beds, Alpine fare), finely situated at the foot of the Kalkkögel (p. 249), and thence from the N.E. over the saddle between the Kleine and the Hohe Burgstall; or by the *Froneben-Alp* and the *Kaserstatt-Alp* (6180′; Rfmts.) to the (3½-4 hrs.)

1 : 180.000
1 Geograph. Meile
1 Kilometer
Österreich. Meile.
English Miles.
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Passeier Th.
Hoher Burgstall
Widdersberg
Hohe Schrann
Schönthaler Sp.
Ober-Achst
Mitter-B.
Weiss-Kgl.
Lisenser Viller Sp.
Wild-K.
Sedul
Hoch-Viller Sp.
Lisenser Sp.
Ferner-Kgl.
Schafgruber Sp.
Hoh-Sebler Kgl.
Kreuzkamm
Sp.
Sebln-Sp.
Milders
Schochner W.
Brenner Sp.
Schaller
Elfer Sp.
Zwölfer Sp.
Hint. Brunnen-Kgl.
Kerruch-Sp.
Krössbach
Casteig
Schaf Sp.
Wurch-Sp.
Wild-Hinterberg
Kelderer Sp.
Kl. Gr.
Gaisten-Kgl.
Wilder Thurm
Kreuz-Sp.
Ring
Bosslerin
Knoten-Sp.
Mauleter Sp.
Schrankkar
Krinal-Sp.
Schaufel-Spitzl
Ilm-Sp.
Schrankele
Östl. See-Sp.
Schran-Kgl.
See-Sp.
Pfaull-Sp.
Roth-Moos F.
Roth Spitz
Habicht
Niedr.
Sulz-Kgl.
Ruderhof-Sp.
Grath-Sp.
Falbeson
Glatte Sp.
Hohe
Hölltal-Sp.
Daumbühel
Chickagrat
Schwarzer F.
Gaus-Sp.
Geissschneide
Nördliche
Röthen-Sp.
Wannen-Kgl.
Südliche
Nördl. Daun-K.
Mutterberger Th.
Trögler-Sp.
Maier-Sp.
Äussere Wetter Sp.
Gurglera
Eggessen-Ferd.
Lauterer See Joch
Sulzenau
Daumkogl
Ferner
Trauere Wetter Sp.
Schaufkamm
Goldkuppe
Wildkar-Sp.
Schaufel-Sp.
Gams-Sp.
Weisswand-Sp.
Nebel-Kgl.
Aperer Pfaff
Wild Freiger
Ost. Feuerstein
Schneesp.
Schneeloch
Stein
Ost. Wild-Pfaff
Pfelerschthal
Zucker-Hutl
Agls Sp.
Windachthal
Gais-Kgl.
Übelenthal
Lorenz-Sp.
Putzen
Sonklar-Sp.
Rocheck
Schwarzwand-Sp.
Ferner
Ippeles Kgl.
Ellesspitze
Maurer-Sp.
Brunnen-Kgl.
Hochwind
Wetter-Sp.
Wannen-Kgl.
Schrak-Kgl.
Bolzer
Timmel-Th.
Jochkopf
Kilz-Kgl.
Burgstall-W.
Inner-Mareith
Tummljoch-Bg.
Schwarzsee-Sp.
Maurer Sp.
Inner-Rigmarn
Wilde B.
Scherner Sp.
S. Martin am Schneeberg
Schneeb. Scharte

saddle of the *Haslergrube* (7310′), and then from the S. by a steep ascent to the summit (1 hr.). Descent to the *Bärenbad*, or from the Haslergrube direct to *Neustift* (see below).

On the W. and N. the Schlicker-Thal is fenced by the rugged chain of the **Kalkkögel.** Most of the ascents are difficult and should be tried by experts only. The most remunerative is that of the *Marchreisenspitze* (8605′; 3 hrs.; guide), accomplished by a marked path leading from the Schlicker-Alp through the *Marchreise*, between the Marchreisenspitze and the Kleine Ampferstein. More difficult and subject to danger from falling stones is the *Schlicker Seespitze* (9210′), ascended from the Schlicker-Alp viâ the *Schlicker-Scharte* and the *Seejöchl* in 5½ hrs. (guide).

From Fulpmes the road follows the left bank viâ *Medratz* (small baths; *Wery's Inn) and the hamlets of *Kampl* and *Neder* (Inn), at the entrance to the *Pinnis-Thal* (see below), to (4½ M.) **Neustift** (3255′; **Zum Salzburger*; **Hofer*; *Volderauer*), the last village in the valley. At *Milders* (3400′), ¾ M. farther up, the valley forks into the *Oberberg* on the right and the *Unterberg* on the left.

Excursions (guides: *Franz*, *David*, *Georg*, and *Jos. Pfurtscheller*, *Joseph Gleirscher*, *Joseph Kindl*, *Thom. Siller*, *And. Gumpold*, *Seb. Ranalter*, *Mich. Egger*, *Seb. Huter*, *Jos. Karinaller*, *Martin Metz*, *Jos.* and *Peter Ferchl*, *Alois Leitner*, *Andrä Gratl*, *Joh.* and *Franz Hofer*, *G. Salchner*, *Jos. Greier*). — Two attractive ascents are those of the **Brennerspitze** (9455′), accomplished viâ the *Milderaun-Alp* and the *Hühnerspiel-Alp* in 5 hrs. (guide; not difficult), and the **Kerachspitze** (9575′; 5½ hrs.; guide), the last part of which is trying.

Over the Pinnisер-Joch to Gschnitz, an interesting and easy pass (8-9 hrs.; guide 4 fl.). From (½ hr.) *Neder* (see above) we ascend the *Pinnis-Thal*, passing the *Herzeben* (4165′), *Issenanger* (4360′), and *Pinnis Alps* (5115′), to the (2½ hrs.) *Kar-Alp* (5600′; accommodation), whence a good club-path ascends to the (1½ hr.) **Pinniser-Joch** or **Alfach-Joch** (7770′), with fine view of the Tribulaun, etc. On the S. side is the *Innsbrucker Hütte* of the Austrian Tourist Club. Descent to (2½ hrs.) *Gschnitz* (p. 239). — The ascent of the **Habicht** (10,760′), a famous point of view, may be accomplished from the Innsbrucker Hütte by experts in 3-3½ hrs. (path recently improved; guide 6, with descent to Gschnitz 8 fl.).

The **Oberberg (Alpeiner Thal)** is worthy of a visit (to the Alpeiner Glacier 4 hrs., guide, unnecessary, 3 fl.). The path follows the right bank of the Oberbergbach to the (1 hr.) *Bärenbad* (4105′), a very primitive little bath. (Ascent of the *Hohe Burgstall*, 4 hrs., see above.) Then past the *Seeduk-Alp* to the (1½ hr.) *Stöcklen-Alp* (5220′; four beds) and the (½ hr.) *Ober-Isse-Alp* (5725′), finely situated. [Over the *Hornthaler Joch* to the *Lisenser Thal*, see p. 253.] Lastly a steep and stony ascent, with the wild gorge of the Oberbergbach (waterfall) on the left, to the (¾ hr.) *Alpeiner Alp* (6755′), and the (½ hr.) **Franz-Senn-Hütte** (7120′), a club-hut, finely situated on a spur, 1 hr. from the end of the grand *Alpeiner Glacier*. A good survey of the magnificent environs is obtained from the (2 hrs.) *Sommerwand* (9560′). The Franz-Senn-Hütte is the starting-point for the ascents of the *Oestliche Seespitze* (11,220′), **Ruderhofspitze* (11,390′), **Schrankogl* (11,480′), *Wilde Thurm* (10,775′), *Wilde Hinterbergl* (11,070′), **Hintere Brunnenkogl* (10,910′), *Fernerkogl* (10,825′), *Hohe Villerspitze* (10,180′), etc. A fine, but toilsome route (guide necessary; to Längenfeld 9 fl.) leads hence over the *Alpeiner Glacier*, the **Schwarzenberg-Joch** (10.260′), and the *Schwarzenberg Glacier* to the (6 hrs.) *Amberger Hütte* (p. 259) in the Sulzthal. Another, shorter but more difficult, crosses the **Brunnenkogl-Scharte** (10,565′), between the *Wilde Hinterbergl* and the *Brunnenkogl*, and descends steeply into the *Schrankar* and to the *Vordere Sulzthal-Alp* (p. 259).

Through the *Unterberg*, or main valley, a road, fit for driving as far as Falbeson, ascends on the right bank of the brook, pass-

ing *Schaller*, *Kressbach*, and *Gasteig*, to (3½ M.) *Volderau* (3695′; to the left there is a pretty fall of the *Mischbach*, which comes down from the Habicht). It then crosses the Rutzbach, recrosses it near *Falbeson*, and rounds a projecting rock to (3½ M.) **Ranalt** (4130′; *Inn*), the last hamlet in the valley, finely situated.

Excursions (guides, see p. 249; not always to be met with at Ranalt). Interesting excursion to the **Pfandler Alp** (7035′; rfmts.; 2½ hrs.; guide 2 fl.). The path ascends steep grassy slopes on the left side of the valley. Beyond the alp it leads to the W. to the (¾ hr.) **Daumbühel* (8055′), affording a superb view of the Stubai Mts., the Wilde Freiger, Sonklarspitze, Zuckerhütl, etc.; directly opposite is the Sulzenau waterfall. We descend to the (¼ hr.) *Schellegrübl-Alp* (7360′), whence the *Scheckbühel* (8315′; *View) may be ascended in ¾ hr. We then proceed either to the left to the *Tschöngelar Alp* (p. 251) or to the right, viâ the *Scheckbühel Alp* and *Grabanock Alp* to (2¾ hrs.) *Mutterberg* (p. 251).

The **Falbeson-Thal** also deserves a visit. On the right bank of the Falbesonbach the path ascends rapidly, passing the (1¾ hr.) *Ochsen-Hütte*, to the (1½ hr.) *Hohe Moos-Alp* (7500′), with a fine view of the head of the valley (Hohe Moos-Ferner, Ruderhofspitze, Seespitzen, Kräulspitze, Knotenspitze, etc.). Keeping to the right and skirting the Moosalp, we next reach the foot of the *Hohe Moos Glacier*, and ascend rapidly on the right side to the (2½ hrs.) *Grabagrubenmieder* (9450′), where we obtain a fine view of the Pfaffen group, etc. Descent either to the left to *Tschöngelar* and (2 hrs.) Ranalt, or to the right to the *Alp Grabanock* and *Mutterberg* (p. 251). — The **Ruderhofspitze** (11,390′), ascended from Schellergrübl or Grabanock in 5 hrs. (difficult; guide from Ranalt 7 fl.), commands a magnificent view. The first ascent of this peak was made in 1864 by Karl Baedeker and A. von Ruthner.

[About 20 min. above Ranalt diverges the **Langethal**, which is well worthy of a visit. A good path ascends on the right side of the valley, high above the *Langenbach*, here flowing in a deep ravine, to the (1 hr.) *Bsuch-Alp* (5130′) and then on the left bank to the (2 hrs.) **Nürnberger-Hütte** (7535′; Inn in summer), at the foot of the *Gamsspitze* (9140′), ½ hr. from the end of the extensive *Grüblas Glacier*. Fine view of the head of the valley.

Ascents and Passes (guides, see p. 249). A pleasant walk may be taken to (1¼ hr.) the outlook ('Aussichts-Bank'; 9020′) on the *Maierspitze* (9125′), which affords an excellent view of the main Stubai range. — From the Nürnberger-Hütte to the Dresdner-Hütte, an attractive expedition of 6-7 hrs. (guide). From the Aussichts-Bank on the Maierspitze (see above) a marked club-path descends to the *Sulzenau* (p. 251); it then passes below the Wilde Freiger Glacier, crosses the Sulzenau Glacier to the *Peiljoch* (saddle of the Apere Pfaffengrat, 8785′), and descends thence to the *Dresdner Hütte* (p. 251). — The ***Wilde Freiger** (11,240′), ascended viâ the *Grüblas Glacier* and the *Freiger-Scharte* (p. 251) in 3½-4 hrs., presents no difficulty to adepts. Descent to the (½ hr.) *Becherhaus*, see p. 243.

To Gschnitz over the **Nürnberger-Scharte** (9555′), an attractive but toilsome route (5½-6 hrs. to *Lapones*, the highest alp, p. 239). A club-path ascends to the (2 hrs.) Scharte, at the S.E. base of the *Apere Feuerstein* (9695′; ascent easy and attractive). Thence we descend to the *Simming-Jöchl* and across the *Simming Glacier* to the (3½ hrs.) *Obere Lapones-Alp*. Other fatiguing passes from Ranalt to Gschnitz (guide necessary; 8-9 hrs. to Lapones) lead over the (old) **Simming-Jöchl** (9100′), between the *Innere Wetterspitze* and the *Apere Feuerstein*, over the **Lauterer Seejoch** (9115′), between the *Innere* and *Aeussere Wetterspitze*, and over the **Trauljoch** (9140′), between the *Südliche Röthenspitze* and the *Aeussere Wetterspitze*. — To the Pflerschthal over the **Pflerscher Hochjoch** (10,380′), grand but difficult (from the Nürnberger-Hütte over the *Grüblas*

Glacier to the head of the pass, with its superb view, 3-4 hrs.; descent thence to the *Magdeburger Hütte*. 2-3 hrs.; p. 241). The *Oestliche Feuerstein* (10,735′) may be ascended from the pass in ½ hr. — To RIDNAUN (p. 243). An easy route crosses the **Teplitzer-Scharte** (9900′), between the *Hoch-Grindl* (9980′) and the *Rothe-Grat-Spitze* (10,185′), and descends to the (3½ hrs.) *Teplitzer Hütte* (p. 243). The passage of the **Rothe-Grat-Scharte** (9875′), to the S.W. of the Teplitzer-Scharte, is likewise easy. That of the **Enge Thürl** (9470′), between the *Feuerstein* peaks and the *Hohe Wand*, is somewhat trying. Over the **Freiger-Scharte** (9990′), lying to the E. of the *Wilde Freiger*, to the (4½ hrs.) *Becherhaus*, see p. 243. This route is generally combined with an ascent of the *Wilde Freiger* (p. 250). — To THE PASSEIER. Over the *Ueblenthal Glacier* and the *Botzer-Scharte* or the *Schwarzsee-Scharte* to (8-9 hrs.) *St. Martin am Schneeberg* (p. 243), a grand glacier-tour, see p. 243 (Becherhaus).

The main valley *(Mutterberger Thal)* bends to the W. The path crosses to the left bank and leads past the alps of *Tschöngelar* (4585′) and (1½ hr.) *Graba* (5030′; opposite the imposing **Sulzenau Fall*, 460′ high) to the (¾ hr.) **Mutterberger Alp** (5670′).

The **Sulzenau.** From the *Alp Graba* (see above) a steep path ascends the wooded slope on the left of the waterfall to the (1 hr.) *Sulzenau-Alp* (6060′), in a rock-girt basin (on the left the *Apere Freiger*, on the right the *Apere Pfaff*). In the background two glacier-streams form cascades. — A trying route leads hence over the *Sulzenau-Ferner* (large crevices at the upper end) and the **Pfaffennieder** (10,400′; above, to the left, the *Müller-Hütte*, p. 243) to the *Ueblenthal-Ferner* (5 hrs. to the Becherhaus, p. 243).

OVER THE MUTTERBERGER JOCH TO LÄNGENFELD, 8½ hrs., toilsome (guide 6 fl.). From Mutterberg we ascend abruptly to the W. to the *Mutterberger Oberleger* (6795′) and through the *Glammergrube* (the small *Mutterberger-See*, 8145′, lying above us on the right); then mount a fatiguing slope of snow to the (4 hrs.) **Mutterberger Joch** (9895′), between the *Mutterberger Seespitze* (10,820′) on the right and the *Hintere Daunkopf* (p. 259) on the left. View limited. The path now descends a steep icy slope to a large expanse of detritus, crosses the *Sulzthal Glacier* (in view of the magnificent *Schrankogl*, p. 259), and leads down the left lateral moraine into the *Sulzthal*, to (2 hrs.) the *Amberger Hütte*, (1½ hr.) *Gries* (5160′; quarters at the Widum or parsonage), and (1 hr.) *Längenfeld* (p. 259).

Beyond Mutterberg a new bridle-path ascends to the (1½ hr.) **Dresdner Hütte,** in the *Obere Fernau* (7570′; *Inn in summer).

The **Eggessen Grat** (8635′), to the N. of the hut, ascended without difficulty by a marked path in ¾ hr., commands the best survey of the magnificent environs. To the S. is the Pfaffenkamm with the Apere Pfaff and Zuckerhütl, more to the right the Schaufelspitze, W. the Bildstöckl-Joch and Dannkopf, N. the Höllthalspitzen, Ruderhofspitze, etc.

The ***Zuckerhütl** (11,520′), the highest peak of the Stubai Alps, may be scaled from the Dresdner Hütte in 5-5½ hrs.; a laborious ascent, fit for experts with steady heads only (guide 7, from Neustift 9 fl.; better from the *Becherhaus* or the *Müller-Hütte*, p. 243). The route leads over the *Fernau Glacier* and the *Lange Pfaffennieder* (10,015′), in the Apere Pfaffengrat, to the *Upper Sulzenau Glacier*, and to the *Pfaffen-Scharte* (11,050′), between the Zuckerhütl and the Wilde Pfaff; then a steep climb to the left to the top. View very imposing. [The *Wilde Pfaff* (11,390′) is easily ascended from the Pfaffen-Sattel in 20 min.]. Another route leads from the Dresdner-Hütte over the *Fernau Glacier* to the *Schaufelnieder* (*Fernau-Joch*; 9975′), between the Schaufelspitze and the *Apere Pfaff* (10,990′; easily ascended from the Fernau-Joch), and thence over the *Pfaffen Glacier* to the *Pfaffen-Joch* (10,595′) between the Apere Pfaff and the Pfaffenschneide. We then ascend the Sulzenau Glacier to the *Pfaffen-Scharte*, and ascend thence to the top as above. Descent to the (2 hrs.) *Becherhaus*, see p. 243.

A fine 'high-level' walk, which may be accomplished by adepts in favourable conditions of the snow in 11-12 hrs., may be taken from the

Dresdner Hütte viâ the *Zuckerhütl* and *Wilde Pfaff* to the *Becherhaus*, and thence over the *Wilde Freiger* to the *Nürnberger Hütte*.

OVER THE BILDSTÖCKL-JOCH TO SÖLDEN, 7 hrs., a very interesting pass, and not difficult (guide from Neustift 9, viâ the Schaufelspitze 10 fl.). The route ascends from the Dresdner-Hütte to the right over grassy slopes, then over moraine-deposits and rocky debris to the *Schaufel Glacier*, which is crossed to the (3 hrs.) ***Bildstöckl-Joch** (10,290′), a rock-strewn ridge between the *Schaufelspitze* (see below) on the left and the *Stubaier Wildspitze* (10,965′) on the right. Fine retrospect of the N. Stubai group, the Ruderhofspitze, Schwarzenberg, etc.; below, the Mutterberger-See. We now descend slightly to the left, passing a small ice-tarn, to the W. side of the Joch (the best resting-place), affording a striking view of the main Oetzthal group (Wildspitze, Weisskugel, Hintere Schwärze, etc.). The route next descends to and crosses the *Windach Glacier* (in ½ hr.; caution necessary on account of the crevasses; the rope should be used), and then leads down a steep water-course, over several patches of snow, and lastly over grassy slopes (a long and steep descent), to the (2½ hrs.) *Windacher Alp* (6500′; *Fiegl's Inn, 12 beds), in the *Windach-Thal;* then through wood, with the stream in a deep gully on the left, to (1½ hr.) *Sölden* (p. 260). — The ***Schaufelspitze** (10,935′) may be ascended without much difficulty from the Dresdner Hütte in 4½ hrs. viâ the *Isidor-Nieder* (10,280′; to the E. of the Bildstöckl-Joch) and the *Gaiskar-Ferner* (guide necessary). Superb view.

From the Dresdner Hütte to the *Nürnberger Hütte* (6 hrs. with guide), see p. 250. — Over the *Daunjoch* (9875′) to the *Sulzthal* (5-6 hrs. to the *Amberger Hütte*), see p. 259; with this it will be well worth combining the ascent of the *Hintere Daunkopf* (10,590′). — To the *Becherhaus*, 5 hrs. The route leads from the *Apere Pfaffengrat* (*Peiljoch*, p. 250) to the *Sulzenau Glacier*, and across this (to the left the *Apere Freiger*, 10,705) to the (4½ hrs.) *Müller-Hütte*, on the Pfaffennieder, and to the (½ hr.) *Becherhaus* (p. 243).

46. From Innsbruck to Landeck.

Comp. Maps, pp. 16, 238, and 234.

45½ M. RAILWAY in 1½-2½ hrs. Best views to the right.

Innsbruck, see p. 176. The line diverges to the right from the Brenner railway and approaches the Inn in a wide curve. On the slope to the left rises *Schloss Mentelberg*, the property of the Duke of Alençon. 4¼ M. *Völs*, among orchards, with the *St. Blasienkirche* on a projecting hill (to the *Kranebitter Klamm*, see p. 185). Then across meadows, with a view of the massive Martinswand (p. 259) to the right. Before we reach (7 M.) **Kematen** (2000′; **Tiefenthaler; Weiss*), the Selrain-Thal, with the Lisenser Glacier in the background, opens on the left.

About 1½ M. to the S.E. of the station are the ***Kaiser Ferdinand Waterfalls**, formed by the *Sendesbach*, in a picturesque gorge made accessible in 1885. An excursion is also recommended to (1 hr.) *Ober-Perfuss* (2670′; *Inn), the church of which contains the tomb of Peter Anich (d. 1766), the famous Tyrolese mathematician, prettily situated, with fine views; from here to Selrain 1¼ hr., viâ *Kammerland*.

The shortest way for pedestrians into the lower Oetzthal leads through the **Sellrain-Thal.** A carriage-road leads from Kematen through the picturesque ravine of the *Melach* to (6 M.) *Sellrain*, or *Rothenbrunn* (2980′; Baths, with accommodation; another *Inn farther on), with a chalybeate spring. At a considerable elevation to the N. is the *St. Quirinus-Kapelle* (4080′), which enjoys a wide prospect. Ascent of the *Rosskogl* (8670′; 4 hrs.; marked path), interesting (guide desirable for novices; *A. Rofner*

of St. Sigmund). — At (4½ M.) *Gries* (4060′; rustic Inn) the Sellrain-Thal divides into the *Lisenser-Thal* (see below) to the left and the **Sellrainer Oberthal** to the right. We ascend the latter to (1¼ hr.) *St. Sigmund* (4915′); thence through the *Gleiersch-Thal* and over the **Gleiersch-Jöchl** (8975′) to *Umhausen* in the Oetzthal 8-9 hrs., fatiguing (guide 4 fl.). Beyond St. Sigmund the path in the Oberthal leads viâ *Haggen* (5400′; Inn, fair) and the *Zirmalp* (6200′; at the junction of the path from the Kreuzjoch, p. 255) to the flat saddle of the *Stockach-Alpe* (6615′), a little beyond which is (2½ hrs.) **Kühtai** (6450′; *Haid's Inn*), finely situated, with an imperial shooting-box. Picturesque excursions hence to the *Finsterthal Lakes* (7330′), 1 hr.; the *Plenderle Lakes* (7635′), 1 hr. (both containing trout); to the top of the *Birchkogl* (9290′), 3 hrs., with guide; etc. — We may now either descend viâ (2 hrs.) **Ochsengarten** (5040; Inn, plain) and by a pleasant forest-path along the *Stuibenbach*, as far as the mill, where the path divides: to the left direct by *Au* to (2½ hrs.) *Oetz*, to the right (with blue marks) to the *Auer Klamm* or gorge (p. 258) and by *Ebene* to (3½ hrs.) *Oetz*; or (better; guide to Umhausen 6 fl.) from Kühtai past the *Finsterthal Lakes* and across the glacier of the same name to (2 hrs.) the **Finsterthal-Scharte** (9425′), on the W. side of the *Kraspesspitze* (9695′), with a view of the Sulzthal glaciers. Then descend by a steep path through the *Weite Kaar* to (1½ hr.) the *Zwieselbacher Alp* (6315′) and along the *Horlachbach* to (1½ hr.) *Niederthei* (4480′; accommodation at the Curé's). Thence we either proceed over the *Frischmann-Brücke* (p. 258) to (1 hr.) *Umhausen*, or viâ *Lehen* and *Wiesle* (5270′) to *Au* and (2 hrs.) *Längenfeld* (p. 259).

Ascending along the *Melach* through the **Lisenser-Thal** (see above) from Gries, we pass the Alpenverein Inn (4310′; well spoken of) and reach (1½ hr.) *Praxmar* (5555′; *Inn), a summer-resort, and (¾ hr.) the finely situated Alpine farm of *Lisens* (*St. Maria Magdalena*, 5375′), the property of the convent of Wilten (no accommodation). At the head of the valley is the imposing *Lisenser Glacier*, commanded by the *Fernerkogl* (see below); a good view of it is obtained from the *Längenthaler Alp* (6500′; rustic quarters), ½ hr. above Praxmar. The route hence across the *Winnebach Ferner* and the **Griesjoch** or **Winnebach-Joch** (9201′), and down past the *Winnebach-See* (7770′) to (5-6 hrs.) *Gries* (p. 259), is attractive on the whole. Another pass (marked path) leads to the S.E. from Lisens to the **Hornthaler Joch** (*Viller-Scharte*, 9220′; fine view), and then descends abruptly to the (5½ hrs.) *Stöcklen Inn* in the Alpeiner-Thal (p. 249). — The *__Fernerkogl__ (10,825′), which may be ascended from the Längenthaler Alp in 6 hrs. (guide 7, with descent to the Franz-Senn-Hütte 10 fl.), commands a superb view (laborious ascent). — The *__Hintere Brunnenkogl__ (10,910′), ascended from the Längenthaler Alp by the *Längenthaler-Joch* and the *Brunnenkogl-Scharte* (p. 249) in 6½ hrs., is also toilsome. — The **Hohe Villerspitze** (10,180′), from Praxmar in 6-7 hrs. viâ the *Hornthaler-Sattel*, a difficult climb (descent to the Franz-Senn-Hütte, p. 249). Guide, *Ant. Rofner* of Praxmar.

The train crosses the *Melach* in view of the broad valley of the Inn, with the Hochmunde in the background.

9½ M. **Zirl** (1955′; *Zur Martinswand*, at the station; *Regenbogen*, on the way to the village). The village (2035′; **Löwe*; *Post* or *Stern*) is picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Inn, 1 M. to the N. High above is the castle of *Fragenstein* (route to *Scharnitz*, see p. 42).

Excursions (guide, *Frz. Schnaiter*, locally called *Hirser*). Beautiful view from the (½ hr.) *Calvarienberg*: to the S. are the jagged peaks of the Sellrain, Tuxer Ferner (Olperer, Fusstein), etc.; to the N. is the huge gorge of the *Ehnbach*, descending from the Solstein. The gorge is best reached by going to the foot of the Calvarienberg, and taking a workman from the cement-works there as guide.

About 1 M. to the E. of Zirl is the **Martinswand** (3650′), rising 1660′ perpendicularly above the valley. In 1493 the Emp. Maximilian, having lost his way while pursuing a chamois above the Martinswand,

missed his footing, and rolled down to the brink of the precipice, where he clung to a projecting rock, but was unable to move from the spot. His peril being observed from below, the pastor of Zirl, with numerous members of his flock, repaired to the foot of the rock with the host, by the raising of which he granted the emperor absolution. At this juncture, according to tradition, an angel suddenly came to the rescue of the exhausted monarch, and conducted him by unknown paths to a place of safety. The 'angel' was a chamois-hunter, who was afterwards ennobled under the name of Hollauer. The scene of the emperor's perilous adventure is marked by a cross in a small cavern 900′ above the Inn, accessible since 1883 by a safe and easy path (1¼ hr. from the station). A bust of the emperor, by Klotz, was placed in the cavern in 1884.

The *Grosse Solstein (8330′; 5½-6 hrs.; guide 4 fl.) is ascended from Zirl by the *Erlsattel* (p. 41) without much difficulty. Extensive and striking view. The direct ascent from Innsbruck is fatiguing; a marked path leads through the *Kranebitter Klamm* (p. 185) to the (4 hrs.) *Solstein-Hütte* on the *Zirler Mähder* (5375′; Inn, 10 beds), then, difficult in places (wire-rope), to the (3½ hrs.) summit. — The ascent of the higher *Kleine Solstein* (8665′) is more difficult.

At (10½ M.) *Inzing* (Klotz) the *Hundsthal* opens on the left, with the *Peiderspitze*, *Koflerspitze*, and *Rosskogl* in the background; to the right the *Hochmunde* and the *Mieminger Hochplatte*. 12½ M. *Halting;* 13½ M. *Flaurling* (2000′), at the entrance of the valley of the same name, above which rises the *Grieskogl* (9470′).

16½ M. **Telfs** (2045′; **Seiser's Inn & Pension*, at the station); the village (*Post*, moderate; **Löwe; Traube; *Schöpfer's Inn*, prettily situated near the bridge), with 2700 inhab. and an extensive cotton-factory, lies 1 M. to the N., on the left bank. The corner-house opposite the 'Löwe' is embellished with a marble bust of *Joseph Schöpf*, the painter (d. 1822), who was a native of Telfs.

Excursions (guides, *Ant. Gredler* and *Michael Spiegl*). The chapel of *St. Moritz* on the Calvarienberg, ½ hr. to the W., affords a beautiful view. Other fine points are the pilgrimage-church on the *Birkenberg*, ¾ hr. to the N., and the ruin of *Hörtenberg*, 40 min. from the station (beyond *Pfaffenhofen*). — From the station a marked path leads by *Oberhofen* and the *Oberhofner Alp* to the (3¾ hrs.) **Hocheder-Hütte** (6070′), a fine point of view, and the starting-point for the **Hocheder* (9165′; 2½ hrs., with guide), the *Grieskogl* (9470′; 3 hrs., see below), etc. Over the *Flaurlinger Scharte* (7875′) to *Haggen* (p. 253) 3¾ hrs., or to *Kühtai* (p. 253) 4 hrs.; guide advisable. — The **Hochmunde** (8730′; 5 hrs., guide 5 fl.) is ascended on the E. side from Telfs viâ *Buchen* and the *Moos-Alpe* (laborious; comp. p. 40).

From Telfs to *Nassereit*, see p. 22 (carr. and pair 10 fl., with fee of 1 fl.; also recommended to pedestrians). — Marked paths lead to the N. from Telfs viâ *Buchen* to (3hrs.) *Leutasch*, and viâ *Mösern* to (3 hrs.) *Seefeld* (p. 41). — Over the *Niedermunde-Sattel* (6770′) to the (5½ hrs.) *Tillfuss-Alpe* in the *Gaisthal*, and thence to (3½ hrs.) *Lermoos* (guide 5 fl.), see p. 21. — To the top of the *Zugspitze* (11-12 hrs. from Telfs, with night at the Knorr-Hütte; guide 7½ fl.), see p. 35. The *Alpelhaus* (p. 22) is reached from Telfs viâ *St. Veit* in 4 hrs.

20 M. **Rietz**; on the slope to the left is the village *(Haas)* and above rises the *Church of St. Anthony*, with a charming view.

An easy route leads through the *Klauswald* to (4 hrs.) the **Peter Anich Hut** of the Austrian Tourist Club, on the *Untere Seben-Alpe* (6595′), whence the *Hocheder* (9165′) may be ascended in 2½ hrs., and the *Grieskogl* (9470′) in 3 hrs. with guide. Descent to the Hocheder-Hütte, see above.

28 M. **Stams** (2190′; *Speckbacher*). In the village, 1 M. to the

S., is an extensive Cistercian monastery, founded in 1271 by Elizabeth, mother of Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufen. The library contains manuscripts, incunabula, coins, etc.

The **Stamser Alpe** (6145′; *Inn), ascended from Stams by a bridle-path in 3½ hrs., affords a good view of the Inn Valley and of the N. Limestone Alps. Thence to the *Birchkogl* (9285′; 3 hrs., with guide), easy and attractive (descent to Kühtai, see p. 253); to the *Grieskogl* (9470′; 3½ hrs.), viâ the *Kreuzjoch* (8450′; pass hence to Haggen, p. 253), another easy expedition (see p. 254). A good path leads to the S. from the Stamser Alp to (1½ hr.) *Ochsengarten* (p. 253), viâ the *Feldringerboden* (6655′).

A bridge across the Inn leads from (23 M.) *Mötz* (**Kaiser*, near the station and the Inn, moderate) to the village of *Mötz* and to *Ober-Mieming* (footpath to *Obsteig*, see p. 22). — 24½ M. **Silz** (2130′; *Railway Inn; *Post* or *Steinbock*, **Löwe*, in the village, ¼ M. distant), with a handsome modern church. To the left is the imperial château of *Petersberg;* to the right rise the sheer cliffs of the *Tschirgant* (p. 256). Beyond (27 M.) *Haiming* we traverse sparse fir-woods to —

28½ M. **Oetzthal** (2290′; *Sterzinger Hof*, at the station, with carriages for hire), the station for the Oetzthal (R. 47). The line is carried by a long embankment over the huge masses of debris with which the *Oetzthaler Ache* has here strewn the valley of the Inn, and crosses the former river by a bridge, 65′ high (central span 260′ wide). To the left, fine view of the Oetzthal with the Acherkogl; to the right the Weisse Wand, with its masses of debris.

Beyond (31 M.) *Roppen* (2315′; Klocker; carr. to the Oetzthal, see p. 257) begins the most striking part of the line, which is here sometimes carried along the sheer precipices of the S. bank by means of galleries, and sometimes supported by works projecting into the stream. The train crosses the *Pitzbach* by a boldly-constructed bridge (to the right the high-lying village of *Karres*, with its slender Gothic church-tower) and reaches —

34½ M. **Imst** (2310′; *Rail. Restaurant*). The station occupies a site on ground reclaimed from the Inn; the large village (2715′; **Post; *Lamm; Krone; Sonne*, moderate; *Hirsch; Dialer's Brewery*), situated 2 M. to the N., on a terrace on the N. side of the *Gurgler-Thal*, is divided by the *Malchbach* into the *Obermarkt* and *Untermarkt*. The (¼ hr.) *Calvarienberg* affords the best view of the neighbourhood: to the N. the Muttekopf, Platteinkogl, Heiterwand, Rauchberg, and Wanneck; to the E. the Tschirgant; to the S. the Oetzthal mountains, and the Pitzthal, lying between the Wildgrat and the Venetberg. — Swimming Bath, 20 kr.

The road from the station to the village (omn. 30 kr.) passes (¾ M.) **Brennbichl**, where, at **Mayr's Inn*, Frederick Augustus, King of Saxony, died on 9th Aug., 1854. The spot where the king was thrown from his carriage and received a fatal kick from one of the horses is marked by a small chapel with a green roof just beyond the bridge over the Inn.

Excursions (guides, *Alois Dialer*, *Martin* and *Peter Paul Walch*). Good views are obtained from the *Sirebuit*, from the *Pavilion* ¼ hr. to the S.W., and from *Gunglgrün*, above the Landeck road, ¾ hr. — To the **Rosengarti-Schlucht**, beyond the Calvarienberg, to the W. Passing the *Johannis-*

kirche we follow the path, partly hewn in the rock, over four bridges to (10 min.) a waterfall (30′ high); thence to (20 min.) the *Katzenbödele*, a fine point of view, returning by *Sirebuit* (p. 255). — To the N. by (¾ hr.) *Tarrenz* (p. 23; Post, Sonne) to (¼ hr.) **Schloss Starkenberg** (Brewery and Restaurant); from here through wood on the right bank of the *Salvesenbach*, the valley of which soon contracts to a wild gorge, to the (1 hr.) **Klamm Bridge*, 320′ above the narrow rocky channel of the stream; returning on the left bank past the ruins of *Gebratstein* and *Alt-Starkenberg* to (1 hr.) *Tarrenz*, or better on the right bank to *New-Starkenberg* and (1½ hr.) **Imst**.

The ***Tschirgant** (7770′; 5½-6 hrs.; guide 3 fl.) is easily ascended from Imst. A marked path leads to the *Karreser Alp*, viâ *Karrösten*, in 2½ hrs.; thence to the summit 3 hrs. more (no water on the route except a scanty spring, ½ hr. above the Karreser Alp). The striking view comprises the Oetzthal and Pitzthal glaciers, the N. Limestone Alps, and the Innthal from Landeck to Innsbruck. — The ***Muttekopf** (9590′; 5½ hrs.; marked path; guide, desirable after freshly fallen snow, 5 fl.) is another very fine point of view. We ascend the *Malchbach* to the (2 hrs.) finely situated *Obermarkt-Alpe* (rfmts.) and the (1¼ hr.) *Muttekopf-Hütte* (6400′), near the *Peisselstein*; thence over turf and rocks to the (2 hrs.) top. The difficult descent to *Boden* and *Elmen* in the Lechthal (p. 227) may be made with the help of a wire-rope to the N. over the steep sides of the *Kübel* and through the *Fundeis-Thal*. — The ***Ælpleskopf** (7410′) may be ascended in 4½-5 hrs. (guide desirable) viâ *Tarrenz* (see above), *Ober-Tarrenz* (1¼ hr.), and the pilgrimage-chapel of (1¼ hr.) *Sinnesbrunn*. Thence we cross the *Gaflein-Thal* and ascend to the (2½-3 hrs.) summit either viâ *Dirstentritt* or by a new club-path to the left. View both extensive and picturesque.

From Imst to *Nassereit* (omnibus from the station 1½ fl.) and over the *Fern Pass* to *Reutte*, see R. 3; over the *Hahntenn* to the *Lechthal*, see p. 227. Walkers from Imst to the *Oetzthal* (p. 258) follow the Innsbruck road to Brennbichl and (2¼ M.) *Karres*, whence a footpath leads to the right to (2 M.) *Roppen* (p. 255).

The train now traverses alder-grown meadows to (37½ M.) *Imsterberg*, passing *Mils* (on the right), with a waterfall of the *Larsenbach*. — 39½ M. *Schönwies* (2380′; Kölle), in a fertile expansion of the valley. On the right opens the *Starkenbach-Thal*, through which a path leads over the *Gufelgras-Joch* (7840′) to *Gramais* and (9-10 hrs.) *Häselgehr* in the Lechthal (see p. 227). Then once more through a defile, and beneath the ruins of *Kronburg* (3485′), situated on a high cliff (1 hr. from Schönwies; beyond it, a convent and a rustic inn), to (43½ M.) *Zams* (2540′; Gemse), with a large nunnery of Sisters of Charity.

45½ M. **Landeck** (2670′; **Rail. Restaurant*, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.). The large village (**Post*, R. from 1 fl., A. 20, B. 50 kr.; *Schwarzer Adler*; *Goldner Adler*; *Zum Schrofenstein*, mediocre; *Beer Cellar*, on the left bank, with view), 1 M. to the S.W., consists of the parishes of *Perfuchs* on the left, and *Angedair* on the right bank of the Inn, the latter commanded by the ancient *Schloss Landeck* (now a penitentiary). The river here forms several rapids. Fine views from the loftily-situated *Parish Church*, which dates from 1471, and from (10 min.) Schloss Landeck: to the N. the Stanzerwand and Silberspitze; to the N.W. the Parseierspitze; to the W. the Riffler; to the S.W. the Thialspitze; to the E. the slopes of the Venetberg.

Excursions. A pleasant walk may be taken up the Inn (see p. 270). — The **Lötzer Klamm** (¾ hr.) may be reached from Landeck-Perfuchs, on the left bank of the Inn. Or we may turn to the left just before

reaching the (1 M.) station, and cross the bridge to *Perjen* (Inn zum Nussbaum). Thence a path leads along the left bank of the Inn to (1½ M.) the hamlet of *Lötz*, at the back of which, in a wild ravine, is the picturesque fall of the *Lötzerbach* (key at the mill, 10 kr.). An alternative way back (¼ hr. longer) leads viâ the village of *Zams* (p. 256). — The **Lötzer Thal** ('*Zamser Loch*' is the name given to the deep gorge at its mouth) divides at the (2½ hrs.) *Unterloch-Alp* (5090'), into the *Medriol-Thal* to the right and the *Patrol-Thal* to the left (routes across the *Seescharte* to the *Memminger Hütte* or over the *Grossberg-Joch* to *Lend* in the Lechthal, see p. 228).

The village of **Stanz**, beautifully situated at the foot of the *Brandjöchl*, above Perjen, commands a splendid view. The path thither ascends to the left from the Lötz road beyond Perjen (1½ hr. from Landeck), or from Landeck by *Bruggen* in 1 hr.; from Stanz to the ruin of *Schroffenstein* (3655') 20 min., to *Grins* (see below) ¾ hr.

Ascents (guides, *Peter Zangerle* and *Jos. Schmied* of Landeck, *Isidor Knabl* of Flies). *Thialspitze* (7855'; 4½ hrs.; guide 3½ fl.), easy and attractive. — **Rothbleisskopf* (9640'), from *See* in the Patznann in 4½ hrs., see p. 236. — The ***Venetberg** (8230'; 5 hrs.; guide 4 fl.), another fine point, is easily ascended viâ *St. Georgen*, *Schatzerberg*, and the *Gogles-Alpe*. The descent may be made to the W. viâ the Gogles-Alpe to the (1½ hr.) *Pillerjoch* (p. 268), or viâ the *Larcher-Alp* and *Larchach* to (2 hrs.) *Wenns*, in the Pitzthal (p. 268). — The **Parseierspitze** (9965'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 7 fl.; Jos. Neuner, Nik. Waldner, and Al. Staggl of Grins, Karl Reich of Pians), the highest peak of the N. Limestone Alps, is difficult. From *Grins* (3320'; Hirsch), about 3 M. to the W. of Landeck, we follow a cluh-path to the (4 hrs.) **Augsburger Hütte** (7690'; Inn in summer), in a grand situation; thence throngh the *Gasill* ravine, which is filled with debris, and by the *Grinner Glacier*, climbing over rocks for the last hour, to the (3 hrs.) summit. Very striking view. — The ascent of the ***Gatschkopf** (9670'), from the Augsburger Hütte hy a marked path in 2 hrs., is attractive. The view is similar to that from the Parseierspitze. From the Gatschkopf over the *Patrol-Scharte* (9400') to the *Memminger Hütte* (p. 228) 4 hrs., an interesting route for adepts.

From Landeck to *Wenns* in the Pitzthal viâ *Fliess* and the *Pillerjoch* (5110'), 3½ hrs., see p. 268.

From Landeck over the *Arlberg* to *Bludenz*, see R. 40; viâ *Finstermünz* to *Meran* or to the *Stelvio*, see RR. 49 and 53.

47. The Oetzthal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 238, 248, and 260.

Diligence from the Oetzthal station twice daily to Oetz (¾ hr.; 70 kr.), to Umhausen (3¼ hrs.; 90 kr.), and to (15 M.) Längenfeld (5½ hrs.; 1 fl. 40 kr.). An Omnibus also plies every afternoon from the same station to Oetz (¾ hr.; 40 kr.). Diligence from Längenfeld to Sölden daily in 3 hrs. (fare 1 fl.). — Carriage with one horse from the Oetzthal station to Oetz 1 fl. 80 kr., to Umhausen 4 fl. 20 kr., Längenfeld 7, Hnben 8, Sölden 11 fl. Carr. and pair to Oetz 3½, Längenfeld 8, Sölden 16 fl. (similar charges from Roppen). Good road from Oetzthal to Oetz; tolerable road from Oetz to Sölden. — Distances. From Oetzthal station to Oetz 3½ M. (from Roppen 4 M.), Umhausen 9½, Längenfeld 16, Sölden 25½, Zwieselstein 28½ M.; from Zwieselstein to Vent 4, to Gurgl 3 hrs. (from Gnrgl over the Ramoljoch to Vent 7 hrs.); from Vent over the Hochjoch to Unser Frau 8, over the Niederjoch 7 hrs.; from Unser Frau to Naturns 4 hrs. — Guides, see the different excursions. Horse from Sölden to Vent or Gurgl 4½ fl., to the Hochjoch Hospice 8½, Hochjoch 10½, Neu-Ratteis 16, Sanmoar-Hütte 8, Ramolhaus 9½ fl., from Vent to the Hochjoch Hospice 6 fl.; sledge from the Hospice over the Hochjoch Glacier (if the state of the snow permits; previous application necessary), 1 pers. 3 fl., 2-3 pers. 2 fl. each.

The ***Oetzthal**, the longest lateral valley of the Inn, well watered, and remarkahle for the varied charms of its scenery, is broad and fertile

in the lower part, contracts higher up to a number of wild ravines and in its highest region branches off in several arms towards the S., terminating in a vast expanse of snow and glacier. Fields of flax and maize alternate with fine larch-woods, and near Oetz chestnuts and even vines flourish. The valley is much exposed to the ravages of mud-torrents and avalanches, the former being most frequent in the lower part of the valley, especially near Umhausen and in the Maurach, the latter occurring in the higher regions in winter and spring only. The roads have lately been much improved, but even in summer they are liable to be damaged, so that enquiries should be made beforehand as to their condition. Where there are no inns, accommodation may be procured at the houses of the curés.

Oetzthal Station (2290′; Sterzinger Hof), see p. 255. The road (shorter footpath to the left over the hill) ascends through fir-wood (finger-post indicating the 'Albert-Aussicht'), approaches the *Oetzthaler Ache*, and leads along the right bank, past *Brunnau* and across the *Stuibenbach*, which here forms a pretty waterfall, to the hamlet of *Ebene* (on the opposite bank of the Aohe, the large village of *Sautens*), and to (3½ M.) **Oetz** (2690′; **Kasslwirth*, R. 60, D. 90 kr., pens. 2½ fl.; *Stern;* guides, Jos. Plattner, Jos. Griesser, and Peter Paul Jäger), a thriving village, visited as a summer-resort, amidst fields of maize, at the base of the *Acherkogl* (9875′).

Before reaching Oetz this road is joined by the carriage-road from *Roppen* (p. 255) viâ *Sautens* (5 M.; the best route for walkers entering the Oetzthal from Imst). — Walks from Oetz: to the *Schlössl* (20 min.); to the *Kohlstatt-Quelle* (¾ hr.); to *Schlatt* (¾ hr.); to *Pipurg* and on to the *Haderbach Fall* and the *Ritzlerbauer* (1 hr.). An easy path leads to the (¾ hr.) **Pipurger See** (3000′), on a plateau on the left bank of the Ache (restaurant and bathing). A round may be made viâ *Habichen* to the lake, passing the falls of the Ache, traversing lime-tree woods, and leading back to Oetz in about 3 hrs. — Another pleasant excursion may be made to the **Auer Klamm**, at the end of the *Ochsengarten-Thal* (p. 253), in which the *Stuibenbach* forms a series of cascades (club-paths). — The attractive ascent of the **Wetterkreuzkogl** (8440′) may be made in 4-5 hrs. (guide 4 fl.). Descent through the *Wörgel-Thal* to *Kühtai* (p. 253). — Route by *Kühtai* to *Sellrain* (guide, needless, 4 fl. 40 kr.), see p. 253.

At *Habichen* we cross the Ache and ascend the road winding along the *Gsteig*. Fine retrospect of the rich valley and the rugged slopes of the Tschirgant (p. 256). Near the first houses of (2¼ M.) **Tumpen** (3070′; **Achenkogl Inn*), a prettily situated village on the left bank, we return to the right bank.

Shady walks may be taken to the *Mühlbach Waterfall* (¼ hr.), the *Tumpen Lakes* (½ hr.), the *Habicher See* (½ hr.), the *Pipurger See* (1 hr.; see above), and other points.

Farther on we ascend gradually under the almost perpendicular *Engelswand* to (6 M.) **Umhausen** (3400′; **Krone*, good wine; *Gabl*, well spoken of).

Excursions (guide, *Matth. Schmid*). Pleasant walk to the (¾ hr.) **Stuiben Fall** (guide unnecessary). We ascend the right bank of the *Horlachbach* from the church, after ½ hr. cross the stream (fine larch-wood), ascend for ¼ hr. more, and arrive opposite the imposing cascade, which is precipitated from beneath a natural bridge of rock in two vast leaps, together 490′ in height. A marked path, constructed by the German Alpine Club, ascends on the left side of the waterfall, crosses the brook above it by the *Frischmann-Brücke*, and returns to (1 hr.) Umhausen. — Travellers proceeding to Längenfeld need not return to Umhausen, but may descend (marked path), at the bridge below the fall, to the left by the conduit

and through meadows and fields of flax to the carriage-road on the bank of the Ache. — Route across the *Gleiersch-Jöchl* to *St. Sigmund* or over the *Finsterthal-Scharte* to *Kühtai*, see p. 253 (guide 4 fl. 40 kr.).

In the *Fundus-Thal*, 3½ hrs. to the W. of Umhausen, above the small *Fundus-See* (6425′), is the *Frischmann-Hütte* (7220′), whence the ***Feiler** (10,105′), a splendid point of view, may be ascended in 2½ hrs. (marked path, guide from Umhausen 4, from Oetz 5 fl.).

We now enter the wild defile of *Maurach*, an old moraine with dreary slopes of clay and loose stones, and cross the Ache twice. After a short ascent between blocks of rock, scantily clothed with pines, the road enters a broad green plateau of the valley, in which lie the hamlets of *Au* and *Dorf*, and, farther on, *Längenfeld* and *Huben*. In the foreground rises the *Hauerkogl* (8180′); farther back the *Hallkogl*, *Perlerkogl*, and (left) *Gamskogl* (see below). By a chapel at the end of the Maurach a short-cut diverges to the left, which rejoins the road beyond Au.

6½ M. **Längenfeld** (3860′; *Unterwirth Gstrein* or *Hirsch*, good wine; *Oberwirth* or *Goldner Stern*) lies at the mouth of the *Sulzthal*, from which the rapid *Fischbach* issues. About ¼ M. from the Hirsch are the Längenfeld Sulphur Baths.

Excursions (guides, *Franz Gstrein*, *Sigm.* and *Valentin Gufler*, *Frz. Karlinger*, *Engelb.*, *Georg*, and *Oswald Schöpf*, *Gottfried Rimmel*, and *Jos. Kuprian* of Längenfeld, *Joh. Brugger*, *Quir. Gritsch*, *Joh. Kuprian*, and *Ferd. Schöpf* of Gries). The ***Sulzthal** is worthy of a visit. Good foot-paths ascend from Längenfeld on both banks of the deep ravine of the Fischbach and unite after about 1 hr. (good view of the Schrankogl from the bridge). The path finally becomes level and reaches the village of (½ hr.) **Gries** (4960′; accommodation at the 'Widum' or parsonage), with the church of the valley, finely situated at the foot of the Winnebach-spitze, beside which towers the Schrankogl. To the right is the Bockkogl. The *Gamskogl* (9235′), a fine point of view, is easily ascended from Gries in 4 hrs. by a marked path (guide 3 fl.). The *Breite Grieskogl* (10,805′; 5 hrs.; guide) and the *Winnebachspitze* (10,495′; 4½-5 hrs.; guide) are both more fatiguing. — About 20 min. above Gries we cross to the left bank and ascend along the Fischbach through wood to the (1¼ hr.) *Vordere Sulzthal-Alp* (6225′), on the right bank, occupied in spring and late-summer only. We then pass the (¾ hr.) *Hintere Sulzthal-Alp* or *Gries-Alp* (6535′) and traverse the deep gorge of the Fischbach to the (¼ hr.) **Amberger Hütte** (7035′), which commands a fine view of the *Grosse Sulzthal-Ferner* at the head of the valley. (A pond near the hut contains lukewarm sulphur-water.) The **Schrankogl** (11,480′; 4-4½ hrs. two guides, 9 fl. each, with descent to the Franz-Senn-Hütte in the Alpeiner-Thal 11 fl.) is ascended from this point (laborious and for experts only; magnificent view). The *Ruderhofspitze* (11,390′; 5 hrs., comp. p. 250) and the *Mutterberger Seespitze* (10,820′; 5 hrs.) may both be ascended from the Amberger Hütte, and are also toilsome. The *Hintere Daunkopf*, see below. — From the Sulzthal over the *Mutterberger-Joch* to the *Stubai-Thal* (guide 4 fl.), see p. 251; over the *Schwarzenberg-Joch* (club-path) or the *Brunnenkogl-Scharte*, see p. 249. — Over the **Daunjoch** (9975′) to the Dresden Hut, 6-7 hrs. with guide, interesting but fatiguing; over the *Sulzthal-Ferner* by a new club-path to the (4½-5 hrs.) summit of the pass between the **Hintere Daunkopf* (10,590′; easily ascended in ½ hr. from the pass, magnificent view) and the *Westliche Daunkogl* (10,840′); descending by the *Daunkogl-Ferner* to the (1½-2 hrs.) *Dresden Hut* (p. 251). — An attractive club-path (guide) leads over the *Rosskar* and *Älterkar* (9665′) to the *Kaisers-Alp* and to (6 hrs.) *Sölden*. — From Gries viâ *Winnebach* to *Sellrain* (guide 4 fl.), see p. 253.

From Längenfeld or Huben to the Pitzthal a somewhat laborious route crosses the **Hundsbacher** or **Breitlehner Jöchl** (8660′) to *Trenkwald*

(p. 268) 7 hrs.; guide 4 fl. 40 kr. (guides, Adalbert and Engelbert Schöpf). — From Huben over the *Loibis-Joch* to Piösmös, see p. 268.

At (2 M.) *Huben* (3915′; good quarters at the Curé's) the *Hohe Geige* (11,140′) appears on the right, beyond the Hallkogl. (Pedestrians may follow the field-path which diverges to the left 1-1¼ M. beyond Längenfeld, and, leaving Huben to the right, follows the right bank of the Ache to the second bridge beyond Huben, where it rejoins the road.) Above Huben the valley contracts. Beyond the (3½ M.) *Aschbach Inn* (4110′), at the *Brand*, we cross the Ache and ascend through wood; we then descend to the stream again, cross it twice, and reach (3½ M.) —

Sölden (4515′; **Grüner zum Alpenverein*, near the church; **Unterwirth Gstrein*; **Oberwirth Rimml*), a village charmingly situated on the slope to the right. To the S. rises the *Nöderkogl* (10,385′), separating the Gurgler-Thal from the Venter-Thal.

Excursions (guides, *Alois* and *Ehrenreich Falkner*, *Alois Fiegl*, *Kasp. Klotz*, *Franz Kneisl*, *Vincenz Schöpf*, *Zachäus*, *Wendelin*, and *Alois Gstrein*, *Vinc. Rimml*). To the *Edelweisswand* (2 hrs.; guide 1½ fl.), on which there is abundance of edelweiss. — The ascent of the **Brunnenkogl* (9515′; 4 hrs.; guide, 2 fl., not required by adepts) is interesting (stony at places). A marked path crosses the Oetzthaler Ache and the *Windach* (p. 252) and ascends steeply through wood to (1½ hr.) the *Falkner Inn* (6475′; well spoken of); thence over pastures, detritus, and rocks (path marked with red) to the (2 hrs.) *Brunnenkogl-Haus* (9000′) and the (25 min.) summit, which affords a fine panorama. — The *Grieskogl* (9550′; 4½ hrs.; guide 3 fl.) and the *Gaislachkogl* (10,010′; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 3 fl., with descent to Heiligkreuz 4 fl.) are also interesting points. — To the *Stubai-Thal* over the *Bildstöckl-Joch* (8 or 9 hrs. to the Dresdner Hütte, guide 6 fl.), from this side fatiguing, comp. p. 252 (to the *Fiegl Inn* 2 hrs.). — To the *Pitzthal* by the *Pilzthaler Jöchl*, as far as Mittelberg 7 hrs., see p. 269 (guide 4 fl. 40 kr.). — A pleasant excursion may also be made viâ the *Rettenbach-Alp* to the (3¼ hrs.) *Rettenbach Glacier* (p. 269).

Beyond Sölden the road becomes rougher. It soon crosses the brook and ascends through a grand rocky ravine of the Ache, called the *Kühtreien*. At the (3 M.) hamlet of **Zwieselstein** (4830′; *Unterwirth Prantl*, indifferent; *Traube*, moderate), at the foot of the Nöderkogl, the valley divides into the *Gurgler-Thal* (p. 266), which ascends to the left, and the *Venter-Thal* to the right.

Besides the cart-track through the valley, another path, about 1 hr. longer but commanding a series of fine views, leads from Sölden to Heiligkreuz viâ Gaislach (about 6560′). Over the *Gaislachkogl* (7-8 hrs. to Heiligkreuz), see above. — Ascent of the Nöderkogl (10,385′; 5-6 hrs.; guide 3 fl.; Alois Santer) from Zwieselstein rather fatiguing. Descent to (3-4 hrs.) *Gurgl* (p. 266) steep and toilsome.

The path into the **Venter-Thal** turns to the right, by a finger-post, before the first houses of Zwieselstein are reached, crosses the Ache, and follows a stony slope on the left bank of the Venter Ache to (2 hrs.) *Heilig-Kreuz* (5375′; accommodation at the Curé's), the white church of which rises conspicuously on a precipitous height. Down the valley we have a fine view of the Söldenkogl and Nebelkogl, with the Stubai glaciers (Schaufelkogl, Daunkogl, etc.). Above Heilig-Kreuz we cross the brook by the second bridge to the hamlet of *Winterstall* on the right bank, and soon return to the left bank,

1 : 180.000
Geograph. Meile
Kilometer
Rosstitzkpf
Löcherkgl.
Riffl-S.
Glockhaus
Hochjoch
Bergl-Ferner
Adamskgl.
Schwarze Seekpf.
Gantsk
Gebhardtsp.
Schwarze S.
Plazersp.
Plattenkpf.
Kaisersp.
Plangerosssp.
Roth Schragen
Rifflknarsp.
Glockthurm
Arzkgark
Krumgampensp.
Heinrichsiegelkpf.
Krumgampen-Ferner
Gr. Rödergl.
Wiesjackelsk.
Aussr. Schafb.
Vd. Karlsp.
Weissseesp.
Rockesp.
Langtauferer Th.
Langtauferer Ferner
Hochvernagelwand
Hochvernagel
Langtauferer Sp.
Bärenbartkg.
Weisskugel
Freibrunner
Danzewell
Rödenkpf.
Valvelsp.
Cabelzsp.
Pleresp.
Portlesp.
Saurnsp.
Stotz
Marchegg
Kaiser-Th.
Kaiser-Ferner
Taschach-Th.
Taschach-Ferner
Rosstitzkpf.
Riffl-S.
Grubengrat
Jägerhaus
Wurmthaler J.
Wurmthaler Kpf.
Rothschlierfgrat
Mittagl.
Eiskastensp.
Blickspitze
Vd. Ölgrubensp.
Brunnenkogl
Ht. Ölgrubensp.
Wonnek.
Hoch-Vernagtwand
Hoch-Vernagtsp.
Wonnet Sp.
Fluchtkgl.
Vd. Gustarsp.
Gr. Rauher-Kpf.
Im Sumpf
Kesselwände
Ht. Gustarsp.
Hinterei Sp.
Hochjoch Hosp.
Obernbg.
Imlimi Ass
Hauslabk.
Finailsp.
Grawand
Gr. Kadl
Korbeck
Kurzras
Gampen
Kofler Hofe
Ob. Vernagt
Schnalser Th.
Planail-Th.
Malcher-Th.
Hinter-Eisferner
Hochjoch-Ferner
Rofen-Th.
Rofen-Ferner
Geograph. Anstalt von

Österreich. Meile
English Miles
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

which we follow to (2 hrs.) **Vent** (6250′; *Tappeiner*, bed 70 kr.; good quarters at the Curé's), an Alpine hamlet at the foot of the *Thalleitspitze* (11,175′), which divides the valley into two branches. The route to the Hochjoch leads through the *Rofen-Thal* or W. arm, that to the Niederjoch through the *Nieder-Thal* or E. arm.

Excursions and Ascents. (Gnides: *Joh. Falkner*, *Alois* and *Quirin Fiegl*, *G. Praxmarer*, *Jos.* and *Joh. Scheiber*, and *Jos. Spechtenhauser*; the other Oetzthal guides are also usually to be found at Vent. Here and at Gurgl the guides will not start on Sundays till after mass. A single traveller usnally takes two guides for glacier-tours. One guide often suffices for two travellers, or two for three.) — Fine view from the *Feldkögele*, on the *Bühl* (6825′), ½ hr. to the N. An interesting excursion (guide, 2 fl., recommended to the less experienced) may be made to the W. by a well-made path over the steep mountain-pastures of *Stablein* to the (2½ hrs.) **Breslauer Hütte** (9345′), built and well fitted up by the Germau Alpine Club, in a magnificent situation at the foot of the *Oetzthaler Urkund* (ascent of the *Wildspitze*, see below). A similar but wider view is enjoyed from the **Wilde Mannle* (9855′; 3 hrs., viâ Stablein; gnide, unnecessary for experts, 2 fl. 20 kr.), the S. spur of the Wildspitze. Fine views may also be obtained from the *Mutboden* (8725′; 2½ hrs.; guide 2 fl. 20 kr.), a terrace of the *Muttkogl* (10,850′) on the W. side of the valley; from the *Langebene* (1½ hr.; guide 1 fl. 40 kr.); and from the *Mutteck* (7665′; 2 hrs.; guide 1 fl. 40 kr.), on the E. side, at the foot of the Ramolkogl; also from the **Hörnle* (8350′), a spur of the Thalleitspitze to the S. of Vent (2 hrs.; guide 1 fl. 40 kr.). — To the *Sanmoar Hut* (2¾ hrs.), see p. 263. — Viâ the Rofenhöfe to *Plattei* (8940′; guide 2 fl.), with a good survey of the *Grossvernagt Glacier*, 2 hrs.; the descent may be made through the *Vernagt-Thal* aud viâ *Rofenberg* to the Hochjoch Hospice (p. 264).

The ascent of the **Kreuzspitze** (11,335′; 5 hrs.; guide 4 fl.) is one of the finest and easiest (except in deep snow) of the longer excursions from Vent. From the (2¾ hrs.) *Sanmoar-Hütte* (p. 263) we ascend steep grassy slopes to the (1¼ hr.) *Pritzer Hütte* (9610′; no accommodation for the night), and thence over debris and rocks to the (1½ hr.) summit. Magnificent panorama of the Oetzthal Alps, with a distant view of the Zillerthaler Ferner, Tauern, Dolomites, Adamello, Ortler, Bernina, Silvretta, etc. — Descent to the *Hochjoch Hospice* (2 hrs.), first by the S.W. arête, then across the *Kreuz Glacier* (much crevassed, caution advisable; two guides necessary when the snow is in bad condition), lastly over stony slopes to the inn.

The **Grosse Ramolkogl** (11,650′; 5 hrs., guide 4, with descent to Gurgl 7 fl.), another magnificent point of view, is best ascended from the *Ramoljoch* (p. 267). The ascent from the W. side is more difficult: from the Ramol route we diverge to the left, after 2 hrs., into the *Rothe Kaarle*, whence we traverse slabs of rock and loose stones, and lastly mount the arête to the (3 hrs.) summit. View similar to that from the Kreuzspitze, but more open towards the E.

The **Wildspitze** (12,380′; 6½ hrs.; two guides, 7 fl. each), the highest peak of the Oetzthal Alps, presents no unusual difficulty to experts. From the (2½ hrs.) *Breslauer Hütte* (see above) a new path crosses the *Mitterkar-Ferner* to the *Mitterkar-Joch* (11,360′) and ascends by the uppermost ice-slopes of the *Taschach Glacier* from the W. side to the (3 hrs.) S. peak (12,364′), which is connected with the N. peak (16′ higher) by a narrow arête (where the overhanging masses of snow necessitate caution). The distant view is magnificent. Descent over the névé of the *Taschach Glacier*, the *Mittelberg-Joch* (10,400′), and the *Mittelberg Glacier* to the *Braunschweiger Hütte* (p. 268), or (more difficult) along the steep sides of the *Taschach Glacier* and across the lower part of it to the *Taschach-Hütte* (p. 268). To the *Gepatsch-Haus* (p. 271) direct, viâ the *Vernagt Glacier*, *Taschach-Joch* (p. 262), *Sechsegerten Glacier*, and *Oelgruben-Joch* (p. 269), a fine glacier excnrsion, advisable only when the snow is in good condition (7½ hrs. from the summit, 2 guides necessary, from Vent to Gepatsch 14 fl. each).

The *__Weisskugel__ (12,290′; fatigning), the second of the Oetzthal Alps, is ascended from the Hochjoch Hospice in 5½ hrs. (two guides at 10 fl., with descent to Kurzras 11 fl., to Matsch or Langtaufers 13 fl.). [Shorter ascent from the Karlsbader-Hütte, see p. 275.] The route first crosses the steep tongue of the *Hochjoch Glacier*, ronnds the *Obere Berg*, and crosses the *Hinlereis Glacier* (to the right the Hintereisspitzen, the Hochvernagelwand, and the Langtauferer-Spitze) to the (4½ hrs.) *Hinlereis-Joch* (11,370′), between the *Innere Quellspitze* (11,885′) and the Weisskugel. Thence to the right by the snowy arête (wire-rope) of the *Weisskugelkamm* to the (¾ hr.) summit. The *View is of snrpassing grandeur. Descent to (4-5 hrs.) *Kurzras* (p. 265), to the (3-3½ hrs.) *Karlsbader-Hütte* (p. 275), or to the (3½-4 hrs.) *Weisskugel-Hütte* (p. 273).

The **Similaun* (11,835′; two guides at 4 fl.), ascended in 4 hrs. from the Sanmoar Hut, see p. 264. The *Mutmalspitze* (11,520′; guide 5 fl.), in 4 hrs. from the Sanmoar Hut. The **Schalfkogl* (11,515′; 5½-6 hrs. from Vent; guide, 5 fl.; comp. pp. 263, 266); the *Fluchlkogl* (11,530′; 6-7 hrs.; guide 5 fl.; comp. p. 263); the *Hochvernagtspitze* (11,585′; 7 hrs., viâ the Grossvernagt Glacier; guide 5 fl.); the *Hintere Brochkogl* (11,930′; 2½-3 hrs. from the Breslauer-Hütte; guide 5 fl.); and the *Finailspitze* (11,530′; 4 hrs. from the Hochjoch Hospice; guide 6 fl.) are also fine points. More difficult is the *Hinlere Schwärze* (11,920′; 5 hrs. from the Sanmoar Hnt, by the Marzell-Ferner; two gnides at 6½ fl.).

From Vent over the **Ramoljoch* to (7-8 hrs.) *Gurgl*, see p. 267 (gnide 4 fl. 40 kr.).

Over the Taufkar-Joch to Mittelberg in the Pitzthal, 8-9 hrs. (two guides at 8 fl.), a rather fatiguing route, bnt free from danger and very grand. We follow the path towards the Breslauer Hütte (p. 261) for 1 hr. Then to the right, past the *Wilde Mannle* and over fragments of rock and glacier-deposits, to the (2½ hrs.) *Taufkar Glacier*, which we cross; lastly a steeper ascent to the left to the (1 hr.) snmmit of the *__Taufkar-Joch__ (10,530′), between the *Taufkarkogl* (11,030′) on the left and the *Weisse Kogl* (11,195′) on the right (both of which may be ascended from the pass without difficulty). Admirable view of the E. Oetzthal Mts. (Ramolkogl, Firmisanspitze, Schalfkogl, Hintere Schwärze, Thalleitspitze; immediately to the left the imposing Wildspitze). We descend across the extensive snow-fields at the head of the large **Millelberg Glacier* (on the left the *Hochwände* and *Rechle Fernerkogl*), then skirt the *Linke Fernerkogl* and traverse the crevassed lower part of the glacier. Above the ice-fall we cross it to the right to the *Karles Glacier* (observing on the right the *Hangende Ferner*, with its fantastic ice-formations), and reach the (2½ hrs.) *Braunschweiger-Hütte*, on the *Karlesköpfe* (9050′; Inn in summer), affording the finest *View of the huge Mittelberg Glacier and its imposing ice-fall. To the W. are the snow-clad mountains separating the Pitzthal from the Kaunser-Thal, and the green Riffisee at the base of the Verpailspitze; far below lies the Pitzthal. We descend to the right by a new and steep path skirting the ice-fall, over rock, debris, and steep stony slopes; nearer the valley it crosses the lofty moraine, traverses the flat tongue of the glacier, and leads along the bank of the Pitzbach (crossing to the left 5 min. before reaching the inn) to (2 hrs.) *Mittelberg* (p. 268). — This tour may be very pleasantly prolonged by crossing the *Oelgruben-Joch* to the *Gepatsch-Haus* (p. 270), and thence over the *Weisssee-Joch* to *Langlaufers* (comp. p. 271).

To the Pitzthal over the *Grossvernagl Glacier* and the __Sexten-Joch__ (10,635′; 9 hrs. to the Taschach Hnt; two gnides at 7 fl.), a fatiguing route. The pass lies between the *Hochvernaglspitze* (11,585′; ascent from the pass, see above) and the *Hochvernagtwand* (11,245′). The descent may be made to the *Sechsegerten-Ferner*, whence we may ascend to the left to the *Oelgruben-Joch* and the *Gepatsch-Haus* (pp. 269, 270), or descend to the right to the *Taschach-Hülle* (p. 268). — The __Taschach-Joch__ (10,660′; 9 hrs. to the Taschach Hut; two gnides at 7 fl.), between the *Hochvernagtwand* and the *Petersenspitzen* (11,525′), is difficult but very fine. — An attractive but toilsome route leads over the __Seiter-Jöchl__ (10,030′; to Mittelberg 8 hrs.; two guides at 7 fl.), between the *Innere* and the *Aeussere Schwarze Schneide*,

to the *Rettenbach-Ferner*, and thence over the **Rettenbach-Joch** (9835′) to the *Karles-Ferner* and the *Braunschweiger-Hütte*. — The **Tiefenbach-Joch** (10,640′; 7-8 hrs. to Mittelberg; guide 7 fl.), between the *Innere Schwarze Schneide* and the *Tiefenbachkogl*, is fatiguing.

To the Kaunser-Thal over the **Gepatsch-Joch** (10,640′; 10 hrs. to the Gepatsch-Haus; two guides at 8½ fl.), a difficult route; better over the Kesselwand-Joch (9-10 hrs.; two guides at 8½ fl.). From the Hochjoch Hospice we cross the *Hintereis-Ferner* to the *Hintereis-Wände;* then, skirting the grand ice-fall of the *Kesselwand-Ferner*, ascend steep grassy and stony slopes to the flat upper part of the glacier, and thus reach the (3 hrs.) **Kesselwand-Joch** (10,665′), between the *Vordere Hintereisspitze* (11,290′) and the *Kesselwände* (11,245′), where we obtain a survey of the huge *Gepatsch-Ferner*. The direct descent over the 'Sumpf', or fissured surface of the glacier, is hazardous; we therefore make a circuit to the left, in the direction of the *Weisssee-Spitze*, and then turn to the right, skirting the *Grosse Rauhe Kopf* to the (2-2½ hrs.) *Rauhenkopf-Hütte* (8960′); from here to the (2 hrs.) *Gepatsch-Haus*, see p. 271. — Another route leads from Vent viâ *Plattei*, *Hintergrasl*, and the *Guslar-Ferner* to the **Guslar-Joch** (10,910′), between the *Kesselwandspitze* (11,190′) and the *Fluchtkogl* (11,530′; ascended from the Joch in ¾ hr.; *View), and then across the *Kesselwand-Ferner* to the *Kesselwand-Joch* (see above). — A good path leads also from the *Breslauer Hütte* (p. 261) to Plattei and the Vernagt-Ferner, commanding magnificent views of glacier-scenery (guide to the Hochjoch-Hospice 3 fl.).

To Langtaufers over the **Langtauferer Joch** (10,390′), difficult (to Hinterkirch 9-10 hrs.; two guides at 9 fl.). From the (2½ hrs.) Hochjoch Hospice we cross the *Hintereis Ferner* and the *Langtauferer-Joch-Ferner* to the (3 hrs.) pass, which lies between the *Vernagelwand* (11,025′) and the *Langtauferer Spitze* (11,630′). Descent over the *Langtauferer Ferner* to the *Weisskugel-Hütte* and to (3 hrs.) *Hinterkirch* (p. 273).

To the Matscher-Thal over the **Oberetten-Joch** (10,710′), the shortest passage from the Oetzthal to the upper Vintschgau, a comparatively easy route (from the Hochjoch Hospice to the Karlsbader Hütte 6 hrs.; two guides at 8 fl.). The route diverges to the right from that to Kurzras beyond the Hochjoch (p. 264), follows a club-path along the *Teufelseck* (7305′) to the *Steinschlag-Ferner*, which it crosses to the Joch (p. 275), and descends across the *Oberetten-Ferner* to the *Karlsbader Hütte* (p. 275). — Over the **Hintereis-Joch** (11,370′; the highest pass of the Oetzthal), a fatiguing but grand expedition (from the Hochjoch Hospice to the Karlsbader Hütte 7 hrs.; two guides at 8½ fl.); comp. *Weisskugel* (p. 262). — To Kurzras over the **Steinschlag-Joch** (10,675′), 6 hrs. from the Hochjoch Hospice (two guides at 6½ fl.), a fine glacier-route. We cross the *Hintereis-Ferner* to the Joch, to the E. of the Innere Quellspitze; then a very steep descent to the *Steinschlag-Ferner* and to Kurzras (p. 265).

The Route over the Niederjoch (to Unser-Frau 7 hrs.; guide 5 fl. 40 kr.; early start necessary, to secure firm snow on the glacier) crosses the *Niederthaler Ache* and ascends its left bank, passing the *Ochsen-Hütte* (7000′), to the (½ hr.) *Schäfer-Hütte* or *Klotz-Hütte* (7370′). It then mounts more steeply, above the tongue of the *Marzell-Ferner*, to the (1 hr.) **Sanmoar-Hütte** (8280′; Inn, 20 beds at 1 fl.), splendidly situated opposite the great *Schalf-Ferner* and the *Mutmal-Ferner*, which unite with the Marzell-Ferner below, encircled by the *Marzellspitzen*, *Mutmalspitze*, *Schalfkogl*, and *Diemkogl*.

The Sanmoar Hut is the starting-point for the *Kreuzspitze*, the *Mutmalspitze*, the *Similaun*, the *Hintere Schwärze*, and the **Schalfkogl** (11,515′). The route to the last (comp. p. 266; guide from Vent 5, to Gurgl 7½ fl.) ascends the Schalf-Ferner to the (3 hrs.) *Schalfkogl-Joch*, between the Schalfkogl and the *Kleckleitenspitze* (11,330′), and then mounts by the narrow arête to the (1 hr.) summit. A shorter but steeper ascent is over the *Diem-Scharte* (10,830′) between the *Hintere Diemkogl* (11,160′) and the Schalfkogl (the ascent from Vent over the Diem-Ferner, also crosses the Diem-Scharte).

We now cross the *Niederjoch Ferner* to the (1¾-2 hrs.) **Niederjoch** (9990′), between the *Finailspitze* and the *Similaun*, with a view of the Ortler chain. We then descend by a narrow path, over steep rocky slopes, into the *Tisen-Thal*, to the *Tisener Hof* (good wine), and reach *Ober-Vernagt* and (2½ hrs.) *Unser-Frau* (p. 265).

The *Similaun (11,835′; guide 4 fl., or with descent to Unser Frau 7 fl.) may be ascended from the Niederjoch in 2½ hrs. (steep at places). The best route ascends the snowy slopes to the left before the Niederjoch is reached. The grand view extends E. to the Gross-Glockner, S. to the vicinity of Verona, W. to the Bernese Alps. — Other passes from the Sanmoar Hut to the Schnalser-Thal (all toilsome and fit for proficients only) are the *Similaun-Joch* (11,130′), between the Similaun and the W. Marzellspitze; the *Rossberg-Joch* (11,155′), to the E. of the Hintere Schwärze; and the *Fanat-Joch* (11,125′), between the Fanatspitze and the Karlesspitze.

Most travellers prefer the easier route from Vent across the Hochjoch (to Unser Frau 8 hrs.; guide 6 fl. 70 kr., to Kurzras 5 fl. 50 kr.; mules, see p. 257). From Vent we traverse pastures to the (½ hr.) *Rofenhöfe* (6605′), where Frederick with the Empty Pockets (p. 178) found an asylum with the families of Klotz and Gstrein. When this prince re-established his authority, he exempted the hamlet from taxation, a privilege which it enjoyed down to 1849. Above the Rofenhöfe (5 min.) the path crosses the Ache and ascends slowly on the right bank, passing (¼ hr.) a memorial-stone to Cyprian Granbichler, a guide who lost his life here in 1868. Just beyond this, on the left, is the pretty fall of the *Eisfernerbach*. In ½ hr. more we reach the moraine of the *Gross-Vernagt-Ferner*, which we cross in ¼ hr. A small part only of the glacier is seen high up on the opposite side.

The **Gross-Vernagt Glacier**, which has receded greatly of late, has frequently advanced rapidly (as in 1677, 1680, and 1770) so as to fill the whole valley and dam up the discharge of the Hintereis and Hochjoch glaciers. A lake called the *Rofensee* was thus formed, the overflow of which caused great devastation on several occasions. The last disaster of the kind occurred in 1845, when the ice in the valley was no less than 650′ in thickness. At the upper Rofenhof a small borer is still shown which was sent from Vienna in 1772 to tap the glacier!

An ascent of 1 hr. more (with view of the Wildspitze and the Weisskugel) brings us to the **Hochjoch-Hospiz** (8030′; bed 1 fl.), situated on the brink of the *Hochjoch Glacier*. To the right are the *Hintereis* and *Kesselwand Glaciers*, with large moraines.

Ascent of the *Kreuzspitze* (3 hrs.), see p. 261 (better from the Sanmoar-Hütte); *Finailspitze*, see p. 262; *Weisskugel*, see p. 262; *Kesselwand-Joch*, see p. 263; *Langtauferer Joch*, *Hintereis-Joch*, *Steinschlag-Joch*, *Oberetten-Joch* see p. 263. Over the *Finail-Joch* (10,255′) to Unser-Frau, 5 hrs., laborious, but interesting.

Beyond the hospice we cross the moraine for ¼ hr. and reach the glacier, which is traversed without difficulty in 1½ hr. from E. to W. The **Hochjoch** (9465′) lies near its S. end. Retrospect of the Wildspitze; to the E. the Kreuzspitze and Finailspitze; to the S.W. the Schnalser-Thal with the Salurnspitze, Schwemser, and (left) part of the Ortler chain; N.E., the Stubai glaciers.

We reach the end of the glacier in 20 min. more and descend

on the right side of the *Oberberg-Thal* by a good bridle-path, which winds down to (1½ hr.) **Kurzras** (6590′; rustic **Inn* at the *Kurzenhof*, with horses for hire), the highest cluster of houses in the **Schnalser-Thal,** splendidly situated. Those who make the Hochjoch tour in the reverse direction should spend the night here.

Excursions (guides, *Joh. Garber*, *Ant.* and *Wend. Nischler*, *Johann* and *Seraphin Gurschler*). Over the *Langgrub-Joch* (9990′) or the *Bildstöckl-Joch* (10,225′) to the *Matscher-Thal* (to the *Karlsbader Hütte* 6 hrs.), fatiguing, see p. 275 (guide 5 fl. 40 kr.). — From Kurzras an easy route (7½ hrs.; bridle-path, marked; guide 5 fl., unnecessary in midsummer; horse to the pass 2 fl. 40 kr.) leads to the S. over the **Taschel-Joch** (9080′), affording a fine view, and then descends, passing the *Kortscher-See* (8270′; chalets), into the *Schlandernaun-Thal* and to *Schlanders* (p. 276; shortest way from the Oetzthal to the Martell-Thal). — The **Weisskugel** (12,290′) may be ascended from Kurzras in 6-7 hrs. (guide 10 fl. 80 kr.), viâ the *Steinschlag-Joch* and the *Hintereis-Joch;* very fatiguing (better from the Matscher-Thal; comp. pp. 262, 275).

A path leads from Kurzras on the left bank of the *Schnalser Bach*, through meadows and larch-wood, affording a fine retrospect of the Weisskugel, to (1½ hr.) *Ober-Vernagt* (5330′), where it unites with the Niederjoch route (on the left the Finailspitze and Similaun, on the right the Salurnspitze), and thence to (½ hr.) **Unser Frau** (4910′; **Mitterwirth zum Adler; Kreuz*).

The *Lefetzberg (7490′), easily ascended past the waterfall of the *Mastaunbach* in 2 hrs. (guide not indispensable), affords an admirable survey of the entire Oetzthal range from the S. Immediately opposite is the Graf Glacier, commanded by the Similaun.

The valley contracts. After 1 hr. the path crosses to the right bank of the brook, and ascends to (¼ hr.) **Karthaus** (4355′; *Weisses Kreuz*, *Rose*, both moderate, unpretending), an old monastery. To the E., far below, is the mouth of the *Pfossen-Thal.* The church of *Katharinaberg* (4070′) is seen on a steep rock on the opposite bank.

A bridle-path leads through the deep **Pfossen-Thal**, passing the chalets of *Vorderkaser*, *Mitterkaser*, and *Rableit*, to the (3 hrs.) *Eishof* (6810′; accommodation), the highest farm in Tyrol, at the foot of the *Falschungspitze* (across the *Gurgler Eisjoch* to *Gurgl*, see p. 267). An arduous pass (guide 5 fl.) leads hence over the **Eisjöchl am Bild** (*Grubjoch;* 9475′), between the *Hohe Wilde* (11,405′) and the *Hohe Weisse* (10,770′), and descends steeply over ice and rocks to *Lazins* and (5 hrs.) *Plan* (p. 278), in the *Pfelders-Thal.*

From Karthaus we follow the club-path along the slope, passing the church and traversing a larch-wood, with a view of Katharinaberg, and then descend to (1 hr.) **Neu-Rateis** (3085′; *Flora's Inn*), where the new road begins (Stellwagen to Naturns at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. in 1½ hr., fare 1½ fl.; one-horse carr. 3½ fl.; driving unpleasant for the nervous). It crosses the stream below (1 M.) *Alt-Rateis* (2645′; Inn) and leads through the wild and picturesque defile, where it is frequently hewn in the rock or supported by embankments of masonry, to the (3½ M.) Viutschgau post-road (p. 277), reaching it 1¼ M. from **Naturns** (1860′; **Post*). Thence to (9½ M.) *Meran* diligence twice daily and Stellwagen twice daily in 1½ hr.; one-horse carriage 4½, two-horse 6½-7½ fl.

The **Gurgler-Thal**, beginning at *Zwieselstein* (p. 260), is the S. ramification of the Oetzthal. Crossing the *Gurgler Ache* at Zwieselstein, the path ascends abruptly on the left bank, leaving the church to the right, and (1 hr.) above the mouth of the *Timmlbach* (p. 278) returns to the right bank. We again cross the stream twice, pass the chalets of *Pillberg* and *Königsrain* or *Unter-Gurgl*, and reach (2 hrs.) **Ober-Gurgl** (6265′; **M. Scheiber's Inn*, 24 beds; quarters also at the Curé's), the loftiest village in Tyrol, situated in the midst of imposing scenery (to the S. the Gurgler Ferner, Falschungspitze, Firmisanschneide, etc.).

Excursions (guides, *Siegfr. Gstrein*, *Joh. Grüner*, *Joh.*, *Jos.*, *Ant.*, and *Alois Klotz*, *Mich. Raffl*, *Vinc. Santer*, *Josef*, *Martin*, *Rupert*, and *Valentin Scheiber*).

To the Gurgler Ferner, 2½ hrs., interesting (guide, advisable, 1 fl. 80 kr.; to the Steinerne Tisch 3 fl.). The **Gurgler** or **Grosse Oetzthaler Ferner**, until lately formed a barrier across the mouth of the *Langthal* and dammed up the discharge of the Langthal Glacier. A lake 1650 yds. long and 660 yds. broad was thus formed, the *Langthaler Eissee*, which, like the Rofensee (p. 264), formerly caused disastrous inundations. Owing to the glacier having retired, the lake has now disappeared. The path (guide advisable) ascends from Gurgl to the left, crossing the torrents issuing from the *Geissberg-Ferner* and *Rothmoos-Ferner*, to the *Grosse Gurgler Alpe* (7400′; occupied by cattle from Schnals), and then, rounding the *Langthaler Eck*, high above the tongue of the Gurgler Ferner, enters the Langthal. A small part only of the Gurgler Ferner (3580 acres in extent) is seen from this point; a better view is obtained by descending to the end of the glacier and ascending its E. side (guide necessary, 3 fl.) to the (1½-2 hrs.) *Steinerne Tisch* (9460′). A good survey of the Gurgler Glacier and the Eissee is obtained from the Ramol route (see below).

A walk to the **Geissberg-Ferner** is recommended (3½-4 hrs. there and back; guide 1 fl. 80 kr.). Beyond the bridge over the Geissbach (see above) we ascend to the left to the glacier (7750′), which may be safely explored from the N. lateral moraine (garnets are found here). Grand surroundings (Granatenkogl, Säberspitze, Kirchenkogl, etc.; in the opposite direction the ridge separating Gurgl from Vent).

The **Hohe Mutt** (8735′; 2 hrs.; guide 1 fl. 80 kr.), which rises between the Geissberg-Thal and the Rothmoos-Thal, affords an excellent survey of these valleys with their glaciers. Beyond the bridge over the Geissbach the path ascends the grassy slope to the right. — The **Hangerer** (9900′; 4 hrs., viâ the Gurgler Alpe; guide 3 fl.), rising more to the S., between the Rothmoos-Thal and the Langthal, commauds a very much more extensive prospect.

The ascent of the **Schalfkogl** (11,515′; 6-6½ hrs.; two guides, 7½ fl. each), with the descent to Vent (10-11 hrs.), is recommended to good walkers. From the (3½ hrs.) Ramolhans (see p. 267) we diverge to the left and ascend over grass and rocks, and then over snow, passing the *Firmisanspitze* (11,485′), and thus reach (2½-3 hrs.) the summit from the N. side. Admirable survey of the Oetzthal Alps. Descent over the *Schalfkogl-Joch* and across the *Schalf-Ferner* to the (3½ hrs.) *Sanmoar-Hütte* (comp. p. 263); or viâ the *Diem-Scharte* and the *Diem-Ferner* to (4½ hrs.) Vent.

The *Hohe Wilde* (11,405′; 8-9 hrs.; two guides at 8 fl.); the *Karlesspitze* (11,390′; 7-8 hrs., two guides at 6½ fl.); the *Hohe First* (11,190′; 7-8 hrs.; two guides at 5½ fl.), the *Säberspitze* (10,850′; 5-6 hrs., guide 5½ fl.), and the *Liebener Spitze* (14,160′; 5-6 hrs.; gnide 5½ fl.) are all laborious and fit for adepts only.

*Over the Ramōl-Joch to Vent, a magnificent route, free from difficulty but somewhat fatiguing in deep snow (7-8 hrs.; guide 4 fl. 40 kr., or including the Ramolkogl 7 fl.; mule to the Ramolhaus 5 fl.). Crossing the Ache about 10 min. above the 'Widum', or parsonage, we ascend by a

tolerable path (best for riding in the early morning) on the left side of the valley, enjoying an admirable view of the Gurgler and Langthaler Glaciers and of the former bed of the Eissee (p. 266). We then mount more rapidly over rock and debris to the (3½ hrs.) *Ramolhaus* on the *Köpfle* (9850'; *Inn, kept by M. Scheiber, rnstic), and again for a short way over loose stones to the *Ramol Glacier*, which we ascend without difficulty to the (¾ hr.) *Ramol-Joch (10,480'), a sharp ridge strewn with rocky debris, between the *Kleine Ramolkogl* (10,935') on the right and the *Hintere Spiegelkogl* (11,255') on the left. Beautiful view towards the E., embracing the vast expanse of névé at the head of the Gurgler and Langthaler glaciers, over which tower the Hohe Wilde, Falschnngspitze, and other peaks, while the Gross-Glockner is said to be visible in the distance; to the W. is the majestic Wildspitze (from the Ramoljoch to the Ramolkogl, see below). We descend over the *Spiegel Glacier* and the moraine on its right side, and then by a better path over grassy slopes high up on the right side of the *Nieder-Thal*. Fine view, to the left, of the Niederjoch glacier, as far as the Niederjoch, to the right of the dazzling Similaun; more to the right is the Kreuzspitze, and facing ns is the Thalleitspitze. The path then descends in zigzags to the *Ramol-Alp*, and through pinewood, finally crossing the Venter Ache, to (3 hrs.) *Vent* (p. 261). — The ascent of the *Grosse Ramolkogl (11,650') may be made by a new path from the Ramoljoch by the *Kleine Ramolkogl* in 1½ hr. The view is magnificent (comp. p. 261). A steep and fatigning descent may be made by the W. arête into the *Rothe Kaarle*, and by the Ramol-path (see above) to (3½ hrs.) Vent. The direct ronte from the Ramoljoch through the *Diemlhal* to the *Sanmoar-Hütle* is not recommended (guide from Gurgl 6 fl.).

To THE PASSEIR over the **Timml-Joch** (8230'), 5½-6 hrs. from Gurgl or Zwieselstein to *Schönau*, see p. 278 (guide 4 fl.; from Schönau over the *Schneeberg* to *Sterzing*, see p. 244). — Over the **Königs-Joch** (about 9190'), to the N. of the *Königskogl* (9930'), to the *Säberlhal* and *Schönau* (6-7 hrs.; gnide 4 fl.), fatiguing. — Over the **Rothmoos-Joch** (9955') to (7½ hrs.) *Plan* in the *Pfelders-Thal* (p. 278), laborious (guide 5 fl.). — A fine but toilsome route leads over the **Langthaler Joch** (ca. 10,170') to *Lazins* in the *Pfelders-Thal* (7½ hrs.; two guides at 5½ fl. each). From the (2½ hrs.) *Langthaler Eck* (p. 266) we cross the *Langthaler Glacier* to the (3½ hrs.) pass, between the *Langthalerjoch-Spitze* (10,350') and the *Hohe Wilde* (11,405'), whence the descent to (2 hrs.) *Lazins* (5880'), at the head of the *Pfelders-Thal*, is very steep. From Lazins we may either descend the valley to (½ hr.) *Plan* (Inn) and (2½ hrs.) *Moos* in the *Passeier-Thal* (p. 278); or ascend (with guide) to the right through the *Lazinser-Thal* to (3 hrs.) the *Spronser-Joch* (8790') and past the *Spronser Lakes* (p. 302) to *Dorf Tirol* and (6 hrs.) *Meran* (p. 296).

To THE SCHNALSER-THAL over the **Gurgler Eisjoch** (10,290'), a difficult route, to Karthaus 10-11 hrs. (two guides at 6½ fl.). The route crosses the whole of the *Gurgler* or *Grosse Oelzlhaler Glacier* (p. 266) to the (6 hrs.) pass, between the *Falschungspitze* (11,000') on the W. and the *Hohe Wilde* (11,405') on the E. View limited. Descent, very steep and disagreeable, to (2½ hrs.) *Eishof* (6810') in the *Pfossen-Thal*, and thence down the valley to (2 hrs.) *Karthaus* (p. 265).

48. The Pitzthal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 238, 260.

A visit to the **Pitzthal**, a valley running parallel to the Oetzthal on the W., is recommended not only to mountaineers, who will find many attractions here, but also to less ambitious travellers who desire to obtain a glimpse at the Oetzthal glacier-region. A cart-track (road in progress) leads as far as *Mittelberg*, about 30 M. from Imst (horses or mules may be hired at Imst, Wenns, and St. Leonhard); but travellers will avoid the necessity of accomplishing this long distance in one day, if they arrange so as to spend a night at Wenns or St. Leonhard.

Stat. *Imst* (2310′), on the right bank of the Inn, 2¼ M. to the S. of the village, see p. 255. A cart-track ascends to the left from the station to (1½ M.) *Arzl* (2895′; Inn), picturesquely situated on a terrace at the foot of the *Burgstall* (3440′). To the left runs the *Pitzbach* in its deep ravine. We now ascend the smiling valley, enlivened by numerous farms, past (2¼ M.) the little *Bad Steinhof* (Inn; fine view from the garden), which lies ¼ M. to the right of the road, to (1½ M.) **Wenns** (3195′; *Zum Ochsen*, well spoken of; **Post*; *Kuprian*, unpretending), a prettily-situated village.

Over the Piller-Joch to the Innthal, 4 hrs., an easy route. Good path viâ the village of *Piller* (4425′; Hirsch, clean) to the (1 hr.) Pillerhöhe on the *Gache Blick* (5110′), the top of the pass, on the brink of the deep Innthal. Descent by *Fliess* to the (1½ hr.) *Altenzoll* (p. 270). — The **Venetberg** (8245′), from which there is a grand view, may be easily ascended from Piller in 3½ hrs. with guide (comp. p. 257). Guides, Jos. Gastl and Tob. Kuprian of Arzl.

The road now descends to the left, crosses the Pillerbach, and ascends the narrow valley of the Pitzbach (passing *Jerzens*, on the left, above) to the (3½ M.) Inn *Auf der Schön* (to the right the *Stuibenbach* forms a picturesque fall). It again crosses the brook several times and leads past the hamlets of *Ritzenried*, *Wiesen* (Inn), *Zaunhof*, and *Scheibrand* to (7½ M.) **St. Leonhard** (4580′; *Sonne* or *Lisele*; *Alte Post*, at *Piösmös*, ¾ M. farther on). On the right is the fall of the *Fitscherbach*, descending from the *Rofelewand*; to the left (S.E.) rise the *Hohe Geige* (11,140′) and the *Puikogl* (10,960′).

Excursions (guides, *Alois Rauch*, *Alois Neururer*, and *Alois Gstrein*). The **Rofelewand** (10,670′; 5-6 hrs., with guide; difficult), ascended viâ the *Arzler-Alp* and the *Todtenkar-Ferner*, commands a striking view. — Over the Loibis-Joch to Huben 6-7 hrs. (guide 4 fl. 40 kr.), repaying, and shorter than the Breitlehner Jöchl (p. 259), but for proficients only. From Piösmös the path ascends the steep terraces of the E. slope of the valley, and then traverses snow to the **Loibis-Joch** (about 9840′), to the S. of the *Reiserkogl* (10,140′). Steep descent to the *Breitlehn-Alp* and to *Huben* (p. 260). — Over the *Niederjoch* or the *Wallfahrt-Jöchl* to the *Kaunser-Thal*, see p. 270.

Passing the fall of the *Leklebach* (on the right) and the hamlets of (3 M.) *Neurur* (4775′) and (¾ M.) *Trenkwald*, we next reach (3 M.) *Plangeross* (5300′; Inn) and (3 M.) **Mittelberg** (5690′; *Kirschner's Inn*), the last village, beautifully situated within view of the imposing **Mittelberg Glacier* (p. 262). A visit to the glacier is interesting (to the end of it, ¾ hr.).

Excursions from Mittelberg (guides, *Joh. Jos. Ennemoser*, *Alois & Domin. Schöpf*, *Alois*, *Franz*, & *Jos. Dobler*, *Engelbert*, *Franz*, *Jos.*, & *Alois Kirschner*, *Jos. Santeler*, *Hieron.* & *Josef Eiter*). — A new club-path (guide not indispensable for adepts) leads to (3 hrs.) the **Braunschweiger Hütte** on the *Karlesköpfe* (9050′; Inn in summer), which commands a splendid view of the Mittelberg Glacier, the Wildspitze, etc. For the ascents and tours made from this hut, see p. 269. — To the ***Taschach-Hütte** (3 hrs.; guide 3 fl.; a most interesting excursion when combined with a visit to the Riffelsee, see p. 269). The route leads to the S.W. from Mittelberg, on the right side of the *Taschach-Thal*, to the (1¾ hr.) end of the *Taschach Glacier*, and traverses the arched tongue to the left lateral moraine (caution necessary, as deep crevasses are sometimes encountered). The path then ascends grassy slopes to the (1¼ hr.) *Taschach-Hütte* (7980′), a club-hut

of the German Alpine Club on a spur of the *Pitzthaler Urkund*, affording a fine view of the *Taschach Glacier*, with its imposing ice-falls and its environment of glistening snow-peaks (on the left the *Hintere Brochkogl*, 11,930'); on the W. is the *Sechsegerten Glacier* (see below). — To the **Rifflsee** (7320'; 2 hrs.; guide $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), attractive. The path ascends abruptly from the *Taschach-Alp*. The height to the E. of the lake (*Am Mutten*, 7675') affords a fine survey of the Mittelberg and Taschach glaciers, and of the Hohe Geige, Puikogl, and other peaks. We may descend into the upper Taschach-Thal (fine views of the Taschach and Sechsegerten glaciers), reach the path to the Taschach-Hütte (see above) near the end of the glacier, and return by it to Mittelberg. — The **Mittagskogl** (10,375'; $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 4 fl.), ascended by a club-path viâ the *Griesen*, affords a fine survey of the three glaciers.

The ascent of the **Wildspitze** (12,380') from the (3 hrs.) *Braunschweiger Hütte* (p. 268) by the *Mittelberg-Ferner*, the *Mittelberg-Joch* and the névé of the Taschach Glacier takes 4-5 hrs. (two guides at 8 fl., to Vent 10 fl.), and is very laborious (for adepts only). Descent to the Breslauer Hütte, see p. 261. — The **Karleskogl** or *Rettenbachfernerkogl* (10,190'), ascended from the Braunschweiger Hütte in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr., with guide, is not difficult, and gives the best survey of the Mittelberg Glacier. — The **Hintere Brunnenkogl** (11,255'), from the Braunschweiger-Hütte over the *Mittelberg Glacier* in 3 hrs. (guide $5\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), fatiguing. — The **Blickspitze** (11,150'), from the Taschach-Hütte over the *Mittlere Eiskasten Glacier* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide 6 fl.), not difficult, and well worth the ascent. — The **Puikogl** (10,970'), from Mittelberg through the *Wasserthal* in 5 hrs. (guide $5\frac{1}{2}$ fl.), is not very difficult. — The **Hohe Geige** (11,140'), from Plangeros in 5-6 hrs. (guide 5 fl.), rather difficult; as is the **Verpeilspitze** (11,245'), from Plangeros by the *Plangeros Glacier* in 6 hrs. ($5\frac{1}{2}$ fl.); a fatiguing descent may be made by the *Madatsch-Joch* (see below) into the Kaunser-Thal.

PASSES. To SÖLDEN over the **Pitzthaler Jöchl** (9830'), 7 hrs. (guide 5 fl.). The club-path ascends from the Braunschweiger-Hütte (p. 268) through the *Silbergrubenkar*, over steep slopes of grass, debris, and rock, to the pass, at the upper (S.) end of the *Polles-Ferner*. Descent to the right over the *Rettenbach Glacier* (caution necessary) and through the *Rettenbach-Thal* to Sölden (p. 260), or to the left over the Polles-Ferner and through the *Polles-Thal* by a new club-path to *Huben* (p. 260). — To VENT over the **Taufkar-Joch* (comp. p. 250; 8-9 hrs.; two guides at 8 fl.), a much finer route. The night may be spent in the Braunschweiger-Hütte (p. 268). — The *Rettenbach-Joch (Seiterjöchl)*, *Tiefenbach-Joch*, *Sexten-Joch*, and *Taschach-Joch*, see p. 262 (the last two grand but trying). — The *Hundsbacher* or *Breitlehner Jöchl* (8660'; 6-7 hrs. from Trenkwald to Huben), see p. 260.

TO THE KAUNSER-THAL OVER THE OELGRUBEN-JOCH, $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., a fine route, and not difficult (guide 7 fl., incl. the Hintere Oelgrubenspitze 8 fl.). To the (3 hrs.) *Taschach-Hütte*, see above. We descend on the W. side of the hill to the left to the *Sechsegerten Glacier*, which we ascend without difficulty (enjoying, farther up, a fine retrospect of the Wildspitze and the lofty crest of névé stretching from it towards the W.) to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) **Oelgruben-Joch** (9885'), a flat snow-saddle between the *Vordere* (r.) and the *Hintere* or *Innere Oelgrubenspitze* [the latter (11,710') easily ascended from the Joch in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; superb view]. View limited; to the left, below, is the *Hintere Oelgruben Glacier*, with its huge moraines. Descent by an improved path, over debris and grassy slopes, to the (2 hrs.) *Gepatsch-Haus* (p. 270). — Other passes into the Kaunser-Thal: the **Madatsch-Joch** (about 9200'), between the *Watzekopf* and the *Schwabenkopf* (from Plangeros to Feuchten 6-7 hrs., fatiguing; guide 5 fl.); the **Verpeil-Joch** (*Neururer-Jöchl*; 9280'), between the *Verpeilspitze* and the *Sonnenkogl* (from Neurur to Feuchten 7 hrs., not difficult; guide 4 fl. 40 kr.); the **Wallfahrt-Jöchl** (*Gallruther-Scharte*; 9145'), between the *Gallruthkopf* and the *Peuschelkopf* (from St. Leonhard to Kaltenbrunn or Feuchten $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., trying; guide 4 fl. 40 kr.); the **Niederjoch** (7835'), from Wiesen to Kaltenbrunn, past the *Krumpensee*, in 6 hrs. (somewhat fatiguing; guide 4 fl. 40 kr.).

49. From Landeck to Meran.

Comp. Maps, pp. 234, 260.

80 M. DILIGENCE (landaus with four seats) daily in 15 hrs. (fare 12 fl. 90 kr.), to Mals in 9½ hrs. (fare 6 fl. 90 kr.); diligence also daily from Landeck to Nauders, in connection with the Swiss diligence to Schuls-Tarasp. STELLWAGEN daily from Landeck to Mals and from Mals to Meran. Another Stellwagen plies every morning from Schlanders (Kreuz) to Meran in 4 hrs. EXTRA-POST with two horses, without changing carriages, from Landeck to Nauders 23 fl. 81, to Mals 35 fl. 86, to Eyrs 43 fl. 9, to Meran 64 fl. 78 kr.; from Meran to Naturns 10 fl. 23, to Eyrs 26 fl. 29, to Mals 33 fl. 52, and to Landeck 68 fl. 58 kr. (these charges include all fees, etc.). A railway from Schlanders to Meran is projected.

Landeck (2670′), see p. 256. — The road passes the castle and skirts the right bank of the *Inn;* on the left are the slopes of the *Venetberg* (8230′). The river forces its way through a narrow gully and forms several rapids; in the background rise the peaks of the Kauns Alps. On the left bank is a waterfall of the *Urgbach*, high above which lies the village of *Hochgallmig*. To the left are *Fliess* and *Schloss Piedenegg*. (Over the *Pillerjoch* to the Pitzthal, see p. 268.) The road ascends to *Altenzoll* (3005′; Inn), and descends to the (6 M.) *Pontlatzer Brücke* (2820′), where the Tyrolese 'Landsturm' nearly annihilated the Bavarian invaders in 1703 and 1809.

On a precipitous rock, to the right, above Prutz, stand the ruins of *Schloss Laudeck*, near which is the village of *Ladis* (3900′), 1 hr. from Prutz, with sulphur-baths. About ½ hr. higher lies *Obladis* (4545′), a well-organised bath-house, with famous mineral and sulphur springs (R. 1, pens. 2 fl.), beautifully situated in the woods at the foot of the *Schönjöchl* (8180′; easy and repaying ascent of 3 hrs.; shelter-hut at the top).

9 M. **Prutz** (2840′; *Post* or *Rose; Kreuz;* guide, *F. Kathrein*), where the road returns to the right bank, lies in a marshy plain, at the entrance to the *Kaunser-Thal*, the mountains of which have been visible for some time.

The **Kaunser-Thal** runs to the E. as far as Kaltenbrunn, then towards the S., parallel with the Pitzthal, to the central mass of the Oetzthal Mts. (6-7 hrs. to the Gepatsch-Haus). As far as Feuchten (7½ M.) a narrow road ascends through the wooded valley, at first on the left and then on the right bank of the *Faggenbach* (at the Alpenrose Inn a footpath diverges to the left to Kaltenbrunn). At *Nufels* this road joins the bridle-path. The latter, which is longer but affords much freer views, leads over the hill formed by the deposits of the Faggenbach at its exit from the valley, crosses the stream near the church of *Faggen*, and ascends on the right bank to (¾ hr.) *Kauns* (3455′) and (1¼ hr.) **Kaltenbrunn** (4140′; *Eckhardt*), a prettily-situated resort of pilgrims. (Over the *Niederjoch* or the *Wallfahrt-Jöchl* to the *Pitzthal*, see p. 268.) The path then leads (fine view of the Weissseespitze, p. 271) past *Nufels* and *Vergötschen* (on the left the fine waterfalls of the *Gsallbach*) to (1½ hr.) **Feuchten** (4175′; **Hirsch*), the last village in the valley. (Over the *Verpeil-Joch* or the *Madatsch-Joch* to Plangeros, see p. 269.) Farther up, the route crosses the brook twice, and then follows the right bank, passing the chalets of *Wolfkehr*, *Platt*, and *Riefenhof* (occupied in summer only). Above the *Rostitz-Alp* we cross to the left bank, then retnrn to the right by the second bridge, and ascend by the *Gepatschloch* to the (3½-4 hrs.) **Gepatsch-Haus** (6325′; **Inn*, 18 beds), pictnresquely situated on a hill clothed with Alpine cedars, opposite the

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Brennerbahn
GLURNS
MERAN
BOZEN
BORMIO
Mals
Ortler
Vertainspitze
Weisskugel
Val di Non
Kilometer
1:520,000
English Miles

imposing **Gepatsch Glacier*, the largest in Tyrol (upwards of 7 M. long). About 20 min. farther up, on the left bank of the *Faggenbach*, which forms three falls before reaching the glacier, is the extensive *Gepatsch-Alp* (6230').

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Jos. Kathrein* of Prutz, *Jos. Alois Praxmarer, Sen.* and *Jun.*, *Joh. Praxmarer*, *Mich. Auer*, *Thomas* and *Albert Mark*, *Franz & Joel Gfall*, *Ser. Lentsch*, *J. J.* and *Carl Penz* of Feuchten and Gepatsch). — To the **Rauhenkopf-Hütte** (3 hrs. with guide). From the Gepatsch-Haus we proceed in a S. direction to the (¾ hr.) end of the glacier, and thence by a new club-path viâ the Schaf-Alp and along the slope of the *Wonnetberg* (10,190'), until in about 1 hr. we are opposite the *Kleine Rauhekopf* (8240'); the route then crosses the glacier, which presents no difficulty here, to (¾ hr.) the *Rauhenkopf-Hütte* (8960'), with a fine view of the imposing environment (grander still is the view from the *Grosse Rauhekopf*, 9790', easily reached from the hut in ½ hr.). — The **Vordere* or **Aeussere* **Oelgrubenspitze** (11,135'; 4-4½ hrs., with guide; not difficult), a splendid point of view, is ascended by following the route to the Oelgruben-Joch (p. 269) for 1½ hr., then diverging to the left by a narrow path, farther on traversing detritus, snow (steep at places), and finally rocks to (2½-3 hrs.) the summit. Magnificent panorama of the Oetzthal mountains. Still easier is the **Hintere Oelgrubenspitze** (10,770'), ascended with guide viâ the *Oelgruben-Joch* in 4 hrs. (comp. p. 269), while the descent may be made viâ the S.E. arête to the *Wonnet Glacier* and the *Rauhenkopf-Hütte* (see above; to Gepatsch 3 hrs.). — The **Weissseespitze** (11,595'; 6 hrs.; guide 7 fl.) is best ascended from the (3 hrs.) *Rauhenkopf-Hütte* (see above) in 3 hrs. over the W. Gepatsch Glacier, and is somewhat fatiguing, but offers a grand view. The descent may be made on the S.W. side across the *Falgin-Ferner* to the *Langtauferer-Thal* and the *Innere Schafberg-Alp*, and then either to the right to *Hinterkirch* or to the left to the *Weisskugel-Hütte* (p. 273). — The **Glockthurm** (11,010'; 4½-5 hrs.), fatiguing. Ascent through the *Krumgampen-Thal* to the ridge of névé between the *Habicht* and the Glockthurm; then to the left to the top. Descent by the *Riffl-Ferner* and *Riffl-Joch* (10,310') to Radurschel (p. 272), or by the *Krumgampen-Schartl* (9870') to Langtaufers.

PASSES (comp. Map, p. 260). To MITTELBERG in the Pitzthal over the *Oelgruben-Joch* (9885'), 7-8 hrs. (guide 7 fl.), see p. 269. — To VENT (p. 261) over the *Gepatsch-Joch* (10,640'), 9-10 hrs., difficult (two guides at 9½ fl.; see p. 263); better over the *Kesselwand-Joch* and *Guslar-Joch* (p. 263). The night may be spent in the *Rauhenkopf-Hütte* (see above). — To LANGTAUFERS OVER THE WEISSSEE-JOCH (6 hrs.; guide 6 fl.; mule to the Joch 4 fl.), a fine route, free from difficulty. From the *Gepatsch-Alp* we ascend to the right of the *Nöderberg* and through the *Krumgampen-Thal* and traverse the moraine of the *Weisssee Glacier* to the (2 hrs.) *Weisssee* (8515'), at the foot of the beautiful *Weissseespitze* (11,595'). Our route now ascends abruptly to the right over turf and debris, and then traverses the *Seejoch Glacier* to the (1½ hr.) **Weisssee-Joch** (9745'), to the N.W. of the *Wiesjackelskopf* (10,265'). We descend by a steep path over rocks, debris, and turf (¾ hr., a good spring) into the *Malag-Thal*, commanding a good survey of the mountains enclosing the Langtauferer-Thal (p. 273). Above the hamlet of *Malag* we either proceed to the left to (3½ hrs. from the Joch) the *Weisskugel-Hütte* (p. 273) or descend to the right to (2½ hrs. from the Joch) *Hinterkirch*, in the *Langtauferer-Thal* (p. 273), and to (2 hrs.) *Graun* (p. 273). — To the RADURSCHEL-THAL through the *Kaiser-Thal* and over the *Kaiser-Joch* (9660'), laborious and unattractive (to the *Radurschel-Haus*, see p. 272, 5 hrs.; guide 3½ fl.). The *Riffl-Joch* (10,310'), to the N. of the Glockthurm, and the *Glockthurm-Joch* (10,040'), to the S. of it, are both fatiguing and seldom used (6-7 hrs., with guide; see p. 272).

9½ M. **Ried** (2875'; *Post; Maass*), a thriving village, with the castle of *Sigmundsried*, the seat of a district-court.

EXCURSIONS. A fine view is obtained from the *Belvedere* (¾ hr.), whence we may go on by a pretty forest-path to the (¾ hr.) *Wiener-Hütte* and so back to (½ hr.) Ried. Pleasant walks may also be taken to (1½ hr.)

Fundels (4450′), to the (1 hr.) *Schneiderloch* (interesting cave), and other points. — On the left bank of the Inn we may go viâ *Frauns*, behind which opens the gorge of the *Beutelbach*, to (2 hrs.) **Serfaus** (4680′; *Inn*), a high-lying village with an old church, and (1 hr.) *Fiss* (4710′; wine at Fulgens's). The direct distance from Fiss back to the Inn bridge is about 3 M. From Serfaus we may ascend the *Hexenkopf* (9965′), the highest point of the Anti-Rhätikon, viâ the *Arrez-Joch* (8495′), in 5 hrs. (guide; interesting but fatiguing). Over the *Furka* (9120′), between the Furgler and Blankakopf, to (5-6 hrs.) *See* in the Patznaun, see p. 236.

The road now ascends gradually over the extensive alluvial deposits at the mouth of the *Stalanzer Bach*. To the right, the ruined church of *St. Christina*. It then descends to (4¼ M.) *Tösens* (3055′; Wilder Mann), crosses the Inn again at (½ M.) *Bruggen*, passes (¼ M.) the *Tschupbach Inn*, and next reaches (4¼ M.) —

18½ M. **Pfunds** (3185′), picturesquely situated at the entrance to the *Radurschel* or *Pfundser Thal*, and consisting of two villages: *Stuben* (*Traube, R. 50-80 kr.), on the high-road on the left bank of the Inn, and *Pfunds* (*Post), on the right bank. To the S.W. towers the *Piz Mondin* (10,375′), belonging to the N. Engadine chain.

Excursions (guides, *Frz. Jennewein*, *Aug. Oberhofer*, and *Joh. Patscheider* of Pfunds). The **Radurschel-Thal**, at first a narrow ravine, expands higher up into a beautiful Alpine valley with luxuriant pasturage and wooded slopes. In the background to the S.E. rises the lofty *Glockthurm* (11,010′). A good path, steep at the beginning only, leads through wood on the left side of the valley, past the mouths of the *Pfundser Tscheythal* (left) and the (1½ hr.) *Saderer-Thal* (right); then on the right bank (passing after ¾ hr. a shooting-lodge on the left bank, at the entrance to the *Nauderer Tscheythal*) to (1 hr.) the beautifully-situated **Radurschel-Haus** (6200′; Inn in summer). About ½ hr. farther up is the fine *Alpel Fall*, formed by the Radurschelbach. — From the Radurschel-Haus to the top of the **Glockthurm** (11,010′; 6 hrs.; with guide), over the *Riffl-Joch*, very laborious but repaying (comp. p. 271). — From the Radurschel-Haus over the *Kaiser-Joch* (9660′), the *Glockthurm-Joch* (10,040′), or the *Riffl-Joch* (10,310′) to the (5 hrs.) *Gepatsch-Haus*, see p. 271. Other passes lead from the head of the valley to the S. over the **Radurschel-Schartl** (9420′) to *Hinterkirch* in Langtaufers (see p. 273); from the *Nauderer Tscheythal* to the S. over the **Tscheyer-Schartl** (9200′) to Langtaufers, and to the W. over the **Tschey-Joch** (8750′) to Nauders; and from the *Saderer-Thal* over the **Saderer** or **Labauner Joch** (7870′) to Nauders (6 hrs. from Pfunds, easy and interesting; the ascent of the *Schmalzkopf* (p. 273) may easily be combined with this pass).

From Stuben or Finstermünz to *Samnaun* and across the *Zebles-Joch* to the *Patznaun* valley, see p. 236.

Above Pfunds (1½ M.) the road crosses the Inn by the *Cajetan-Brücke*, and gradually ascends on the right bank, being hewn in the perpendicular rock at places, and passing through three tunnels and two avalanche-galleries. Picturesque views of the narrow valley of the Inn. One of the finest points is at (23 M.) **Hoch-Finstermünz** (3630′; *Hotel*, R., L., & A. 1-1½, pens. 3-3½ fl.), a group of houses on the roadside, 420′ below which is *Alt-Finstermünz*, with its old tower. Opposite is the Piz Mondin; to the left, the Piz Lat and other mountains of the Engadine. — The road now quits the Inn and enters (to the left) a small lateral valley leading to Nauders. Farther on, a fine waterfall is passed. The end of the defile is guarded by small fortifications *(Fort Nauders)*. The road then ascends in a long bend (old road shorter for walkers) to (1¼ hr.) —

27 M. **Nauders** (4470′; **Post*, R. 70 kr.; *Löwe*, moderate; *Mondschein*), a large village, almost rebuilt since a fire in 1880, with the old *Schloss Naudersberg*, the seat of the local authorities. The *Cemetery*, on a hill about 1/4 M. to the E., commands a fine view of the Ortler.

High-road to the W. to the *Engadine* viâ *Martinsbruck*, see *Baedeker's Switzerland*. The **Piz Lat** (9200′; 4 hrs.; with guide), the highest point of the range separating our route from the Inuthal, the base of which is skirted hy the road, affords a fine view of the Engadine Mts. Another good point is the **Schmalzkopf** or *Labauner Kopf* (8930′; 4 hrs.; Jos. Patscheider of Nanders recommended as guide), to the N.E. (see p. 272).

The road gradually ascends on the right bank of the *Stille Bach* to (4 M.) the **Reschen-Scheideck** (4900′), its culminating point, the watershed between the Inn and the Adige. A little beyond the village of (1/2 M.) *Reschen* (4890′; *Stern, rustic), which lies near the small green *Reschen-See*, a striking ** View is disclosed. The background is formed by the snow and ice-fields of the Ortler chain; on the left the *Laaser Spitze* and the *Tschenglser Hochwand*, farther distant the *Cevedale*, then the lofty pyramid of the *Königspitze*, and lastly, to the right, the *Ortler* (p. 317), forming the central point of the picture the whole way to Mals. About 1/4 M. farther on, on the lake, is the hotel **Villa Fischersheim*.

The *Etsch*, Ital. *Adige*, rises near Reschen, flows through the lake of Reschen, and afterwards through the *Mittersee* and *Haidersee*. We next reach (1 1/2 M.) **Graun** (4880′; **Traube* or *Post*; *Adler*; **Lamm* or '*Doctor-Wirthshaus*'), a village at the entrance to the *Langtauferer-Thal* (in the background the Weissseespitze).

A pleasant excursion may he made to the S.E., over pastures and through woods, up to the (2 1/2 hrs.) lonely *Grauner-Alp* and to the *Jagl*, the highest point of the arête, commanding a magnificent view of the Oetzthal, Engadine, and Ortler Alps.

The pretty **Langtauferer-Thal** is traversed hy a good track on the right bank of the *Carlinbach*, passing *Bedross* and *Kapron*, to (2 hrs.) *Pratzen*, or *Hinterkirch* (6150′; Nogler's Inn, 5 min. below the church, rustic). At the hamlet of *Malag* (6260′), 1/2 hr. farther up, the magnificent glacier-girt head of the valley (Langtauferer Spitze, Weisskugel, Freihrnnnerspitze, etc.) is disclosed to view. From Malag we ascend to the left to (1 hr.) the shepherd's hut, and then along the slope for 1 hr. more to (2 1/2 hrs. from Hinterkirch) the **Weisskugel-Hütte** (8225′; well fitted up, but no provisions), finely situated on the right side of the Langtaufer Glacier. — Ascents (guides, *Christian Hohenegger* of Hinterkirch and *Ant. Stecher* of Kapron). The ***Weisskugel** (12,290′) may be scaled in 4 1/2-5 hrs. from the *Weisskugel-Hütte* hy the *Langtaufer Glacier*, the *Weisskugel-Joch* (11,000′), and the *Hintereis-Joch*, a lahorious ascent (comp. p. 262). The direct route between the Weisskugel-Joch and the summit is steep and difficult, and should not be selected for descending. The ascent viâ the *Bärenbart Glacier* and the *Bärenbart-Joch* (10,590′) is still more toilsome and is now rarely made. — The ascent of the **Weissseespitze** (11,595′), accomplished from the Weisskugel-Hütte viâ the *Falgin Glacier* in 4 hrs. (guide), is highly attractive and not hard for experts. Fine views of the Weisskugel are obtained on the way. The descent may he made to the *Rauhenkopf-Hütte* and the *Gepatsch-Haus* (comp. p. 271). — The **Freibrunnerspitze** (11,060′), ascended from Hinterkirch by the *Malager-Alp*, the *Langgrub Glacier*, and the *Planail-Scharte* (10,145′) in 5-6 hrs., is also difficult; magnificent view. — **Schafkopf** (9845′), to the N.W. of Hinterkirch, in the direction of Radurschel, 3 hrs., repaying, and not difficult. — **Danzewell** (10,315′), from Kapron through the *Kühthal* in 5-6 hrs., fatigning; magnificent view. The descent may be

made through the *Planail-Thal* (see below) to (4 hrs.) *Mals.* — PASSES. Over the *Weisssee-Joch* to *Gepatsch* (7-8 hrs. from Hinterkirch), see p. 271. — Over the *Langtauferer-Joch* to the *Hochjoch-Hochpiz* (5 hrs. from the Weisskugel-Hütte; fatiguing), see p. 263. — To the *Matscher-Thal* over the *Planail-Scharte* (10,145′) and the *Matscher Joch* (10,455′), between the Freibrunnerspitze, and the Rabenkopf, or over the *Bärenbart-Joch* (p. 273), to the Karlsbader Hütte, 7 hrs., trying glacier-tours (p. 275). — To *Radurschel*, see p. 272.

The road crosses the *Carlinbach*, here confined by embankments, and leads past the *Mittersee* to (3½ M.) —

37 M. **St. Valentin** *auf der Haid* (4695′; *Post*, ½ M. to the S.), formerly a hospice, situated between the Mittersee and the *Haidersee*. Below the latter lake begins the monotonous *Malser Haide*, which the road traverses, still commanding a view of the majestic Ortler. On the left opens the *Planail-Thal*. To the right, at the foot of the hills, lies the village of *Burgeis* (3985′; Kreuz), with its red spire and the castle of *Fürstenburg*, once a summer-seat of the bishops of Coire, now occupied by poor families. Farther on, the Benedictine abbey of *Marienberg* lies on the hill to the right.

42 M. **Mals** (3440′; **Post*, or *Adler*, R. & L. 1 fl.; *Bär*, well spoken of; *Hirsch*), a village of Roman origin, in the *Upper Vintschgau* (Ital. *Val Venosta*, so named from the Venosti who once inhabited the valley). The church contains a good picture by *Knoller*, representing the Death of Joseph.

The mountain-slope to the E. (opposite the Post, 5-10 min. ascent) has been laid out as *Pleasure Grounds*, with benches, etc., and commands a fine view of the Vintschgau; immediately in front rises the wooded pyramid of the Glurnser Köpfl, to the right the entrance of the Münster-Thal, and to the left the snowy dome of the Ortler, the Tschenglser Hochwand, the Laaser Spitze, etc. — There are various other good points of view in the neighbourhood, *e.g.* near the mill, 5 min. from the Post (through the old ruin and past the tower). — The **Hohe Joch** (8500′), ascended from Mals to the N.E. viâ the *Spitzige Lun* (7625′) in 4 hrs., is somewhat toilsome but commands a superb view of the Ortler Alps. The descent may be made to *Matsch* (p. 275).

About 1 M. to the W. of Mals lies *Schleis*, at the entrance of the **Schlinig-Thal**, through which an easy pass (guide advisable) leads over the *Schlinig-Joch* (7540′) to the Swiss *Val d'Uina* and to (8-9 hrs.) *Schuls* (see *Baedeker's Switzerland*).

PEDESTRIANS on their way to Prad and Trafoi may avoid the sunny and fatigning route through the Valley of the Adige from Mals to Prad viâ Spondinig by proceeding southwards from Mals to (1¼ M.) *Glurns* (see below), crossing the artificial bed of the *Adige*, and skirting the base of the mountains to (4¼ M.) *Lichtenberg* (*Inn), charmingly situated amidst fruit-trees, and commanded by a castle of the same name (p. 276), to (1¼ M.) *Agums*, a village with a ruined castle, and lastly to (¾ M.) *Prad*. — Glurns (2975′; **Sonne*; **Krone*), a small town enclosed by walls, with an ancient church, and an extensive old castle, partly restored and occupied, is the chief place in the Upper Vintschgau and the starting-point for several interesting excursions. (Gnides, *Alois Blaas* and *Jos. Plangger*.) Ascent of the **Glurnser Köpfl* (7850′; 3½ hrs.; guide 3, with descent to Gomagoi 4 fl.), not difficult; splendid view of the Vintschgan, the Ortler, and the Oetzthal snow-mountains. The *Ciavalatsch* (9065′; 6 hrs.; guide 5, with descent to St. Maria in the Münster-Thal 5½, to Gomagoi 6 fl.) affords a striking view of the Ortler. Other ascents: *Piz Maipitsch* (10,380′; 7½ hrs.; 5 fl.); *Piz Seesvenna* (10,570′; 8-9 hrs.; 6 fl.), etc.

TO THE MÜNSTER-THAL. A good road leads from Glurns first on the

right, then on the left bank of the *Rambach*, to (5 M.) *Taufers* (4040'; *Post, plain), a loftily-situated village with three churches and overlooked by three ruined castles (Stellwagen twice daily to St. Maria and to Schlanders viâ Glurns). About ¾ M. farther on is the Swiss frontier and beyond it (¾ M.) **Münster**, Rom. *Mustair* (4100'; **Münsterhof; Piz Ciavalatsch; Hirsch*), the first Swiss village, with a large Benedictine abbey-church. The road now descends and crosses the Rambach, passes the *Aua da Pisch*, a fine waterfall in a wooded ravine on the left, and leads viâ *Sielva* to (1½ M.) **St. Maria** (4550'; * *Weisses Kreuz*; **Piz Umbrail*), a large village at the entrance to the *Val Muranza*, which is traversed by the path to the Wormser Joch (p. 307). From this point over the *Ofener Pass* to *Zernetz* and through the *Val da Scarl* to *Schuls*, see *Baedeker's Switzerland.*

On quitting Mals we pass the venerable tower of the *Frölichsburg*. The road leads through *Tartsch* (3530'; Hilpold, well spoken of) to (3¼ M.) **Schluderns** (3015'; *Schweizerhof*, moderate charges), at the mouth of the *Matscher-Thal*. To the left rises the *Churburg*, a château of Count Trapp, containing a valuable collection of armour.

The **Matscher-Thal.** Fair cart-roads lead from Tartsch (see above, 1½ hr.) and from Mals (2 hrs.; porter to Matsch 1½, to the Karlsbader-Hütte 4 fl.) to **Matsch** (5130'; **T. Thanei* '*Zur Stadt Karlsbad*', provision-depot; *M. Telser*; guides, *Mat. Tschiggfrei, Jos. & Math. Heinisch, Ser. Thanei*, and *Franz Guntsch*), prettily situated on a mountain-terrace, with a fine view of the Vintschgau, Ortler, etc. Abont ½ M. below, on a rocky knoll above the ravine of the Salurnbach, are the rnins of *Ober-Matsch* and *Unter-Matsch* (charming walk hence along the aqueduct to Schluderns). Among the easy ascents made from Matsch are the *Hohe Joch* (8500'; 3 hrs.; guide 3 fl.; comp. p. 274), the *Remsspitze* (10,515'; 5 hrs.; 4 fl.), the *Litznerspitze* (10,510'; 5 hrs.; 4 fl.), and the *Hohe Kreuzjoch* (9790'; 4½ hrs.; 3½ fl.). The ascent of the *Hochalt* (10,770'), accomplished from the Glieshöfe in 4½ hrs. (guide 4½ fl.), is fatiguing but interesting. — From Matsch the track traverses pleasant pastures to the (2 hrs.) prettily situated *Glieshöfe* (5930'; simple accommodation), whence a new bridle-path ('Höllerweg') leads to the (¾ hr.) *Innere Matscher-Alpe* (6560'), where a good view of the grand head of the valley is obtained: to the N. the Matscher Glacier with its imposing ice-fall, the Freibrunnerspitze, Bärenbartkogl, Weisskngel, etc. The path then ascends over mountain-pastures to the (2 hrs.) **Karlsbader Hütte** (8700'; provision-depôt), at the foot of the *Oberetten Glacier.*

Ascents from the Karlsbader Hütte. The **Weisskugel** (12,290'), over the *Oberetten Glacier*, the *Höller-Schartl* (10,810'), the *Matscher Glacier*, and the *Hintereis-Joch* in 4-5 hrs. (guide 5, with descent to the Hochjoch Hospice 7, to Kurzras 7, to Langtaufers 11 fl.); shortest route for this ascent, but toilsome (comp. p. 262). — *Freibrunnerspitze* (11,060'; 3½ hrs.; guide 4½, or with descent to Langtaufers 7 fl.); *Schwemser* (11,340'), over the *Oberetten Glacier* in 3½ hrs. (guide 5, with descent to Kurzras 7 fl.); *Innere Quellspitze* (11,530'; 3½ hrs.; guide 4½ fl.); *Aeussere Quellspitze* (11,010'; 3 hrs.; guide 4 fl.); *Salurnspitze* (11,270'), from the Innere Matscher Alpe over the *Langgrub* and *Salurn Glaciers*, 3 hrs. (guide 5 fl., with descent to Kurzras 7 fl.); *Lagaunspitze* (11,280'; 3½ hrs.; guide 5½, with descent to Kurzras 7 fl.); six laborious ascents, fit for adepts only.

Passes. Over the *Matscher-Joch* or the *Bärenbart-Joch* to Langtaufers, see p. 274; over the *Hintereis-Joch* to Vent, see p. 263 (to the Hochjoch Hospice 6 hrs.; guide 6 fl.). — Over the **Langgrub-Joch** (9990') to Kurzras in the *Schnalser-Thal* (5½ hrs.; guide 5½ fl.), a fatiguing route. A preferable route leads from the Karlsbader Hütte over the **Bildstöckel-Joch** (10,225'), to the S. of the *Schwemser* (from the Karlsbader Hütte to Kurzras 5 hrs., guide 4½ fl.). The shortest route from the Karlsbader Hütte to the Hochjoch leads over the **Oberetten-Joch** (10,710'), between the *Aeussere Quellspitze* and the *Schwemser*; descent across the *Steinschlag Glacier*, whence a path to the left leads along the *Teufelseck* to the Hochjoch route (comp. p. 263; to the Hochjoch Hospice 6 hrs.; guide 6 fl.).

In the distance to the right, beyond the Adige, rises the ruined castle of *Lichtenberg* (p. 274). At (4 M.) **Neu-Spondinig** (2900′; **Hirsch*, charges rather high), the Stelvio road (p. 304) diverges to the right. To the S.E. are the glaciers of the W. Ortler range. — Then (2 1/4 M.) —

51/2 M. **Eyrs** (2960′; **Post* or *Hirsch; Lamm; Krone*). Opposite is *Tschengls*, with an old castle, commanded by the *Tschenglser Hochwand* (11,060′). In the vicinity are the small baths of *Schgums*. — 3 M. **Laas** (2850′; **Hirsch; Sonne; Adler; Krone*), with extensive marble-works, in which the fine marbles of Laas and Göflan are prepared for sculptors and architects. The *Laaser-Thal* here opens to the right. To the S. rise the *Pederspitzen* and *Hohe Angelus*, with the Angelus and Ofenwand glaciers.

Mountain Excursions in the **Laaser-Thal** (guides: *Joh. Tscholl* and *Franz Tappeiner*). — To reach the new Troppau Hut (see below), we cross the Adige and at the mills ascend to the right, passing the chapel of *St. Martin* (3355′). After 1 hr. we cross to the right bank of the Laaser Bach (above, to the left, are the marble-quarries, at the N. base of the *Jennewand*, 9580′) and ascend along it to (1 hr.) the *Lower Laaser-Alp* (5855′) and the (3/4 hr.) **Troppauer Hütte** (6890′), opened in 1895. This is now the starting-point for the ascents of the *Laaserspitze* or *Orgelspitze* (10,835′), accomplished viâ the *Schluder-Scharte* (see below) in 4 hrs. (guide 6, with descent to Gand 7 fl.); *Schluderspitze* (10,600′; 7 hrs.; guide 6 fl.); *Lyfispitze* (10,990′; 5 hrs.); *Aeussere Pederspitze* (11,170′, 5 1/2 hrs.). — Passes. To *Sulden* over the **Zayjoch** (ca. 10,660′) or over the **Angelus-Scharte** (10,990′), two easy routes (to the Düsseldorf Hut, 5-5 1/2 hrs.; guide 6 fl.); over the **Rosim-Joch** (10,620′; to Sulden 7 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), fatiguing. The ascents of the *Hohe Angelus* (11,600′) and of the *Vertainspitze* (11,615′) may be conveniently combined with the two last-mentioned passes (comp. p. 320). — The route to *Martell* (p. 313) over the **Schluder-Scharte** (9825′; to Gand 6 hrs.; guide 6 fl.) is not difficult (Laaserspitze, see above); that over the **Laaser Scharte** (10,260′; to the Lower Martell-Alm 6 1/2 hrs.; guide 7 fl.) is toilsome; the ascent of the *Lyfispitze* (see above; from the pass in 3/4 hr.; guide 1 1/2 fl. extra) may be incorporated with this route.

The road crosses a large mound of debris (the top of which commands an extensive view over the Vintschgau, and of the Laas Mts. with the Hochofenwand and Hohe Angelus on the S.) and then descends to *Kortsch* (2575′) and (4 1/2 M.) —

59 M. **Schlanders** (2315′; **Post* or *Stern; Weisses Kreuz*, well spoken of; *Widder*), a large village with a handsome Gothic church, at the entrance to the *Schlandernaun-Thal* (p. 265; guides, Joh. Gruber and Engelbert Nollet), where, on the slopes facing the S., vineyards begin. At *Göflan* (2340′), in the vicinity, are quarries of white marble. The road crosses (2 M.) the Adige above *Goldrein* (with the château of that name on the right), and then the rapid *Plima*, which descends from the *Martell-Thal* (p. 312) on the S. In the background rises the *Zufrittspitze* (11,270′). Opposite, on the N. slope, is the ruin of *Annaberg*, high above which stands the pilgrimage-church of *St. Martin am Vorberg* (5695′). Beyond (2 M.) **Latsch** (2090′; **Hirsch*) the road recrosses the Adige, and runs high above the narrow and rocky bed of the river, to (2 1/4 M.) *Kastelbell* (1960′; Mondschein). To the left, on a rock near the

road, rises the picturesque ruined château of Kastelbell, which was burned down in 1842. The road now traverses a broad, and at places marshy valley, to *Tschars*, *Bad Kochenmoos* (opposite *Tabland*), with a sulphur spring (good but plain accommodation), and (3½ M.) **Staben** (1815′; *Adler*), at the foot of a barren slope. High above Staben is the ruined castle of *Jufahl* (2995′), past which the route into the Schnalser-Thal formerly led (p. 265).

Below Staben the road passes the narrow mouth of the *Schnalser-Thal* (on the left bank of which runs the new road to *Neu-Rateis*, p. 265), and leads to (2 M.) —

71 M. **Naturns** (1855′; **Post*, R. 60 kr.), with a ruined castle. On a hill on the opposite bank is *Schloss Dornsberg*. Beyond (3¾ M.) *Rabland* (1740′) the valley contracts. A saddle, called the *Töll* (1660′), separates the Vintschgau from the Adige district. The road passes an *Inn* (to the N.W. of which lies *Partschins* at the base of the *Tschigotspitze*; in the valley, the *Partschins Waterfall*, p. 301), and soon crosses the (1½ M.) rocky bed of the river, which forms several rapids lower down. On the right bank of the Adige are the small baths of *Egard*. The road now descends the slope of the *Marlinger Berg* (p. 301) in a wide curve, affording a striking view of the beautiful Valley of Meran, which resembles a vast orchard of vines, chestnuts, and walnuts, enlivened with villages, churches, and castles, and enclosed by beautifully-formed porphyry mountains. At the foot of the hill (1 M.) we pass on the right the *Forst Brewery*, ¼ M. beyond which is *Schloss Forst* on the left (p. 301). The road here crosses the Adige, and soon reaches (2¼ M.) —

80 M. *Meran* (1050′), see p. 296.

50. The Passeier-Thal.

Comp. Map, p. 270.

From Meran to St. Leonhard 5, thence over the Jaufen to Sterzing (p. 242) 7 hrs. — From Meran viâ St. Leonhard to Moos 7, thence (with guide) over the Timml-Joch to Sölden in the Oetzthal (p. 260) 9 hrs.

The Passeier-Thal is intimately associated with the memory of Andreas Hofer, the Tyrolese patriot (b. 1767, shot at Mantua 1810; see p. 179). The lower part of the valley presents few natural attractions.

Meran, see p. 296. The new road, partly hewn in the rocks, begins at the Passeier Gate, above the Gilf Promenade, and passes the *Zenoburg* (p. 299), ending for the present about ⅔ M. farther up the valley (to Dorf Tirol, see p. 299). We then follow the old road, past the narrow entrance of the *Spronser-Thal* (or *Fineleloch*, p. 300), and across the *Finelebach*, to *Kuens* and (1½ hr.) *Riffian* (1770′; high up on the opposite bank stands the castle of *Schönna*, p. 300). It then descends to (½ hr.) *Saltaus* (1560′; *Inn in the old Schildhof), where the vineyards terminate. In rainy weather the torrents descending from the E. slopes sometimes dissolve the crumbling soil of the *Kellerlahn*, a fissured slope near St. Martin,

and thus give rise to dangerous mud-avalanches ('Lahn'). 2 hrs. **St. Martin** (1930'; **Unterwirth*), above which are the *Pfandlerhof*, Hofer's asylum in 1809, and, 3/4 hr. higher, the *Pfandl-Hütte* or *Hofer-Hütte* (4700'), where he was captured in 1810, with a memorial tablet. We next reach the (1/2 hr.) *Sandhof* (Inn; purchased by the Tyrolese 'Adelsgenossenschaft'), in which Hofer was born, and mementoes of him are shown. Adjacent is the new *Hofer-Kapelle.*

Above (1/2 hr.) **St. Leonhard** (2130'; **Stroblwirth*, R. 50 kr.; **Brühwirth*), the chief village in the valley, rises the *Jaufenburg*, a ruin on an isolated green hill (view). The Tyrolese peasantry stormed the churchyard in 1809, and drove out the French.

Passes (guides, *Joh.* and *Alb. Oettl* of St. Leonhard, *Seb.* and *Ign. Pixner*, and *Jos. Dandler* of Pfelders, *Seb. Pfitscher* and *Joh. Gadner* of Rabenstein). — OVER THE JAUFEN TO STERZING, 7 hrs., bridle-path (guide useful, 4 1/2 fl.; riding not recommended). The path leads through the *Walten-Thal*, to the E. (pretty retrospect of the glaciers of the Pfelder-Thal), to (2 1/4 hrs.) the little village of *Walten* (Inn, poor), and ascends rapidly to the summit of the **Jaufen Pass** (6870') in 2 hrs. more (*Passeirer Jaufenhaus*, poor; *Sterzinger Jaufenhaus*, two inns, one on each side of the pass). Several splendid views of the Oetzthal snow-mountains. Descent through the *Jaufen-Thal*, or by the regular Jaufen route on the S. slope of the *Ratschinges-Thal* viâ *Kalk* to *Gasteig* (p. 242) and (3 1/4 hrs.) *Sterzing* (p. 242).

FROM ST. LEONHARD TO SÖLDEN IN THE OETZTHAL (10 1/2 hrs.; guide to Zwieselstein 6 fl.; *Jos. Gögele* and *Joh. Oettl* at St. Leonhard, *Seb. Pfitscher* and *Seb. Pixner* at Pfelders, *Joh. Gadner* in Rabenstein). The Passeier-Thal turns to the W. above St. Leonhard. The *Grafeilweg*, a good bridle-path, leads on the left bank of the turbulent Passer, past the toll-house of *Grafeil*, where a small toll is exacted, to (2 hrs.) *Moos* (3340'; Hofer). Opposite the village is the fine *Platt Fall*, formed by the *Pfelderer Bach*, above which is the hamlet of *Platt*. [About 3 hrs. up the *Pfelders-Thal* (tolerable path) lies the hamlet of *Pfelders* or *Plan* (5460'; *Inn), and 1/2 hr. farther up is *Lazins* (5680'), the last farm; to the right rise the precipitous walls of the *Gurgl-Passeirer Kamm*. Passes over the *Eisjöchl* to the *Pfossen-Thal*, over the *Langthaler-Joch* or the *Rothmoos-Joch* to Gurgl, and over the *Spronser-Joch* to Meran, see pp. 267, 302.]

At Moos the Passeier-Thal turns to the N. The path first traverses a stony chaos on the left bank, then crosses to the right bank, skirting the rock by means of a gallery, ascends a steep slope, and descends to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Seehaus* (Inn, tolerable). The *Kummersee*, formed by landslips in 1404, frequently devastated the valley by its overflow, but was drained in 1774 and is now a pasture.

The next villages are (3/4 hr.) *Rabenstein* (4495'; Inn; viâ *Schneeberg* to *Ridnaun*, see p. 244) and (1 hr.) *Schönau* (5520'; *Inn), at the mouth of the *Säber-Thal* (over the *Königs-Joch* to *Gurgl*, see p. 267). The path ascends to the right to the (3/4 hr.) *Schönauer-Alpe* (5910'), to which the route from the *Timmler-Alpe* descends (p. 244); it then crosses the Passeierbach to the left and ascends steeply through the *Moosthal* over debris to the (2 hrs.) **Timml-Joch** or **Timbler-Joch** (8230'; view limited). Descent at first steep, over rock. After 1 1/2 hr. we cross to the left bank of the *Timmlbach*, recross to the right bank in 3/4 hr., and then follow the hillside, on the right bank of the *Gurgler Ache*, to (3/4 hr.) *Zwieselstein* and (1 hr.) *Sölden*. Travellers bound for Gurgl descend the slope by the path diverging to the left before the second bridge over the Timmlbach, and at *Pillberg* (p. 266) join the route to (3 1/2 hrs. from the pass) *Ober-Gurgl* (p. 266).

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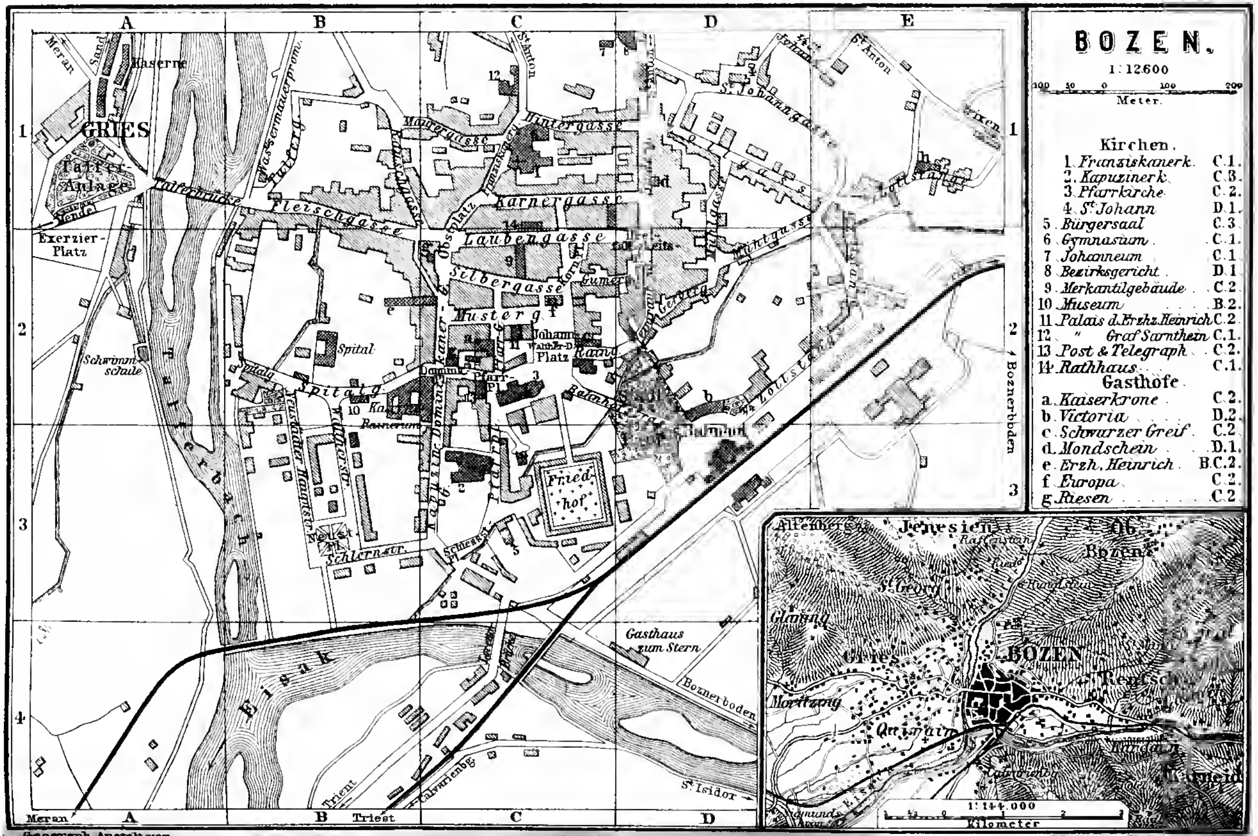
51. Botzen and Environs.

Comp. Maps, pp. 270, 286, 332.

Hotels. *Kaiserkrone (Pl. a; C, 2), Muster-Platz, R. from 1 fl., L. & A. 50 kr., B. 50-70 kr., D. 1 fl. 70 kr.; *Hôtel Victoria (Pl. b; D, 2), at the station, R. 1-1½ fl., L. & A. 75, B. 60 kr.; *Schwarzer Greif (Pl. c; C, 2), Johann-Platz, with swimming and other baths and good cuisine, R. 1 fl., L. 20 kr.; *Hôt. de l'Europe (Pl. f; C, 2), Johann-Platz, R. from 70 kr.; Walther von der Vogelweide, Johann-Platz; Mondschein (Pl. d; D, 1), Bindergasse, R. from 70, D. 90 kr.; Erzherzog Heinrich (Pl. e; B, C, 2), Riesen (Pl. g; C, 2), both in the Dominikanergasse; Stiegl (Pl. h; E, 1), at the Zollstange, ¼ M. to the N. of the station, with shady garden and large 'dépendance' for winter, moderate; Rosengarten, Mühlgasse, well spoken of; Weintraube; Eisenhut, moderate. — *Badl and others at *Gries*, see p. 283. — Private Apartments in the new S.W. quarter (no sun before midday in winter), at the *Heinrichshof* in the village of Botzen (p. 281), etc.

Restaurants. *Schwarzer Greif*, *Kräutner*, both on the Johann-Platz; *Schgraffer* (Pl. i; C, 1), with shady garden; *Bozner Hof*, at the foot of


BOZEN.
1:12600
Meter.
Kirchen.
1. Franziskanerk. C.1.
2. Kapuzinerk. C.3.
3. Pfarrkirche C.2.
4. St. Johann D.1.
5. Bürgersaal C.3
6. Gymnasium C.1.
7. Johanneum C.1
8. Bezirksgericht D.1
9. Merkantilgebäude C.2
10. Museum B.2.
11. Palais d. Erzhz. Heinrich C.2
12. " Graf Sarnthein C.1.
13. Post & Telegraph C.2.
14. Rathhaus C.1.
Gasthöfe
a. Kaiserkrone C.2.
b. Victoria D.2.
c. Schwarzer Greif C.2
d. Mondschein D.1.
e. Erzh. Heinrich B.C.2.
f. Europa C.2.
g. Riesen C.2
GRIES
Kaserne
Meran
Exerzier-Platz
Talferbrücke
Fleischgasse
Laubengasse
Silbergasse
Karnergasse
Hintergasse
Mustergasse
Spitalg.
Spital
Friedhof
Talferbach
Eisak
Gasthaus zum Stern
Boznerboden
St. Isidor
Trient
Triest
Schwimmschule
Schlernstr.
Walther-Platz
St. Anton
St. Johanngasse
1:144.000
Kilometer
Jenesien
St. Georg
Bozen
Gries
Moritzing
Quirain
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.
Geograph. Anstalt von

the Calvarienberg; *Forsterbräu*, Laubengasse 10; *Vilpianer Bierquelle*, to the S. of the station; *Tschugguel*, Dominikanergasse; *Larcher*, Bindergasse; *Seidner's* Biergarten, Schlern-Str. 14, Neustadt; *Bräuhaus*, at Gries, opposite the Badl. — WINE ('Magdalener', 'Kreuzbüchler', etc.): *Alois Wolf*, Silbergasse; *J. Maier*, Dominikanergasse; *Löwengrube* (with rooms), *Batzenhäusl* (interesting paintings), Zollgasse; *Pfau*, Bindergasse, R. 60 kr.; *Kupelwieser's Weinstube* at *Magdalena*, 1½ M. from Botzen; *Greif* (p. 280), etc. — WINE MERCHANTS: *Tschurtschenthaler*, Obst-Platz; *Wolf*, see above.

Cafés. *Kusseth*, next to the Kaiserkrone; *Walther von der Vogelweide*, Johann-Platz; *Schgraffer*, p. 280; *Zur Post*, Pfarr-Platz 10.

Baths at the Hôtel Greif; at the Badl and the Hôtel Austria at Gries, etc. — *Swimming-Baths* at Gries, below the Talfer-Brücke.

Theatre in the rear-building of the Kaiserkrone (p. 280); performances twice weekly in winter.

Preserved Fruits. *Conserven-Actiengesellschaft*, Lauben 7; *Al. Tschurtschenthaler*, Zollstange 138. Fresh fruit (a staple commodity): *Südtiroler Früchte-Export-Gesellschaft*, Rauschgasse; *J. Holzknecht*, Karnergasse; *F. Rüger*, Muster-Platz.

Photographs: *Moser*, Johann-Platz; *Augschiller*, Mustergasse. — Dried Alpine plants (edelweiss, etc.): *Santner*, Bindergasse 31.

Money-Changers. *Schwarz Söhne*, Johann-Platz; *Tschurtschenthaler*, Obst-Platz, corner of the Lauben; *A. Decorona*, in the Lauben.

Carriages. To Gries one-horse 1 fl. 30, two-horse 2 fl. 30 kr., there and back, stopping 1 hr., 2 and 3 fl.; to the Mendel and back, two-horse carriage for two persons 16, for three 18, for four 20 fl.; to the waterfall in the Eggen-Thal and back 5, to Birchabruck 7, back 8, Welschnofen 9 fl., to Rnnkelstein 2 fl., there and back, stopping 1 hr., 2½ fl.; to the Zoll Inn in the Tierser-Thal 6½ fl.

Omnibus *(Stellwagen)* to Kaltern (p. 294), twice daily in summer, in 2¾ hrs. (fare 80 kr.); starting from the railway-station and the Mondschein. — To the *Mendel*, see pp. 295, 339.

Botzen, Ital. *Bolzano* (880′), a town with 11,740 inhab., was the chief depôt of the traffic between Venice and the North in the middle ages, and is now the busiest commercial town in Tyrol. It is charmingly situated at the confluence of the *Talfer*, which descends from the *Sarnthal* on the N., and the *Eisak*, which falls into the Adige 3 M. below the town. The E. background, beyond the Eisak-Thal, is formed by the picturesque and fantastic dolomite peaks of the Schlern and the Rosengarten, while to the W. the view is bounded by the long ridge of the Mendel, stretching from Mte. Roën to the Gantkofel and rising above the castled hills of Ueberetsch. Fine view of the environs from the Talfer bridge. In summer, when the heat in the basin of Botzen is very oppressive, the *Wassermauer* on the Talfer affords a cool walk after sunset (approached from the Talfer-Brücke, to the right, or from *Zwölfmalgreien*, the N. suburb). In July and August the wealthier citizens retire to their country-seats on the Ritten, at Kollern, Jenesien, etc., returning to Botzen in September.

The Bahnhof-Strasse leads through the attractive *Public Park* to the *Johann-Platz* (Pl. C, 2), in which in 1889 a monument was erected to the poet *Walther von der Vogelweide* (probably born about 1160 at the Vogelweidhof near Lajen, see p. 288), by H. Natter (d. 1892).

The Gothic ***Parish Church** (Pl. 3; C, 2), of the 14-15th cent., has a W. portal with two lions of red marble, in the Lombard style, and

an elegant open tower (205′), completed in 1519. On the pulpit (15th cent.) are some interesting reliefs. The marble altar dates from 1716; the altar-piece (Assumption) is by Lazzarini, a pupil of Titian.

The gateway on the E. side, with the inscription '*Resurrecturis*', leads to the **Cemetery** (Pl. C, 3), surrounded by arcades. In the S.W. corner is the vault of the Giovanelli family, with a Madonna under a Gothic canopy, designed by Schnorr. In the middle, to the right, is the small enclosed Protestant churchyard.

The traffic of the town centres in the *Laubengasse*, with its arcades and shops, and the adjoining *Obst-Platz*. In the former the chief buildings are the *Rathhaus* and the *Merkantil-Gebäude*, with a hall for exhibitions.

The **Museum** in the Spitalgasse (Pl. 10, B, 2; open daily 9-12, 3-5, Sun. 9-12; 20 kr.) contains a miscellaneous collection of curiosities, natural history objects, Tyrolese costumes, etc.; among the pictures an original portrait of Andreas Hofer by Altmutter.

The **Franciscan Monastery** (Pl. 1; C, 1) possesses a finely-carved old German altar (in a chapel to the N. of the choir). Fine cloisters; in the fore-court (to the right) is a reproduction of the grotto of Lourdes. — Horticulturists should visit the gardens of Dr. Streiter, on the Ober-Botzener Berg, of the late artist Moser in the Raingasse (now belonging to the Kaiserkrone), and of Count Sarnthein, Franziscanergasse 2. In the last is an ancient Roman marble memorial.

ENVIRONS. — With the exception of the high road in the bottom of the Eisak valley, the roads in the neighbourhood of Botzen and Meran are little better than bridle-paths, and can be used only by low-built carioles ('Sarnthalwagen' or 'Frischfuhrwerke'), which cannot be recommended for strangers. — Mountain guides: *Joh. Bologna*, *Rob. Palaoro*, *Isidor Widmann*. Tariff 3 fl. per day.

The ***Calvarienberg** (950′) commands a fine view of the town and its W. environs (25 min.: turn to the left from the high-road by the Botzener Hof beyond the Eisak bridge, cross the railway, and ascend to the right). The oratories on the path to the summit contain curious life-size groups in wood.

A more extensive view is obtained from the new *BELVEDERE at the hamlet of *Virgl* (1770′), 20 min. farther up (path marked with red and white), to which also a direct path, diverging to the left from the Eisak bridge, ascends in 1/2 hr. — Another walk follows the road to the right of the Eisak bridge, turning off after about 1/4 hr. by a footpath (red and white marks) and ascending viâ *Haslach* to the (1/2 hr.) partly preserved *Haselburg, or castle of *Kühbach* (1365′; Restaurant), picturesquely situated on the brink of a precipice, and commanding an excellent view of the valley of the Adige (best seen from the rocky height 2 min. beyond the castle).

The footpath continues to the S. beyond the Haselburg and in 1/4 hr. divides at a moss-grown rock (1570′). The right branch leads to the (1/4 hr.) *Stallerhof* (refreshments) and descends viâ *St. Jakob* to (1/4 hr.) the high-road, beside which it runs through meadows to (1 1/4 hr.) Botzen; the left branch rapidly ascends the *Lange Wand* to (1 hr.) *Seit* (2815′), crosses the ridge of the *Kollerer Berg*, and leads through fine wood to (1 1/4 hr.) *Bauernkollern* (3740′; *Baumgartner), and thence viâ *Badl* back to (2 hrs.) Botzen. The direct road to Badl (*Bad St. Isidor*; 2990′; red and white waymarks; horse 3 fl.) ascends to the left on the bank of the Eisak immediately beyond the Eisak bridge (see above), turning to the right at the cross-roads, and mounting to (1 1/4 hr.) *Kampenn* (3080′), with a small château. Thence it again ascends to the right to (1/4 hr.) a finger-post indicating the way to the 'Badl', which it reaches in 1/2 hr. more (*Inn). St. Isidor and Kollern (*Herrenkollern* 3705′, *Bauernkollern* 3740′), sit-

uated ¾ hr. farther up, are favourite summer-quarters (horse from Botzen to Badl 4, to Kollern 6 fl.). Beautiful wood-walks and charming views. Marked paths ascend hence to (1¼ hr.) the *Titschen* (*Stadlegg*; 5310′) and (1½ hr.) the *Rothwand* (4945′), both commanding splendid views. — A descent may be made direct from Badl to the *Baden-Mühle* in the *Eggen-Thal* (p. 286), but it is necessary to proceed on the same level for some time, as the first paths diverging to the left lead only to impracticable rocks (it is advisable to have a boy to show the way).

Gries. — **Hotels.** *Austria, *Sonnenhof, *Bellevue, *Grieser Hof, these four first-class, with gardens; *Badl, beyond the Talfer bridge, with baths; *Kreuz. — **Pensions.** *Trafoier; Habsburg; Beau-Site; Ober; Gruber; Wenter; Frick; Guntschna; Obexer; Victoria; Bavaria; Edelweiss*, etc. — Dr. Navratil's Sanatorium, with the *Pension Mon-Séjour*. — *Hotel Omnibuses* and *Diligence* meet the mail-trains at Botzen; one-horse *Cab*, 1½ fl. — *Visitors' Tax*, 2 fl. for the 1st week, 1 fl. each week extra, 10 fl. per season.

Gries (895′), a village on the right bank of the Talfer, lies ¾ M. to the W. of Botzen, in a sheltered situation at the base of the *Guntschna-Berg*, and is frequented in winter by persons with delicate chests, the mean temperature being 4½° Fahr. higher than that of Meran. The *Curhaus* contains a café-restaurant, reading-rooms, etc. (music three afternoons a week). The *Stiftskirche* contains frescoes by Knoller. Fine view of the Dolomites from the *Cemetery*. The **Erzherzog Heinrich Promenade*, which ascends the slope of the Guntschnaberg in easy windings, affords a charming walk.

Botzen and Gries are arranged for the 'terrain-cure'; *i.e.* the walks and paths in the neighbourhood are classified and marked according to their gradients, so that sufferers from defective circulation, fatty degeneration of the heart, etc., may gradually strengthen the heart-muscles and regulate their breathing-process by a systematic course of walks, gradually increasing in steepness.

The *Guntschna-Berg*, the S. buttress of an extensive plateau similar to the Ritten, lies between the valleys of the Talfer and Adige and extends nearly as far as Meran. Its surface is sprinkled with villages (*Jenesien, Flaas, Mölten*, etc.) and farms, among which Jenesien, occupying a lofty and pleasant situation 6 M. from Botzen, a summer-resort of the townspeople, is worthy of a visit (path marked in red and white). From Gries we proceed to the N.E., crossing the *Fagenbach*, to *Trojenstein*, pass the *Gescheibte* (round) *Thurm* (said to be of Roman origin), and ascend in windings to the (1 hr.) village of *St. Georg* (1930′; charming view near the church). *Jenesien* (3570′; *Oberwirth; Unterwirth), 1½ hr. farther on, is not visible until we are close to it. A little before reaching it we pass a barren hill on the left (the 'Krumme Bühel') which commands a splendid view of the Dolomites. — An excursion to *Glaning* and *Greifenstein* is also interesting. From the old parish-church of Gries we ascend by a steep track to the village of (1½ hr.) **Unter-Glaning** (2495′; *Messner Inn*), lying on a spur of the *Alten* (see below) and affording a picturesque view. We then descend to the (½ hr.) ruin of *Greifenstein* or *Sauschloss* (2420′), perched on a rock high above the Adige, and then either return as we came, or descend (very steep and rough) to (¾ hr.) *Siebeneich* and follow the Meran road (p. 295) to *Moritzing* and (4½ M.) Botzen. — The **Altenberg** or **Glaning** (4020′), which commands a splendid view, is easily ascended from Glaning in 1½-2 hrs., or from Gries by a path (red and white marks) viâ the *Trattnerhof* in 3 hrs.

The **Ritten**, a lofty and extensive plateau to the N.E. of Botzen, between the Talfer and the Eisak, is a favourite summer-resort. The chief villages are *Oberbotzen* and *Klobenstein*. The old road to

(2 hrs.) Oberbotzen diverges to the left from the Rentsch road (p. 286), about 1/4 M. to the E. of Botzen, and ascends steeply and for the most part destitute of shade viâ *St. Magdalena*. The new bridle-path (shady in the morning; horse to Oberbotzen 3, to Oberbotzen and Klobenstein 6 1/2 fl.) is preferable. This (red and white marks) leads by (25 min.) *St. Anton* (p. 285) and ascends to the right to *St. Peter*. Here we turn to the right and ascend first by a paved path through vineyards and then by a marked path through woods of chestnut, fir, and larch to a (3/4 hr.) finger-post showing the 'Nesselbrunnsteig nach Oberbozen'. Hence ascending to the right, we pass a projecting rock with a fine glimpse of the Sarnthal and reach (1/2 hr.) a farm house with an excellent spring; then past the *Nesselbrunnen* to the (40 min.) edge of the plateau, and by a carriage-road to (35 min.) **Oberbotzen** (3915'; Inn, unpretending), which commands a fine *View of the Dolomites from the Latemar to the Geislerspitzen. *Menz's Aussichtswarte*, or belvedere, affords an admirable view towards the W. (Ortler, Oetzthal Alps). From (1/4 hr.) *Maria-Schnee* (Unterhofer, tolerable) a picturesque road (with varying views of the Schlern, etc.) leads to (3/4 hr.) *Wolfsgruben* (3945'), with its small lake, and (1 1/4 hr.) **Klobenstein** (3770'; **Hôt.-Pens. Staffler*, pens. 2 1/2-3 fl.), the busiest and most beautifully situated village on the Ritten, with a magnificent view of the long chain of the Dolomites. The best point of view is the *Belvedere*, 1/4 hr. to the E., to the left of the road to *Lengmoos*, which is now almost a part of Klobenstein. About 1/2 hr. farther to the N., in the valley of the *Finsterbach*, are the curious **Earth Pyramids*, columns of the debris of an old moraine, worn into their present shapes by the action of rain-water, and preserved from farther destruction by stones or trees on their summits. A road from Lengmoos crosses the ravine by a wooden bridge (the path through the ravine being closed as dangerous) to (3/4 hr.) *Mittelberg*, whence we may proceed to *Lengstein* (3195'; Schweiger) and *Waidbruck* (p. 246; 3 hrs. from Klobenstein). — The direct route from Botzen to Klobenstein (3 1/2-4 hrs.) is by a rough road (not suitable for driving; horse 4 fl.), viâ *Rentsch*, *Kleinstein*, and *Unterinn*. From Klobenstein to Atzwang (p. 247), or to Steg (p. 247), a steep bridle-path (2 hrs.).

The **Rittnerhorn* (7420'; guide 2 fl., A. Lobis, alias 'Spänglertoni', of Klobenstein; horse 4 fl.), ascended from Oberbotzen or Klobenstein by a marked path in 3 1/2 hrs., is an admirable point of view. The route from Klobenstein ascends gradually to (1 1/2 hr.) *Pemmern* (5025'; Inn, poor; *Bad Süss*, 1/4 hr. to the E., better), and thence by the *Rittner-Alpe* to the (2 hrs.) summit, on which is the new *Rittnerhorn-Haus* (inn in summer). Extensive survey (panorama by Seelos): to the E. the Dolomites from the Peitlerkofel to the Mts. of the Fleims-Thal; to the S. the Alps of Trent, Monte Baldo, Brenta, Adamello, Presanella Alps; to the W. the Ortler and the Oetzthal Alps; to the N. the Stubai and Zillerthal snow-mountains, and the Tauern as far as the Gross-Glockner. Descent, if preferred, viâ the *Villandever Alp* and *Villanders* to (4 1/2 hrs.) *Klausen* (p. 246); or viâ *Barbian* to (3 hrs.) *Waidbruck* (p. 246); to *Sarnthein* (p. 285) through the *Tanzbach-Thal* or over the *Sarner-Scharte* (8075'), fatiguing.

Sarnthal (one-horse carr. to Runkelstein 3 fl.). To the N. of Botzen opens the *Sarnthal*, a deep valley intersecting the porphyry mountains, watered by the *Talfer*, and sometimes contracting to a wild ravine. The road, which was much damaged by a flood in 1891, has been temporarily patched up, while a new road is being made (to Sarnthein, $4^3/_4$ hrs.). The route leads from the Obst-Platz through the Franziskanergasse (or from the Talfer bridge viâ the Wassermauer) to the ($1^1/_4$ M.) spinning-mill of *St. Anton* and *Schloss Klebenstein*. On the right, above, is the church of *St. Peter*, and on the left the *Gescheibte Thurm* (p. 283). The road to the left over the bridge leads to *Gries* (p. 283; wine at the *Sand Inn*, on the right bank). Our road, however, keeps to the right, following the left bank of the Talfer, and passes below (1 M.) ***Runkelstein** (1350′), a castle presented in 1893 to Botzen by the Emperor of Austria, built in 1237 and thoroughly restored in 1884-88 (adm. daily, 10-12 and 4-7, Sun. 10-12). It is adorned with curious mediæval frescoes (refreshm.). To the left, farther on, rises *Schloss Ried* (*Staffler's Inn), on a rock on the right bank of the Talfer. Beyond this, also to the left, are the *Sarnerhof Inn*, and then the scanty ruins of *Schwalbenstein* and, high above the road, the ruined *Rafenstein* or *Sarner Schloss* (2130′), with a curious wine-press of 1565 (1 hr. from the Sand Inn). On the hill to the right is the ruin of *Langegg*. Passing the ($1^1/_4$ M.) inn *Zum Sarner Zoll* (toll 2 kr.), we enter (1 M.) the *Mackner Kessel* (1405′), a wild rocky chaos, beyond which rises the **Johanneskofel**, a nearly perpendicular porphyry rock, 330′ high, on which is perched the *Chapel of St. John*. Then, passing the Mayr Inn, we reach the (1 hr.; about $2^1/_2$ hrs. from Botzen) **Inn zur Post Halbwegs*, beyond which the scenery loses in interest, and proceed past the (1 M.) *Tourist Inn* (2200′) to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) **Sarnthein** (3170′; **Gänsbacher zur Post; *Schweizer; Braunwirth*), the chief place in the valley, pleasantly and healthily situated, and much visited in summer. To the E. rise the ruins of *Reineck* and *Kranzelstein*, to the N. the *Kellerburg*.

Excursions (guide, *Joh. Aichner*). Attractive passes lead from Sarnthein to the W. over the **Auen-Joch** (6240′) and *Hafling* (p. 302; 6 hrs.), and over the **Kreuzjoch** (6845′) and by *St. Katharina in der Schart* (p. 302) to *Meran* (7 hrs.; guide in each case 5 fl.). From *Oberstückl* (see below) to Meran viâ the *Missenstein-Joch*, see p. 302.

At *Astfeld* (3290′; Inn), 3 M. above Sarnthein, the valley divides: the right (E.) branch is named the **Durnholzer-Thal**, the left (W.) branch the *Penser-Thal*. In the former lies (3 hrs.) the hamlet of *Durnholz* (5150′; quarters at the curé's), with a small lake; the route to it passes *Reinswald*, on the slope to the right, by which the path from the *Latzfonser Joch* descends (p. 246; from Durnholz over the *Schalderer-Scharte* to *Vahrn*, see p. 245). — A tolerable road ascends the **Penser-Thal**, passing *Oberstückl* (4010′), situated in a side-valley to the left, at the base of the *Hirzer* (p. 302), and (7 M.) *Rabenstein* (4090′; *Inn), to (2 M.) *Ausser-Pens* (4340′; Inn) and (3 M.) *Pens* (4780′; poor Inn). From Pens a marked path leads by *Asten* to the **Penser-Joch** (7250′) and through the *Seitenberg-Thal* and *Jaufen-Thal* to (6 hrs.) *Sterzing*, or through the *Egger-Thal* to (5 hrs.) *Mauls* (p. 244), uninteresting (guide from Sarnthein 6 fl.).

Eggen-Thal. (Carr. with one horse from Botzen to the waterfall and back 5 fl.; to Birchabruck 7, Welschnofen 10 fl.; mail-cariole from Botzen to Birchabruck every evening; returning in the morning.) We drive to (2 M.) *Kardaun* (950′; p. 247), following the Brixen road to *Rentsch* (Lamm), and there crossing the Eisak and the railway. Here we turn to the right through a gateway (toll 2 kr.) into the narrow ravine, watered by the *Karneidbach*. On a precipitous rock to the left rises the picturesque castle of *Karneid* (1525′). Below, to the left, is the *Eggenthaler Hof*, to the right is the *Florkeller* (beer). After 2 M. the road passes through two short tunnels; under the bridge before the first of these the Karneidbach forms a picturesque fall. This is the finest point in the valley, which expands higher up. To the right is the *Baden-Mühle* (p. 283). On the slopes to the left are several 'earth-pyramids' (p. 284). 6 M. (10 M. from Botzen) **Birchabruck** (2895′; **Post*), charmingly situated, with a superb view of the Latemar to the right, and the Rothe Wand and Rosengarten to the left. The valley ramifies here, the *Welschnofener Thal* diverging to the left, and the *Eggen-Thal* to the right.

In the Eggen-Thal a road ascends among the scattered houses of the village of *Unter-Eggenthal* to (1½ hr.) the upper *Church* (4440′). Thence we proceed to the (2 hrs.) *Reiter-Joch* (6530′), with remains of old trenches, between the *Cima della Valsorda* (9035′) on the left, and the *Zangenberg* or *Pala di Santa* (8180′) on the right, the latter (splendid view) ascended in 1¼ hr. We then either descend to the right, through the *Val di Stava*, to (2½ hrs.) *Tesero*, or ascend to the left to the (½ hr.) **Sattel-Joch** (*Passo Feodo*; 6965′), and descend thence by the *Val Gardeno* to (1½ hr.) *Predazzo* (p. 353). — A pretty path leads along the foot of the Latemar from the church in Unter-Eggenthal to the (1¼ hr.) *Untere Karer-See* (p. 287). — Comp. the *Map*, p. 356.

On the plateau between the Eggen-Thal and the Etschthal, 6 M. to the S.W. of Birchabruck, lies **Deutschnofen** (4445′; *Adler*; *Rössl*, etc.), a considerable village, prettily situated. It may also be reached from stat. *Leifers* (p. 320) in 3½ hrs., viâ the *Branten-Thal*. Charming excursion from Deutschnofen to the beautifully-situated monastery and pilgrimage-church of (1¾ hr.) *Weissenstein* (4985′; *Inn), and thence to (6 M.) *Radein* (p. 352), or gradually down to the S.W., with admirable views of the valley of the Adige and the mountains beyond it, to (1½ hr.) *Aldein* (Inn) and (1½ hr.) stat. *Auer* (p. 320). — The ***Weisshorn** (7590′), an excellent point of view, may be ascended without difficulty from Weissenstein in 2½, from Deutschnofen in 3, or from Aldein in 3½ hrs. (guide advisable). The descent may be made to the S. to the (½ hr.) **Grimmjoch** (6550′; **Inn*), between the Weisshorn and Schwarzhorn, and thence either to the W. by the *Grimm-Alp* and *Radein* (*Zirmerhof Inn, p. 352) to *Fontana Fredda* (p. 352), or to the E. over the *Lavace-Joch* (5930′) and through the *Val Gambis* (cart-road) to (2½ hrs.) *Cavalese* (p. 353). — The **Schwarzhorn** (*Cima di Rocca*; 8005′), to the S. of the Weisshorn, commands a more extensive view (from the Grimmjoch, 1¼ hr; from Cavalese by the Lavaze-Joch, 4 hrs., comp. p. 353).

To the E., a road (diligence daily in summer) ascends from Birchabruck along the *Welschnofener Bach* to (3½ M.) **Welschnofen** (3865′; **Rössl*; *Krone*, well spoken of), known in the Fassa as *Nova Italiana*, and occupying a fine open situation. To the right rises the serrated ridge of the Latemar, to the left the imposing Rosengarten (best survey from the *Zischgl-Alp*; 1½ hr., by a marked path). The

Franzens
Latzfons
Velthurns
Villanders Bg
Sarner Scharte
Sarnthein
Gunser Bg
Raderer Bg
Villanders
KLAUSEN
Albions
Lajen
Tschöves
Rittnerhorn
Barbian
Waidbruck
Kollmann
Tagusens
St. Michael
Tisens
Runggaditsch
Kastelruth
St. Oswald
St. Valentin
Seis
Pufatsch
Gismann
Wangen
Ob-Inn
Lengstein
Lengmoos
Ob-Bozen
Klobenstein
St. Vigil
Ratzes
Bad Süss
Erdpyramiden
Afing
Unt.-Inn
BOZEN
Zwölfmalgreien
Schlern
Junger Schlern
Prossels
Ums
Völs
Ob-Aicha
Felseck Sp.
Rothwand
Rothe Sp.
Rosszähne
Karneid
Steinegg
Tiers
Tschaminth
Valbonkg.
Tiersertal
Gummer
Ohlbg.
Tallbüchl
Welschnofen
Rosengarten Sp.
Coronelle
Rothwand
Leifers
Oberkirk
Deutschnofen
Birchabruck
Brantenthal
St. Helena
Eggenthal
Karersee
Petersbg
St. Leonhard
Ob.-Eggenth
Kirchtagweihe
Latemar
Aldein
Schönrast
Weisshorn
Lavaze Joch
Reiterjoch
Cª d¹ª Valsorda
Cavignon
Forno
St. Veit
Radein
Meran
Trient
Engl. Miles

Kilometer
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

old road from Birchabruck, diverging after 1¼ M. to the left at the bridge, is shorter.) From Welschnofen over the *Costalunga Pass* to Vigo 4½ hrs. (guide 3 fl., unnecessary, Joh. Kaufmann or Ant. Dejori of Welschnofen recommended). The route (bridle-path; road being made) ascends gradually past several farms, and enters the wood. At a (¾ hr.) saw-mill we cross the brook and pass the (¾ hr.) **Untere Karer-See* (5030′), picturesquely situated in the wood at the base of the Latemar. The path then ascends the *Puckelin Valley* to the (½ hr.) **Alpenrose Inn*, on the *Costalunga Alp* (large new hotel being built), and to the (¼ hr.) **Costalunga** or **Karersee Pass** (5765′), between the *Latemar* (8990′) on the right and the *Rothwand* (9200′) on the left. Opposite are seen the Dolomites of the Fassa; to the W., in the distance, are the Ortler and Oetzthal Alps. We may now either descend to the right, through the *Costalunga Valley*, to (1¼ hr.) *Moëna* (p. 353), or by a good path to the left to *Vallonga* and (1½ hr.) *Vigo* (p. 354).

The **Tierser-Thal**, which runs parallel with the Eggen-Thal on the N., descends towards the W. from the Rosengarten to the Eisak-Thal at Blumau (p. 247). A road (carr. at the Tierser Hof in Blumau) ascends along the *Breinbach* to the (3½ M.) *Zoll Inn*, and then to the left to the (3½ M.) village of **Tiers** (3340′; **Rose; Krone*). From this point to the Costalunga Pass there is a marked path by the *Niger* (4½ hrs.); another to Welschnofen by the *Wolfsgrube* (4955′; 2½ hrs.) — From Tiers an attractive and not difficult route leads over the TIERSER-ALPL TO CAMPITELLO, in 6½-7 hrs. (guide advisable, 3½ fl.; *Alois Villgratiner* known as *Löwenlois, Joh. Villgratiner II.* or *Löwenhansl*, recommended for difficult ascents; *Joh. Damian* or *Messnerhansl, Alois Ratschigler*, all of Tiers). A tolerable path ascends the *Tschamin-Thal*, passing the chapel of *St. Cyprian* and the (1 hr.) unpretending *Weisslahnbad* (3865′), to (1½ hr.) the *Rechte Leger* or the *Ochsen-Alpe* (chalets), at the mouth of the wild *Bletschen-Thal* (p. 293), where we obtain a fine view of the Rosengarten chain, and to the (¾ hr.) imposing cauldron of the *Bärenloch* (way-post). Thence to the left we ascend the *Alplgraben* viâ the *Stiege*, a rocky cliff rising in successive ledges like a staircase, by a path recently repaired to (1 hr.) the **Tierser-Alpl** (8055′; *View), between the Rosszähne on the left and the Molignon on the right (ascent of the *Rotherdspitze* and the *Schlern*, see p. 293). We descend through the *Duron-Thal* to (2½-3 hrs.) *Campitello* (p. 354).

There are several other passes between Tiers and the Val di Fassa, crossing the **Rosengarten Chain**. The GRASLEITEN PASS (9-10 hrs. to Vigo, guide 4 fl.) is the least arduous. From the (3¼ hrs.) *Bärenloch* we ascend to the right through the wild *Grasleiten-Thal* to the (¾ hr.) splendidly situated **Grasleiten-Hütte** (7100′; Inn in summer) and to the (20 min.) grand head of the Grasleiten-Thal, then over scree to the (1¼ hr.) **Grasleiten Pass** (8530′), between the *Kesselkogl* (9850′) on the left and the *Kleine Valbonkogl* (9090′) on the right. We may descend either to the right viâ the (1½ hr.) *Gardecia Chalets* and the *Sojal Chalets* in the wild rocky *Vajolet-Thal*, to (1½ hr.) *Perra* (p. 354); or from the Grasleiten Pass to the S.E. round the Kesselkogl to the *Lausa-Pass*, between the Kesselkogl and the *Scalierettspitze* (*Cima di Larsec*; 9460′), down to the *Antermoja Lake* (p. 354) in the *Antermoja-Thal*, and thence over the *Donna Pass* to the *Duron-Thal* and to *Campitello* (from Tiers 11 hrs.; guide 5 fl.). — The **Kesselkogl** (9850′), the highest peak of the Rosengarten group, may be ascended from the Grasleiten-Hütte in 3 hrs. by a snow-couloir on the N.W. side (laborious; guide 6 fl.; more difficult from the Antermoja-Thal in 2½-3 hrs.); very fine view. — The *Antermojakogl* (9510′), the *Molignon* (N.W. peak 9140′,

central peak 9275′), the *Grosse Valbonkogl* (9290′), the *Kleine Valbonkogl* (9090′), the *Western* (8250′) and *Eastern Grasleitenspitze* (difficult), the *Scalieretspitze* (*Cima di Larsec*, 9460′), the *Vajolet-Thürme* (highest peak, 9255′, *Winklerthurm*, to the S.E., very difficult), the *Coronelle* (9175′), etc., may also be ascended from the Grasleiten-Hütte. Ascent of the *Rosengartenspitze* (9835′), see below; of the **Schlern*, see p. 293.

FROM THE GRASLEITEN-HÜTTE TO GRÖDEN, the shortest ronte (to St. Ulrich 5½ hrs., path marked but difficult, gnide advisable) leads over the **Molignon Pass** (about 8200′), between the Molignon and the Grasleitenspitze, and thence viâ the pastnres of *Meierhofen* to the *Mahlknecht-Joch* (p. 292) and across the *Seiser Alp* to *St. Ulrich* (p. 289). Another attractive and easier route leads viâ the *Bärenloch*, the *Tierser-Alpl* (p. 287), and the Mahlknecht-Joch. — The shortest ronte FROM THE GRASLEITEN-HÜTTE TO CAMPITELLO (4-4½ hrs.) also crosses the Molignon Pass and descends the Duron-Thal.

FROM TIERS TO VIGO OVER THE VAJOLET PASS, 7½ hrs., difficnlt (guide 5 fl.). We turn to the right at the chapel of *St. Cyprian* (p. 287), ½ hr. from Tiers, and ascend on the right bank of the *Purgametschbach* through wood to (1½ hr.) the *Falzegger-Schwaige*. Steep stretches of debris and snow lie between this point and the (2½ hrs.) **Vajolet Pass** (8920′), between the *Tschaminspitzen* and the *Vajolet-Thürme*. Magnificent view. Thence a steep descent to (1½ hr.) the *Gardecia Chalets* and (1½ hr.) *Perra*.

The SANTNER PASS (10 hrs. to Vigo) should be attempted by expert climbers only. From the (2 hrs.) *Falzegger-Schwaige* (see above) we turn to the S., and proceed, at first through wood and then over stony meadows, to the sheer rocky face of the *Rosengarten*, which we ascend by an exceedingly steep and difficult climb to the *Gartl*, a scree-slope that from Botzen looks like a patch of snow, and then to the (4½-5 hrs.) **Santner Pass** (abont 9180′), immediately to the N. of the *Rosengartenspitze* (see below). A very steep descent leads down to (2 hrs.) the *Gardecia Chalets* and (1½ hr.) *Perra*. — The **Rosengartenspitze** (*Catenaccio*, 9835′), a difficult ascent which should be attempted only by steady climbers (guide 9 fl., descending to Vigo or Campitello 10 fl.), may be surmonnted from the Gartl in 1-1¼ hr., or from the Grasleiten-Hütte over the Grassleiten Pass and the rocky precipices bounding the W. side of the Vajolet-Thal in 5 hrs.

Farther to the S. are the easy *Tschager-Joch* (8910′) and the *Coronelle Pass* (9020′), both to the N. of the Coronelle, and the *Vajolon-Joch* (*Forcella di Vael*, 8210′), between the Tscheinerspitze and the Rothwand (p. 354), which may be crossed in 7 hrs. from Welschnofen or Tiers to Vigo.

Grödner-Thal. Seiser-Alp. Schlern (comp. Map, p. 286). The narrow **Gröden Valley** (Romanic *Goerdeina*, Ital. *Gardena*), 18 M. in length, traversed by the brook of that name, consists of bright green meadows flanked with dark pine-forest. The N. slopes are thickly sprinkled with neat dwellings, and the background towards the E. is formed by huge Dolomites. The dialect of the valley as far as St. Ulrich is German, beyond that 'Ladin' (comp. p. 374). The road (8 M. to St. Ulrich; diligence from Waidbruck thrice daily in 3¼ hrs.; one-horse carr. 3½, two-horse 6 fl.) ascends the narrow valley to the left from *Waidbruck* (1545′; p. 246). On the height to the N. is *Lajen*, with the *Vogelweidhof* (2545′), said to have been the home of the poet Walther von der Vogelweide (p. 281; a pleasant walk of 50 min. from Waidbruck). Before the (6 M.) **Bräuhaus St. Peter* (3070′; R. 60 kr.), the Langkofel comes in sight. Farther on we pass *Pontives* and the valley of the *Pufler Bach* to the right, above which is the village of *Pufels*, at the foot of the Puflatsch.

1½ hr. **St. Ulrich** (4055′; **Rössl* or *Post*; **Adler*; **Mondschein*; rooms also at the *Marienheim*; beer at the *Engel*), Ladin *Ortisei*, the chief village (1320 inhab.) in the valley, is frequented as a summer-resort. The interior of the *Church* (1793-96) is beautifully decorated; in the sacristy is a *Madonna in marble by Andrea Colli, a pupil of Canova (sacristan 20 kr.). The tastefully restored chapel of St. Anthony contains a fine altar-piece by Deschwanden. In the Grödner-Thal as many as 2500 persons are employed in wood-carving (figures of Christ, toys, etc.). Near the church is *Purger's* depôt of carved wood.

Excursions (guides, *Franz Fistil*, *Eustach Dapunt*, *Bapt. Vinatzer*, *J. Pescosta*, *J. A. Rifesser*, *Al. Stuflesser*, *Franz Lalnoga*, of St. Ulrich; *Wendelin Kaslatter*, *Al. Demetz*, of Wolkenstein). A new road leads to the E. to (¾ hr.) **St. Jakob** (5140′), with an ancient church and a good view of the Langkofel. (By St. Jakob to St. Christina, 1¼ hr., a far finer route than the road in the valley.) A marked path hence ascends the *Pitschberg* (7780′; 2¼ hrs.; fine view); and a pictnresque ronte leads to the (2½ hrs.) *Regensburger-Hütte* in the *Cisles-Thal* (p. 290). — The **Raschötz* (7490′), from which there is a splendid view, may be ascended in 3-3½ hrs. (guide 2½ fl., unnecessary), from the church over the bridge to the N., and thence either by the (5 min.) direct path ascending to the left 'viâ *Palua*', or by the path that diverges to the right, passes the houses of *Oberwinkel*, and continues through wood to the *Col de Luca* and (left) the (2½ hrs.) *Saltner-Hütte*, whence it ascends to the W. to the (½ hr.) *Heiligkreuz-Kapelle* (7210′) and the (¼ hr.) snmmit, on which is a refuge-hut. Both routes are steep and stony. — Another marked path leads to the N.E. viâ *Oberwinkel* and the (2½ hrs.) *Kuka Saddle* (7155′) to the **Aschkler-Alpe*; fine view from the (1 hr.) *Secéda* (8270′; best point above the cross). A marked path skirts the arête to the E. from the Secéda to the (½ hr.) *Pana-Scharte* (to Villnöss, see p. 246) and descends past the *Piera Longia* (7605′), a rock that has fallen from the Fermeda-Thurm, to the (1 hr.) *Regensburger-Hütte* (p. 290). — To the S. the **Puflatsch* (7140′) may be ascended in 3 hrs. by a bridle-path (*Schnürlsteig*) leading past *Pufels* to the cross (7035′), and then along the arête to the top (guide, not indispensable, 2½ fl., with descent to Kastelruth 4 fl. 40 kr.); return by the *Heissböck-Schwaige* (see below; descent by the Seiser-Alp, and by a rough paved path to Kastelruth or Ratzes, not pleasant; see p. 292). — The **Schlern** (8415′; not difficult) may be ascended from St. Ulrich by *Pufels*, the *Heissböck-Schwaige*, and the *Prosliner-Schwaige* in 6 hrs. (see p. 292; gnide 4 fl.). — From St. Ulrich to *Villnöss* viâ the *Flitzer-Scharte* or the *Brogles-Alpe*, see p. 246; to *Kastelruth* (p. 291) viâ *Runggaditsch* and *St. Michael* in 2½ hrs. (marked path). — One-horse carriage from St. Ulrich to St. Christina 1½, two-horse 3 fl.; to Wolkenstein 3 and 5 fl.

We next reach (1 hr.) **St. Christina**, in the Gröden dialect *Dla-itè* (4685′; **Dosses Inn*, at the E. end of the village, which is 1½ M. long). On the left towers the huge Langkofel, and farther on, to the right, is the château of *Fischburg*, now a poor-house.

The mountain-pastnres above St. Christina to the N. afford a good snrvey of the grand environs: to the N. the Raschötz, Aschkler-Alpe (Secéda), Geislerspitzen; E. the Col dalla Piëres and the Rothspitzen; S.E. the Sella group; S. the Langkofel and Plattkofel; S.W. the Pnflatsch, and the more distant Rosengarten and Schlern.

Mountain Ascents (guides, see above). The **Langkofel** (*Sas Long*, 10,425′) may be ascended from St. Christina in 8-12 hrs. viâ the *Langkofel-Joch* (p. 290); difficnlt, for experts only, with good gnide, 14 fl., in unsettled weather two guides required; danger from falling stones near the top. — The S. peaks of the Langkofel group are still more difficnlt:

viz. the *Grohmannspitze* (10,205'; viâ the W. flank or from the back), *Zahnkofel* (9825'), *Innerkoflerthurm* (*Punta de Pian de Sas;* about 10,070'), and *Fünffingerspitze* (9830'; the most difficult). — The **Plattkofel** (9710'; 6 hrs.; guide 4, with descent to Campitello 5 fl.) is laborious but not difficult. We proceed through the Christiner Wald to the *Zallinger-Alp* (Rfmts.) and the (3½ hrs.) *Fassa-Joch* (p. 355), and then ascend to the left, across the sloping rocky plateau, to the (2½ hrs.) summit. — An attractive new route leads through the *Langkofel-Thal (Danter Sasch)*, passing the Grohmann Glacier, to the (4 hrs.) **Langkofel-Joch** (8800'; new club-hut), between the Langkofel and the Fünffingerspitze, and thence down over scree to the (1½ hr.) *Sella-Joch* (p. 291).

A pleasant path, marked with red, ascends the *Cisles-Thal*, to the N. from St. Christina to the (1½ hr.) **Regensburger-Hütte** (6690'), finely situated on the *Cisles Alp*, at the base of the rugged *Geislerspitzen* (see below). The return may be made by ascending the grassy slope to the right from the hut (red marks) to the cross on the hill (7235'; fine view of the Langkofel, Marmolada, etc.), and thence descending steeply, across the Aschklerbach, and along the slope (fine views) to *St. Jakob* (p. 289) and (3 hrs.) *St. Ulrich*. — The **Geislerspitzen** (highest peak, *Sas Rigais*, 9930'), a laborions ascent, bnt not very difficult for experts, is made from the Regensburger-Hütte over debris (*Mittagscharte*, 8570') and crumbling slopes (wire-ropes) in 3 hrs. (guide 6 fl.). The *Gabel* (*Furquetta;* 9930'; guide 8 fl.) is more difficult, and the *Fermeda-Thurm* (9440'; guide 14 fl.) is still more so. The *Col dalla Piëres* (9055') is an attractive ascent of 2½ hrs. from the Regensburger-Hütte viâ the *Stevia-Alp* (7420-8700'), or of 3½ hrs. from Wolkenstein through the Lange-Tbal. — Over the *Mittagscharte* (see above) to *Villnöss*, 4½ hrs. from the Regensburger-Hütte to St. Peter (p. 246), rough descent; better viâ the *Aschkler-Alpe* and the *Pana-Scharte* (8035') to the *Brogles-Alpe* (p. 246), though in this case also the descent is laborious. — Over the *Furcella de la Roa* (8810'), between the Geislerspitzen and Putzspitzen, to *Campill* (p. 374) 5½ hrs., marked path (guide 5 fl.); steep descent over debris. — From the Regensburger-Hütte over the *Furcella de Forciës de Sielles* (8810'), to the N.E. of the Col dalla Piëres, to the *Ladinia-Hütte* (p. 376), 4 hrs. with guide, somewhat laborious. — To Campitello over the *Fassa-Joch*, 5 hrs. from St. Christina, with guide, see p. 355.

The road crosses the *Cislesbach* and leads over a hill (fine glimpse of the head of the valley) to (2¼ M.) **St. Maria in Wolkenstein**, in the Gardena dialect *Selva* (**Hirsch* or *Post*, near the church), at the mouth of the *Lange-Thal*.

From St. Maria to Corvara over the Grödner-Joch, an easy and pleasant route (4 hrs.; gnide, hardly necessary, 2½, horse 6 fl.). Road to (1½ M.) *Plon* (5290'; Lamm). Here we ascend to the left, at first steeply through wood, and then more gradually across pastnres (*Ferrara* or *Frea-Alpe;* with the hnge rocky walls of the *Sella* on the right, and the *Rothspitzen* and *Tschierspitzen* on the left), to the (1½ hr.) **Grödner-Jöchl** (7010'). Descent to (1½ hr.) *Colfosco* (p. 375), and (½ hr.) *Corvara* (p. 375). Thence to *St. Cassian* (p. 375) 2 hrs. (before reaching Stern we descend to the right and follow the Corvarabach, cross it above its influx into the Sorèbach, and ascend on the left bank of the latter).

From St. Maria to Corvara viâ Kedul and Crespeïna (5½-6 hrs.; guide, from St. Ulrich 4-5 fl., convenient, thongh the path is marked), more attractive than the preceding route, though also more fatiguing. Starting from the Hirsch, we pass below the chnrch and enter the *Lange-Thal*, on a cliff to the left in which is the scanty rnin of *Wolkenstein*, birthplace of Oswald von Wolkenstein (p. 245). Before reaching (1 M.) the *Chapel of St. Sylvester* we ascend steeply to the right to the upland valley of *Kedul* and proceed between the Rothspitzen and Tschierspitzen on the right and the Mt. de Soura on the left to the (2¼ hrs.) **Crespeïna-Joch** (*Schoeuf de Crespeïna*; 8335'), which commands the best view of the cnriously rifted plateau of the Crespeïna and Putz Alps. To the W. is a good retrospect of the Ortler and Oetzthal Alps. The descent leads past the little

Crespeina Lake to (1 hr.) the rocky saddle of the *Gabel* (*Chiampei-Joch*; 7835′), where our route is joined by the paths from the Lange-Thal and the Ladinia-Hütte (see below). Beyond the saddle the path descends steeply to the small *Chiampatsch Lake* (7210′; almost dry in summer), at the base of the *Sass Songer* (p. 376), whence we reach *Colfosco* and (1½ hrs.) *Corvara* (p. 375).

From St. Maria to Corvara viâ the Ladinia-Hütte (5½ hrs.), less interesting than the preceding route. We ascend the Lange-Thal as far as (1 hr.) *Pra da Ri* (5925′), where we diverge by a steep marked path, to the left, to the *Putz-Alpe* and the (2 hrs.) *Ladinia-Hütte* (8380′; p. 376). Thence another marked path leads to the (¾ hr.) *Gabel* (see above) and down to *Colfosco* and (1½ hr.) *Corvara* (p. 375).

To Campitello over the Sella-Joch (3½-4 hrs.; path marked; guide, including the Rodella, 3½ fl., unnecessary). From (½ hr.) *Plon* (p. 290) the bridle-path ascends to the right to the (1½-2 hrs.) **Sella-Joch** (7275′; *Valentini's Inn*, 7 beds, well spoken of), with a splendid view of the Marmolada, the Sella group on the left, and the Langkofel, Fünffingerspitze, and Grohmannspitze on the right (still finer from the ***Rodella**, 8155′, to the S.W. of the Sella-Joch, easily ascended in ¾ hr.). From the pass we descend to the left by a well-trodden path through the grassy valley (to the right is the path to the Rodella, which ascends gradually); after a few minutes we may diverge either to the right to (1½ hr.) *Campitello* (p. 354), or to the left to (1¼ hr.) *Canazei* (p. 355). — Those who ascend the Rodella (see above) do not require to return to the Sella Pass, but may descend direct to Campitello by a path (steep and rough at places; guide advisable) on the S.W. side.

The highly attractive ascent of the **Boë-Spitze** (10,340′; 7-8 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), not difficult for mountaineers, is made from Wolkenstein viâ the Sella-Joch and the *Mortitsch-Thal* (*Val della Stries*). Near the top is the *Bamberger Hütte*, opened in 1894. The descent may be made to Campitello (p. 354), Arabba (p. 389), or Colfosco (p. 375).

The **Seiser-Alp** is a lofty and undulating grassy plateau, 12 M. long and 8-9 M. broad, bounded by the Eisakthal on the W., the Grödner-Thal on the N., the Schlern and Rosszähne on the S., and the Langkofel and Plattkofel on the E. side. It is the largest pasture in Tyrol, and is sprinkled with about 70 chalets and 365 hay-sheds. The greater part of it belongs to the parish of Kastelruth (see below). The margin of the plateau (on the N.W. the Puflatsch, 7140′, Pitzberg, 6920′; on the S. the Mahlknecht-Joch, 7180′) is considerably higher than the centre (5900′). Guide desirable, particularly before the hay-harvest. (From Kastelruth over the Mahlknecht-Joch to Campitello 4 fl.; ascent of the Schlern 3, or with descent to Campitello 5½ fl.)

The Seiser-Alp is approached from the stations of *Atzwang*, *Kastelruth*, or *Waidbruck*. From Waidbruck (see p. 246; diligence to Kastelruth twice daily in summer in 2¼ hrs., from Kastelruth in 1¼ hr,) a road gradually ascends along the E. slope of the Eisak valley, passes a *Toll-House* and *Inn* (toll 2 kr.), traverses a tunnel (110 yds. long) below *Tisens*, and finally leads in windings through wood to (2½ hrs.) **Kastelruth** (3590′; **Lamm*; *Rössl*), with 3100 inhab., the seat of the district-court, in a fine open situation, with pleasant views, attracting many summer-visitors. The direct road to Seis (p. 292) diverges to the right at the apex of the wide curve before Kastelruth; but another road (also a footpath to Ratzes)

leads from Kastelruth to Seis in 3/4 hr. **Seis** (3285′; **Seiser Hof*, with fine view, pens. 2½-3 fl.; **Unterer Wirth*) is beautifully situated opposite the majestic Schlern, on the slope of which is the *Hauenstein Forest*, with the ruins of *Salegg* and *Hauenstein*, once the home of the Minnesinger Oswald von Wolkenstein, to whom a memorial tablet was erected in 1890. The road then ascends to the left to (3/4 hr.) **Bad Ratzes** (3950′; **Inn*, D. 1 fl. 10, S. 90 kr., pens. from 2½ fl.), in the wild and wooded ravine of the *Frötschbach*, with a spring containing iron and sulphur. From here to the Schlern, see below; by the *Prosliner-Steig* to the Seiser-Alp, 2 hrs. to the *Prosliner-Schwaige*, 3 hrs. to the *Mahlknecht*, see below.

From the Station Kastelruth (p. 247) the Eisak is crossed by the covered *Tergöler Bridge*, whence a steep paved bridle-path ascends to (2 hrs.) Kastelruth.

From Atzwang (p. 247) a steep and stony bridle-path, turning to the left after 3/4 hr. (the path to the right goes to Völs, see p. 293), leads to (1½ hr.) *St. Constantin* (2980′; Gaslid's Inn), frequented as a summer-resort (in the woods is the *Völser-Weiher*), and thence by *Strasser* (Inn, rustic) to (1¼ hr.) *Seis*. (Travellers bound for Ratzes need not go as far as Seis, but ascend to the right through the Hauenstein Wood by a finger-post, 55 min. from St. Constantin and 1 hr. from the baths. In the wood lies a small, sequestered lake.)

A rough cart-road, paved at places, leads from Kastelruth to the (2 hrs.) Seiser-Alp. As we enter the Alp there is a hut *(Selas)* with refreshments; to the right is the (1/2 hr.) *Prosliner-Schwaige* (6150′), a hut with 5 beds, at the foot of the Schlern (from here to the Schlern 2½ hrs.). On the plateau we enjoy a fine view: to the S. the Schlern and Rosszähne, and to the S.E. the Langkofel and Plattkofel. A still finer point is the (1 hr.) ***Puflatsch** (7140′): to the N. a picturesque peep into the Gröden Valley, to the W. the Ritten and Rittnerhorn, in the distance the Ortler, to the N. the Zillerthal Alps, to the E. the Dolomites of the Enneberg and the Fassa. (Descent to St. Ulrich, see p. 289.) — The path now ascends gradually towards the S.E., rounding the N.E. spur of the Rosszähne, to the (2 hrs.) *Mahlknecht-Senne* (6720′; Alpine fare), and in 1/2 hr. more to the **Mahlknecht-Joch** (7180′), which commands a view of the Fassa Dolomites, the Marmolada, etc. Descent to the *Soricia-Alp* and through the *Duron Valley* to (2 hrs.) *Campitello* (p. 354), or viâ the *Tierser-Alpl* to the *Bärenloch* and thence to (2 hrs.) the *Grasleiten-Hütte* (p. 287; reached also by a more difficult route over the *Molignon Pass* in 2½-3 hrs., see p. 288).

On the S.W. the Seiser-Alp is bounded by the huge dolomite mass of the ***Schlern** (8415′), which may be ascended from Kastelruth, Seis, Ratzes, Völs, Campitello, or Tiers (comp. the Map, p. 286). The best starting-point is Ratzes (see above; guide, 2½-3 fl., not indispensable; Jac. Fill, or 'Larmjockl' of Ratzes, Paul Scherer and Jos. Schmuck or Tokele of Seis, and R. Leitner, A. Gostner, and M. Guggenberger of Kastelruth), whence we ascend by the *Touristensteig* (bridle-path; avoiding the path to the left at the marble tablet, 1/2 hr. farther on) through the ravine of the *Frötsch-*

bach, passing the mineral springs supplying the baths, to (3 hrs.) the Schlern plateau and (½ hr.) the *Schlern-Haus* (8050′; *Inn in summer, bed 1 fl.; adjoining, the new *Schlern Inn*, well spoken of), 20 min. below the rocky summit. The highest summit is called the *Alt-Schlern* or *Petz* (8415′), the N.W. peak the *Junge-Schlern* (7840′); to the N. is the *Burgstall* (8250′), with the rocky pinnacles of the *Euringerspitze* and the *Santnerspitze* (7620′).

The shortest way from Atzwang (better from Steg) leads viâ (1¾ hr.) the finely situated village of **Völs** (6980′; **Weisses Kreuz*; **Wenzerwirth*; guides, Chr. Rassler, Franz Baumgartner, Franz Flötzer) to the (2½ hrs.) entrance of the Völs ravine (Peterfrag). Thence (marked path, but guide advisable at first) it crosses the brook to the *Untere* and (2 hrs.) the *Obere Schlern-Alp* (near the restored *Chapel of St. Cassian*, 7680′), whence an easy walk of ½ hr. brings us to the *Schlern-Haus* (see above). — From Tiers several routes ascend through the *Tschamin-Thal* (p. 287) to the Schlern, one by the *Bärenfalle*, another by the *Jungbrunnen-Thal* (with ladders, etc., bnt sometimes impassable), and a third by the *Bletschen-Thal*. These routes (each 5½ hrs. to the Schlern-Haus) should not be attempted except by experts, with guides (3-3½ fl.). A better route ascends from the (3¼ hrs.) *Bärenloch* (p. 287) viâ the 'Stiege' to the (1 hr.) *Tierser-Alpl* (p. 287), to which also the approach from Campitello through the Duron-Thal leads; thence to the left past the *Rotherdspitze* (see below), and along the whole of the Schlern ridge (guide necessary for the less experienced) to the (2½ hrs.) Schlern-Haus. [This is a pleasanter descent to Campitello than the route viâ the Mahlknecht-Joch.] — The summit commands a magnificent *Panorama: on the W., far below us, is the valley of the Adige with the long ridge of the Mendel, beyond which rises the Ortler group; to the right of the Ortler are the Oetzthal, Stubai, Zillerthal, and Rieser Ferner, and the Tauern (Venediger): N.E. the extensive Seiser-Alp, and the wild Geisslerspitzen and other Enneberg Dolomites towering over the pine-forests of the Grödner-Thal; E. the Plattkofel, Langkofel, and Boè, and farther back the Antelao and Pelmo; in the foreground the serrated Rosszähne, above which are seen the snow-fields of the Marmolada; S.E. the Rosengarten chain with the Kesselkogl, Catenaccio, and Rothwand; S. the Latemar, Zangen, Weisshorn, and Trentine Alps, the Brenta, Adamello, and Presanella (panorama by Siegl). — A few paces to the W. of the summit we get a view of the wild *Schlern-Klamm*, with the rocky walls of the *Schlern-Alm* on the left, the broad back of which is also visible from Botzen. — A still finer and more comprehensive view than that from the Schlern is obtained from the **Rotherdspitze* (8840′), ascended in 2 hrs. from the Schlern-Haus by a path diverging to the left from the route to the Tierser Alpl (see above; guide advisable for the inexperienced).

Ueberetsch. Kaltern. (Stellwagen, see p. 281.) Beyond the Talfer Bridge the road diverges from the Meran road to the left, traverses vineyards and fields of maize and reeds, crosses the Meran Railway near (3 M.) stat. *Sigmundskron* (p. 295), and is carried across the Adige by a new iron bridge. On a rock to the left rises the conspicuous and still partly-preserved castle of *Sigmundskron* or *Formigar* (1155′), founded in the 9th cent., rebuilt by Duke Sigismund in the 15th, and now used as a powder-magazine. (A path, marked with red, ascends to it in 20 min.; adm. only by permit from the military authorities at Botzen; good view.) The road forks at the Ueberetscher Hof (Inn). The new road (to the left) ascends gradually viâ the *Katzenleiter* to (3 M.) *Girlan* (1415′; Rössl) and (2¼ M.) *St. Michael* (p. 294). The branch to the

right leads to the S. to the (1/2 M.) hamlet of *Frangart* (see below); it then turns to the right, skirts the foot of the hill, ascends to the left at the *Pillhof*, and again forks, one arm leading to the left through the *Wart-Thal* (new Mendel road, p. 339) to (4 1/2 M.) *St. Michael*, and the other running to the right through the *Paulsner Höhle*, passing the ruins of *Wart* and *Altenberg*, to (3 1/2 M.) **St. Pauls** (1285'; **Adler*), a large village, with a handsome Gothic church. The tower, which contains a fine peal of bells, commands a beautiful survey of the vine-clad environs, of the rich basin of Botzen, and of the Adige valley or Etschthal up to Meran.

Pleasant walk (path marked with blue and white) viâ the castle of *Korb* (left), the ruin of *Boimont* (left), and the village of *Missian* (right) to the beautifully-situated ruin of (1 1/2 hr.) **Hoch-Eppan** (2075'), the ancestral seat of the counts of that name. — Ascent of the **Gantkofel** (6120') from St. Pauls, viâ the *Buchhöfe* and *Kemet-Scharte* (5870'), interesting (5 hrs.; with guide); the view from the top resembles that from the Mte. Roën (p. 339).

The road now leads to the S. across a lofty and fertile plain to (1 1/4 M.) **St. Michael** *in Eppan*, usually called **Eppan** (1345'; **Eppaner Hof; *Sonne; *Rössl; Traube*), a well-built and thriving village, with 5000 inhabitants. — *Mendel Road*, see p. 339.

The ***Gleifkapelle** (1810'), above the village, to the W. (1/2 hr.), commands an admirable survey of the valleys of the Adige and the Eisak. — An interesting excursion (1/2 hr.; path marked with white and red) may be made viâ *Bad Pigeno* (*Inn) and *Schloss Gandegg* to the **Eisgruben** (1890'), on the *Gondberg*. These 'ice-caverns', formed by overthrown masses of rock, are remarkable for the lowness of their temperature (rhododendrons in the neighbourhood). The walk may be prolonged along the Mendel road (p. 339), or to *Ober-Planitzing* and (1 1/4 hr.) *Kaltern*.

The road next leads by *Unter-Planitzing* and past the *Calvarienberg* (on the left) to (3 M.) **Kaltern** (1390'; **Rössl; Café Spitaler*), the capital of Ueberetsch, with 4063 inhab. and a considerable wine-trade. The churchyard-wall at the back of the church, and the terrace of Baron Dipauli's villa of *Windegg* (admittance on application), command a charming view of the Kalterer See and the environs. Count Enzendorf's old château of *Campan* contains a small collection of antiquities.

Pleasant excursion to (1 1/2 hr.) the **Montiggl Lakes**. By the Calvarienberg we descend to the right (path marked with red, but guide useful), bear slightly to the left by the wall, and at the (1/4 hr.) cross go straight on (avoiding the ascent to the left). After 20 min. more we ascend to the left through wood to (25 min.) the village of *Montiggl* (1620'; Inn). About 10 min. beyond the village, in the midst of wood at the foot of the *Mittelberg*, which separates the lofty plain of Eppan from the valley of the Adige, is the *Great Montiggl Lake* (1660'), and 1/4 hr. higher up is the *Small Montiggl Lake*. [From *Sigmundskron* a path, marked with red, ascends direct across the *Schreckbichl* to the larger Montiggl Lake in 2 1/2 hrs.] A steep path (marked with blue and yellow) leads across the Mittelberg from Montiggl to *Pfatten* and (1 hr.) *Branzoll* (p. 320).

To the Railway from Kaltern there are two carriage-roads. One on the E. bank of the *Kalterer See* (710'), passing the ruin of *Leuchtenburg* (1900') on the Mittelberg (to the left), goes to (2 hrs.) *Gmund*, crosses the Adige by a ferry, and leads along the railway to (1 M.) stat. *Auer* (p. 320). The other road leads on the W. side of the lake to (2 1/2 hrs.) *Tramin* (p. 320), famous for its wine, and then crosses the plain of the Adige to (2 M.) stat. *Neumarkt*, which is about 3/4 M. from the village of that name on the left bank of the Adige. A pleasanter route, but 3 hrs. longer,

skirts the hills on the right bank of the Adige, by *Kurtatsch* and *Margreid*, and reaches the railway at *Salurn* (p. 320).

***Mendel Route,** see p. 339. — The* MENDEL EXCURSIONS form a most enjoyable and convenient expedition for a day from Botzen (finest in the afternoon). An omnibus (open vehicle) plies three times daily in summer from Botzen over the Mendel Pass to Fondo and back (starting twice from the Hôtel Greif, once from the Europe); to the Mendel Pass in 5½ hrs., thence to Fondo in 1 hr., back from Fondo to the Mendel in 1½ hr., from there to Botzen in 3¼ hrs. (from Fondo on to Malè, see R. 59). Fares from Botzen to Mendel 2½, to Fondo or Cavareno 3; return-tickets from Botzen to Mendel 3½, to Fondo 4 fl. 20 kr. Luggage to Mendel 3 kr., to Fondo 4 kr. per kilogramme (2⅕ lbs.). One-horse carr. (two pers.) from Botzen to the Mendel Pass and back 14, carr. and pair (five pers.) 24 fl.; to Fondo 18 and 30 fl. — The part from the Mendel to Fondo is uninteresting; those who wish to give one day only to the excursion are recommended to drive only as far as the Mendel, ascend the Penegal (p. 339), and return to Botzen by the afternoon omnibus.

52. From Botzen to Meran.

Comp. Map, p. 270.

20 M. RAILWAY in 1-1¾ hr. (no second class).

PEDESTRIANS who prefer the picturesque route to Meran over the hills on the right bank of the Adige (8-9 hrs., rough at places) should take the train (see below) to (10 M.) *Vilpian*, there cross the Adige to (1½ M.) **Nals** (1085'; **Sonne; *Löwe*), and ascend to the left through the ravine of the *Prissianer Bach* (waterfalls), passing the château of *Fahlburg*, to (1 hr.) *Prissian* (2020'), charmingly situated, and (½ hr.) **Tisens** (2080'; **Adler*), lying amidst fruit-trees at the foot of the wooded *Gall*. Fine view from the little church of *St. Christoph* (1965'), on the brow of the hill, ¼ hr. to the E.; still more extensive from the chapel of *St. Hippolyt* (2490'), ¾ hr. to the N., on a conspicuous rocky hill. From Tisens a bridle-path gradually descends past *Naraun*, the ruin of *Leonburg*, and the châteaux of *Alt-* and *Neu-Brandis*, and through a beautiful chestnut-grove, to (1¼ hr.) *Niederlana* (895'), with its interesting Gothic church. We may now regain the railway at (1½ M.) stat. *Lana* (p. 296); or we may follow the Brandis conduit on the hillside, passing the *Schwarze Wand* and the ruin of *Braunsberg*, to (1½ M.) Oberlana (see below). The pleasant road viâ Völlan is ½ M. longer: from Tisens it crosses the plateau to the N.W., leaving the chapel of St. Hippolyt (see above) on the right, and leads through the ravine of the Völlaner Bach to (3 M.) *Völlan* (2355'; with the ruined *Mayenburg* on the right), from which we descend by a roughly paved road to (2½ M.) **Oberlana** (980'; **Rösst* or *Theisswirth*, *Weisse Rose*, both near the bridge; *Adler*, *Weisses Kreuz*), at the entrance to the *Ulten-Thal* (p. 302). Pleasant walk from Oberlana into the **Gaul*, the wild gorge of the *Falschauer* torrent, which descends from the Ulten-Thal (there and back ½ hr.). — From Oberlana a road leads to the E. to (2½ M.) stat. Lana (p. 296); another to the N., viâ *Tscherms* to (5 M.) Meran (the Marlinger Steig, to the left at the bridge over the Adige, is a short-cut).

The train crosses the *Talfer* and ascends towards the W. on the bank of the Eisak through vineyards and then through fields of maize and reeds to (3½ M.) *Sigmundskron* (Sigmundskron; *Mendlhof, good wine; Ueberetscher Hof, on the other side of the Adige). We next traverse embankments on the left side of the *Adige* or *Etsch*. On the hillside to the left are the ruins of *Boimont* and *Hoch-Eppan* (p. 294), and farther up the *Gantkofel* (p. 294). To the right, on a precipitous rock, rises the ruined *Greifenstein* (p. 283). Beyond *Siebeneich* (right) is the ruin of *Neuhaus* or

Maultasch, on a low rocky hill to the right, a castle which once completely commanded the valley. To the left, beyond the Adige, lies the village of *Andrian* with the ruin of *Felsenstein*.

8 M. **Terlan** (805′; **Oberhauser; Rail. Restaurant*, good white 'Terlaner'), famous for its wine, has a Gothic church of the 14th cent. with remains of old frescoes. — 10 M. **Vilpian** *(Post; Rail. Restaurant)*, with a brewery, on the *Möltner Bach* (fine waterfall). Beyond the Adige we observe the large village of *Nals* (p. 295) and the hills of *Tisens*, overtopped by the wooded summit of the *Gall* (5350′); more in the background, the *Laugenspitze* (p. 302). The train next traverses maize-fields and woods on the bank of the Adige. Beyond (12½ M.) *Gargazon* we cross the *Aschler Bach*, which by the Treaty of Verdun (843) was constituted the boundary between Germany and Italy, and in 1810-13 separated Bavaria from Italy. From (15 M.) *Lana-Burgstall* a road crosses the Etsch to the left to *Oberlana* (p. 295), at the mouth of the *Ulten-Thal* (p. 302). The line traverses the old bed of the river. To the right, the castle of *Katzenstein* and the lofty *Fragsburg* (p. 301); to the left rises *Schloss Lebenberg* (p. 300); in the background are *Meran* and *Schloss Tirol*. 18¾ M. *Untermais* (p. 300), immediately below the Marling bridge (p. 300). The train quits the Adige, traverses a high embankment, crosses the Passer, and enters the station of (20 M.) *Meran*, on the right bank of the Passer. Omnibuses and cabs at the station, see p. 297.

Meran. — **Hotels.** *Habsburger Hof, R., L., & A. 1½-2, D. 1 fl. 60, S. 1 fl. 20 kr., pens. 3½-5 fl.; *Tiroler Hof, R. from 1 fl., L. 20 kr., D. 1½, pens. from 3 fl., both at the station; *Post or Erzherzog Johann, in the Sand-Platz, with garden, R., L., & A. 1½-5, D. 1½, pens. 3½-7 fl.; *Meraner Hof, on the left bank of the Passer, opposite the Curhaus (closed in summer); *Hassfurther, near the Lower Winter-Anlage, good cuisine; *Graf von Meran, Rennweg 82, with the *Hôtel Victoria* as dépendance; Hôtel Mændlhof and Hôtel Austria, with the *Hôtel Imperial* as dépendance, at Obermais (closed in summer); in these, R. from 1 fl., B. 50 kr., D. 1½-2, pension 3½-5 fl.; *Hôtel Europa, *Hôtel Walder, Habsburger-Str., R. from 80 kr.; *Hôtel Forsterbräu, with garden-restaurant, R. 1 fl.; *Stadt München, Cur-Promenade (closed in summer); Andreas Hofer, Meinhardt-Str., near the station, R. 80 kr.-1 fl.; Ortenstein, in the Tappeiner Weg; Rainer, in Obermais; *Maiserhof, in Untermais- near the Spital-Brücke; *Sonne (R. 70 kr.), Engel, *Stern, Kreuz, etc., in the town.

Pensions. Passerhof, Neuhaus, Euchta, Radetzky, all in the Gisela and Stefanie Promenades (the best situation); Deutsches Haus, Edelweiss, Tschoner, all in the Anlagen (promenades); Speckbacher; A. Holzeisen. both in the neighbourhood of the station. At Obermais (see p. 299): Weinhart, Mazegger, Villa Regina, Warmegg, Aders, Rolandin, Tannheim, Freihof, Lichtenegg, Matscher, Niedl, Leichterhof; at Untermais: Stefanie, Glückauf, etc. Pension in all these, 3-4 fl. per day; R. with a S. aspect, without board, from 20 fl. a month (R. to the E. or W. 12-18 fl.). Less expensive (from 2 fl. per day): in the town, Holzeisen; at Untermais, Villa Maja, Traubenheim, Berthasheim, Flora, Frühauf, Hermann; at Obermais, Petersburg; to the W. of the town, on the road to Forst and Gratsch, Villa Claudia, A. Holzeisen. The châteaux of *Trautmannsdorf*, *Rametz*, *Labers*, *Mauer*, *Lebenberg*, *Winkel*, *Plars*, *Josefsberg*, etc., are also fitted up as pensions, usually open in spring and autumn only. — *Curhaus Eggerhof*, 3½ hrs. from Meran, see p. 301. —

A number of villas are let to families. When a stay of some time is contemplated it is of importance to have all the arrangements with the landlord reduced to writing.

Cafés. *Curhaus* (see below); *Café Gilf*, on the Gilf Promenade; *Ortenstein*, above the last, with pretty view; *Meran*, Pfarr-Platz; *Schönnbrunn*, Habsburger-Str.

Restaurants, at the above-mentioned hotels. Wine at *Jos. Marchetti's*, Laubengasse. Beer: **Curhaus* (see below; on the ground-floor); *Raffl*, Pfarr-Platz; *Forsterbräu* (p. 296), with a garden.

Curhaus (closed in summer) in the Gisela Promenade, with handsome Cursaal, café and reading-room, restaurant (table d'hôte at 12.30 p.m., 1 fl. 50 kr.), baths, pneumatic apparatus, etc.; subscription 1 fl. per week, 3 fl. per month, 7 fl. per quarter, 12 fl. per half-year; members of a family at reduced rates; season-tickets (1st Sept. to 1st July) 15, for a family of two persons 20, of more than two 25 fl. (tickets sold by the attendant at the casino). — *Visitors' Tax* for a stay of more than 2½ days 1 fl. weekly for the first 12 weeks' stay during the season (Sept. 1st to June 15th), children under 12 half-price. — **Post and Telegraph Office** in the Sandplatz; the diligences start from the Sonne Inn. — Hydropathic establishment ***Hygiea** *(Dr. J. Schreiber)* in Obermais, open from Oct. to May, pens. 4½-6 fl. — *School-Sanatorium (W. Maassen)* in Obermais; *Fürstenstein Sanatorium*, both for boys and youths. — **Public Baths**, with swimming-basin, at the end of the Stefanie Promenade, open June 1st to Sept. 30th.

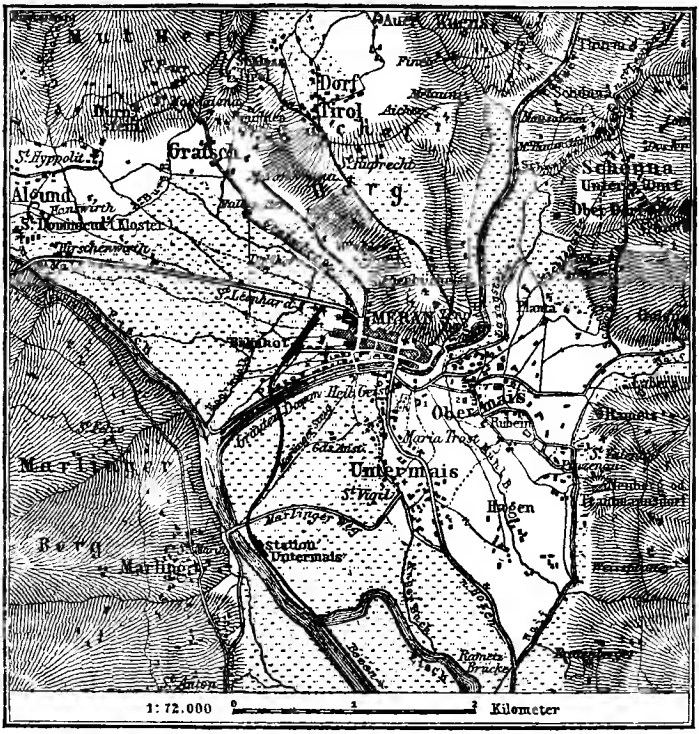
Carriage from the station to the town, with one horse 60 kr., two horses 1 fl.; to Obermais 1 or 2 fl. From Meran to Schönna and back 4 fl. 70 or 7 fl. 70 kr.; to Forst and back 2 fl. 70 or 4 fl. 50 kr., or returning by Marling 3 fl. 90 or 6 fl. 60 kr.; to Töll and back 3 fl. 20 or 5 fl. 50 kr.; to Lana and back 3 fl. 90 or 6 fl. 60 kr. (these charges include halt of 2 hrs., and fees and tolls). By time: in the town, ¼ hr. 30 or 60 kr., ½ hr. 60 kr. or 1 fl. 20 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl. 5 or 2 fl. 10 kr.; each addit. ¼ hr. 20 or 60 kr.; double fares at night. Outside the town: ½ hr. 70 kr. or 1 fl. 40 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl. 40 or 2 fl. 80 kr., etc. — **Horse** to Schloss Tirol, Schönna, Goyen, Lebenberg, Josefsberg, Töll, Partschins, or Hallbauer, 2 fl.; fee to attendant 40 kr.

Rustic Dramas, outside the Vintschgauer Thor, in spring and autumn.

English Church Service in the Church of the Resurrection.

Meran (995′), with 7176 inhab., the ancient capital of Tyrol, occupies a delightful and sheltered situation at the base of the vine-clad *Küchelberg*, on the right bank of the *Passer*, ½ M. above its confluence with the Adige, and is much frequented in winter by persons with pulmonary complaints on account of its mild and equable climate ('terrain' cure, see p. 283). There are also a whey-cure in spring and a grape-cure in autumn. On the opposite bank of the Passer lie the villages of *Untermais* and *Obermais* (the latter higher and cooler), with numerous villas, old castles, and vineyards. The business quarter of Meran is a long street intersecting the town fromE. to W., flanked with arcades ('Unter den Lauben'). In this street, in the court of the 'Magistratsgebäude', is situated the *Burg*, once the residence of the Counts of Tyrol, dating from the 15th cent., and containing old frescoes, armorial bearings, etc.; it has been restored and deserves a visit (adm. 30 kr.). — The Gothic *Church* (14-15th cent.) contains a good painting by *Knoller* (d. 1804), representing the Assumption. — A tablet, placed in 1884, marks the house in the Rennweg (No. 28; 'Graf von Meran'), in which Andreas Hofer spent the last night before he was taken to Mantua (1810).

The *Gisela Promenade* (smoking prohibited), with its fine old poplars, the chief rallying-point of visitors, lies on the broad embankment on the right bank of the Passer. Adjoining it is the handsome *Curhaus* (see p. 297), in front of which a band plays in winter, and farther on is the *Stefanie Promenade*, with the new *Protestant Church*. Above the *Spital-Brücke* there are tasteful pleasure grounds on both banks of the river, united by means of the *Tap-*



peiner Steg. On the right bank are the *Untere* and the *Obere Winter-Anlage*, in the former of which is a new covered walk, with a bust of Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria (band in the morning). On the left bank are the *Untere* and *Obere Sommer-Anlage*, or 'Maria-Valerie-Garten', where the band plays in the evening in spring and autumn. These grounds extend along both banks, beyond the *Steinerne Steg*, to the *Elisabeth-Garten* at Obermais, on the left bank, which contains a large covered promenade and a café-pavilion (band twice weekly), and to the new **Gilf-Anlage*, with its luxuriant

vegetation and the *Café Gilf*, on the right bank. The platform at the upper end of the latter affords a charming glimpse of the gorge of the Passer, at the foot of the Zenoburg. Easy walks lead uphill, crossing the Passeier road, to the *Café Ortenstein* (fine view). — Another pleasant promenade may be taken along the *Tappeiner Weg*, which gradually ascends on the S. slope of the Küchelberg. On this path is a marble bust of Dr. Tappeiner, by J. Steiner

The mountains visible from Meran (best seen from the bare summit of the *Segenbüchel;* panorama by F. Plant) are, to the N.W., the Muthspitze, Röthelspitze, and Tschigatspitze; then the Zielspitze, Texelspitze, and Gfallwand; to the E. the Hirzer and Iffinger, to the right of which is the loftily-situated little church of St. Katharina in der Scharte; from the Etschthal rises the precipitous Gantkofel and in the distance is the Cima d'Asta, one of the Alps of Trent; to the S.W. the Marlinger Berg and the mountains of the Ulten-Thal.

Pleasant walk from **Obermais** towards the E., past *Schloss Rubein* with its cypress-avenue, and across the *Naif* (two cafés by the bridge) to the (20 min.) church of *St. Valentin*, which commands a charming view; then back by *Schloss Rametz* (p. 300), or to the S. by *Schloss Trautmannsdorf* (*Restaurant at the foot), with a park and a terrace at the back, which is another fine point of view. (A direct and attractive route leads hence to the *Weissplatter*, on the way to the Fragsburg, p. 301.) — The most interesting of the numerous old châteaux of Obermais are the ivy-clad *Planta* and *Schloss Rottenstein*, the latter belonging to the Archduke Karl Ludwig (garden generally open to the public). The garden of the *Schillerhof* (visitors admitted) contains a bust of Schiller, by Zumbusch.

Excursion to Schloss Tirol (there and back 3-3½ hrs.). Three paths, paved at places, and affording little shade, ascend to the castle. The easiest route is by the road which leads through the N.E. town-gate (Passeirer Thor; footpath to left, passing the Café-Restaurant Küchelberg, is a short-cut), past the *Zenoburg*, with its curious Romanesque portal, and then ascends to the left to (55 min.) **Dorf Tirol** (1960′; *Zum Rimmele*, with a terrace affording a beautiful view; *Zum Andreas Hofer; Sonne*). We next (¼ hr.) pass through the 'Knappenloch', a tunnel 100 paces long (passing the picturesque ruin of the *Brunnenburg* in the ravine to the left), and in a few minutes more reach the entrance to the castle. — Another and longer route (1¾ hr.), rough at places, but level for the first ½ hr., passes through the N.W. town-gate (Vintschgauer Thor), diverges from the high-road to the right opposite the convent (the middle path), and ascends by the village of *Gratsch* (wine at the *Wessobrunn Tavern), the old château of *Durnstein*, and the church of *St. Peter*, to the castle. This route is recommended for the descent (1¼ hr.; fine view of Schloss Tirol). — The shortest route to Dorf Tirol ascends from the back of the Pfarrkirche on the S.W. side of the Küchelberg. This path is steep and destitute of shade.

***Schloss Tirol** (2095′), situated on the N.W. side of the Küchelberg, was the earliest residence of the Counts of Tyrol, who poss-

essed considerable power as early as the 12th cent. and gave their name to the whole country. It is now in a dilapidated condition, having been partly destroyed by a landslip. The only ancient parts of the building are a porch and the two interesting marble portals of the Rittersaal and the chapel, the latter, with a representation of the Fall of Man, being particularly rich. Magnificent *View from the windows of the Kaisersaal, best by evening-light, embracing the valley of the Adige to a distance of 20 M., bounded on the left by a chain of porphyry mountains extending to Botzen, and on the right by the cliffs of the Hohe Mendel and the Ulten-Thal Mts.; to the W. stretches the luxuriant valley of Meran, with the falls of the Adige (which descends 600′ from the Töll to Meran); in the background the Laaser Ferner (fee 20-30 kr.).

About 1½ M. to the N.E. of Dorf Tirol is the well-preserved old château of *Auer*, below which the *Finelebach* issues from the deep *Spronser-Thal* (p. 302).

The château of ***Lebenberg** (1740′; now a pension, 3 fl. per day; Rfmts.), charmingly situated in the midst of rich vegetation 5 M. to the S. of Meran, is still in excellent preservation, and some of the rooms are adorned with paintings illustrative of its history. Shortest route by the 'Marlinger Steig', which crosses the fields to the (1½ M.) *Marlinger Brücke*, above the station of *Untermais* (p. 296). Beyond the latter we follow the road to the left to the (1½ M.) bridge over the *Lebenberger Graben*, ascend on the other side by the field-path past several mills, and then by the road to the (40 min.) castle. The short-cuts through the vineyards are barred in autumn, but a payment of 5 kr. to the mediævally-attired watchers ('Saltner'), with their grotesque feathered caps, will generally secure permission to pass. — In returning we may choose the charming route along the hillside by *St. Anton* and *Marling*.

Among the numerous old castles visible from Meran, that of ***Schönna** (1925′), at the entrance to the Passeir, built in the 12th cent., and containing a collection of old weapons and other curiosities, is one of the most interesting and picturesque. Of the different routes to it the easiest is the carriage-road by Obermais (3½ M.; finger-post by the fountain near the 'Erzherzog Rainer'). A shorter but steeper route is the '*Stickle Gasse*'. Or the *Lazag-Steig*, ascending by the Passer to the left from Pension Mazegger, may be followed to (1 hr.) *Dorf Schönna* (*Brumer's Inn; *Schlosswirth, fine view). The Gothic *Chapel, on a platform of masonry near the church, contains the tomb of Archduke John and commands as fine a *View as the castle itself (fee to the steward for castle and chapel 60 kr.-1 fl.).

The walk may be very pleasantly prolonged as follows (best by morning-light). From Dorf Schönna we return by the road to the (10 min.) *Unterdorf*, then ascend to the left to the (5 min.) *Oberdorf*, and follow the hillside, shaded by fine chestnuts and affording charming views of Meran, to the beautifully-situated château of (½ hr.) *Goyen* (1990′; no admittance). We next descend by a long curve into the *Naif-Thal*, beyond which we remount through wood to (½ hr.) *Schloss Rametz*, now a pension. We may now either return to Meran viâ Obermais in ½ hr.; or again ascend

hy the 'Freiberger Weg', which passes the *Stegerhof* and the *Weissplatter*. After 1 hr. the track divides, the branch to the right leading to the (10 min.) *Hallbauer*, that to the left to the (40 min.) **Fragsburg** (2410'; no admittance). In a gorge, 20 min. farther on, is a fine waterfall of the *Sinachbach* (visitors to which must have a written permission from Hr. Erwin, the proprietor of the castle).

From the saw-mill hy the approach to the castle a steep path descends to the (1/4 hr.) Hallbauer. Hence we may make a circuit by the (20 min.) castle of *Katzenstein*, and descend to the *Rametz-Brücke* over the Naif. We may now return to (2 M.) Meran by the Botzen road, or ascend to the right on the left bank of the Naif, past *Schloss Trautmannsdorf* (p. 299), to the upper Naif hridge, and reacb the town viâ Ohermais (1 hr.).

The Vintschgau road leads from Meran to the W. (passing on the right, just outside the gate, the pleasant walk 'Unterm Berge' to the sanatorium of *Martinsbrunn*, 1/2 hr.), to the (1 3/4 M.) bridge over the Adige, immediately beyond which, on the right, is the château of **Forst** or **Vorst** (1125'), recently restored and decorated (visitors admitted); 1/2 M. farther on is the **Forster Brewery*. The small château of *Josefsberg* lies 1/4 hr. higher up (1860'; pension 2 1/2-3 fl.). The road gradually ascends to the (1 M.) saddle of the **Töll** (1660'; *Inn*), from which the Adige descends in a series of rapids (p. 277).

Bridle-path from this point to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Partschins Waterfall, passing *Partschins* (2055'; *Zur Stiege), and ascending the *Zielthal* hy a somewhat steep path (continued to the *Lodner Hütte*, see p. 302). — From the Töll we may return to Meran by the picturesque *Old Road* (*View of the falls of tbe Adige), or along the *Plars Aqueduct* on the hillside to (1 hr.) *Algund* and (3/4 hr.) *Meran*.

Excursion to *Ober-Lana (*Gaul)* and the 'Mittelgebirge' of *Völlan* and *Tisens*, see p. 295; the *Ulten-Thal*, p. 303; the *Passeier*, p. 277.

ASCENTS FROM MERAN (guides, *Jos. Buchensteiner*, *Joh. Almberger*). The finest expedition for a whole day is the ascent of the *Vigiljoch (5870'; guide, not indispensahle, 3 1/2 fl., with return viâ St. Pancraz 4 1/2 fl.). The route leads over the Marling bridge (p. 300) to (1 hr.) *St. Felix* (1645'), ascends to the right hy a somewhat steep, but good and unmistakable path to tbe N.E. angle of the *Marlinger Berg*, and then winds up to the (2 hrs.) finely situated **Curhaus Eggerhof* (4210'). Or we may follow the Vintschgau road as far as the (1 1/4 hr.) *Töll* (see above), then ascend to the left by a carriage-road to the *Quadrat-Höfe* (2740'), and thence hy a good path through wood, to the (2 1/4 hrs.) Eggerhof. The path now ascends gradually to the S.W., through wood, to the (2 hrs.) old *Vigil-Kapelle* on the *Vigiljoch*, adjoining which is the *Jocherbauer* (Rfmts.; better nigbt-quarters at the *Gamplhof*, 5 min. farther to the S.). The view is very grand: to the N. the Oetzthaler Ferner form the background of the Schnalser-Thal; to the W. is the Vintschgau, hounded on the S. by the Laaser-Ferner and the Ortler, and close to us rise the peaks enclosing the Ulten-Thal (Hasenohr, etc.); to tbe S. are the Langenspitze, the Mendel as far as Monte Roën, and the Etschthal as far as Sigmundskron; to the E. the Dolomites, from the Peitlerkofel and the Geisslerspitzen on the N. (Langkofel, Plattkofel, Marmolada, Rosengarten, Latemar, Schwarzhorn, Weisshorn) to the vicinity of the mouth of the Avisio, beyond which the peaks of the Trentine Alps may be descried; to the N.E. are the Iffinger, Hirzer, and, beyond tbe Jaufen, the Tuxer Ferner. A more extensive view is obtained from the *Larchbühel* (5975'), 20 min. to the E., and a still finer point is the **Rauhe Bühel* (6390'), 3/4 hr. to the S.W. — We may return by the *Lebenberger Alp* and *Schloss Lebenberg* (3 1/2 hrs. to Meran), or by the longer route past the scattered village of *Pawigl*, with its pictnresque church, to (1 3/4 hr.) *Ausserhof* in the Ulten-Thal (p. 303), and thence by *Tscherms* (p. 295) to (2 1/2 hrs.) *Meran*. — The ascent of the **Hochwart** (8550') from the Raube Bühel will amply repay the fatigue (2 hrs.; guide from Meran 6 fl.).

The **Rothsteinkogl** (*Röthelstein*, 5160′) is interesting (4 hrs.; guide 3-3½ fl.). We ascend by *Kalzenstein* (p. 301) and across the *Sinichbach*, past the *Fragsburg Waterfall*, to the (1½ hr.) *Hochplatter*, the highest farm-house belonging to Meran (2265′; Rfmts.). On the margin of the Vöran plateau we diverge to the left from the path to Vöran, and soon reach the summit, distinguished by its girdle of sandstone. The view embraces the Etschthal, the Dolomites, Ortler, etc. We return either by *Vöran* (3970′; Lercher's Inn) and *Vilpian* (p. 296), or by *Hafling* and *Katharina in der Schart* (see below).

The **Muthspitze** (7300′; 5½ hrs.; guide 4 fl.) is less interesting: from Dorf Tirol to the *Muthhöfe*, then a fatiguing ascent, partly through wood.

To the **Spronser-Thal**, with its ten lakes, a fatiguing but attractive expedition (there and back 13-14 hrs.; guide 3½, or with descent to Plan 5 fl.). The path ascends by Dorf Tirol and *Schloss Auer* to the (3 hrs.) farm of *Langfall* (3570′) in the Spronser-Thal; thence over the *Langfall-Alpe* (4820′) to the (3½ hrs.) *Kasersee* (7210′; to the left of which is the *Pfitschsee*), and past the *Grünsee* (7580′) to the (¾ hr.) *Meran Club-Hut*, magnificently situated near the *Langsee* (8045′), the largest of the lakes (1½ M. in circumference). The ascents of the *Tschigotspitze* (9835′; 2 hrs.; with guide) and the *Röthelspitze* (9965′; 2½ hrs.; with guide), viâ the *Spronser-Joch* and *Lazinser-Ferner*, are interesting expeditions from this point; descents to the Lodner-Hütte, see below. — Instead of returning to Meran by the same route (5-6 hrs.) from the Meran Hut, we may cross the (¾ hr.) *Spronser-Joch* (8820′; *View of the Gurgler glaciers) to (3 hrs.) *Plan* in the Pfelders-Thal (comp. p. 278), and return to (9 hrs.) Meran viâ *Moos* and the *Passeier*.

The *Gfallwand (10,140′; 1½ day; guide 6½ fl.; *Mich. Gerstgrasser* or *Seb. Moosmüller* of Partschins), between the Zielthal and the Schnalser-Thal, is the finest of the loftier peaks near Meran. In the afternoon we ascend the *Zielthal*, viâ (1¼ hr.) the *Töll* (p. 277) and past the *Partschins Waterfall* (p. 301), to (4½-5 hrs.) the *Lodner* or *Zielthal Club-Hut* on the *Rossleiten* (7220′); thence to the (2 hrs.) summit, with a refuge-hut and fine view. — The Lodner Hut is also a starting-point for the ascents of the *Tschigotspitze* (9835′; see above), *Röthelspitze* (9965′; see above), *Lodner* (10,720′; 3 hrs.), *Hohe Weisse* (10,765′), *Trübwand* (10,720′), *Rotheck* (10,930′), and *Texelspitze* (10,890′); the five last-named for adepts only.

The **Iffinger** (8275′; 6 hrs.; guide 3½-4 fl.), fatiguing. The path leads by *Goyen* and *Allfreid* to the (3½ hrs.) *Gsteirer-Hof* (4525′; Alpine fare); then a toilsome ascent over the *Ochsenboden* and the *Rothwand* to the (3 hrs.) nearer peak, a fine point of view. (The farther and higher peak, *Bifinger*, is very difficult of access.) Descent to (1 hr.) the *Naifer Pass* (6670′), at the head of the Naifthal; thence to the S.W. to (1½ hr.) *Sl. Katharina in der Schart* (4080′; Sulfner Inn), and by the *Eggerbauer* and *Rametz* to (2 hrs.) Meran, or to the N.E. by the *Missenstein Pass* (6980′) to (3 hrs.) *Aberstückl* in the Penser-Thal (p. 285; pleasant detour by the *Kratzberg-See*); or S.E. by the *Scharlboden* (6450′) to (3½ hrs.) *Sarnthein* (p. 285).

The ascent of the *Hirzer (*Prennspitze*, 9135′; 7-8 hrs.; guide 6 fl.) is a much finer excursion. A good bridle-track leads by *Schönna* to (2 hrs.) *Verdins* (2690′; Inn), a small 'Bad'. Crossing the romantic *Masul-Schlucht*, it next leads to (1½ hr.) *Obertall* or *Prenn* (4590′; Inn, rustic), and ascends to the (1½ hr.) *Hirzer-Hütte* on the *Taller-Alp* (6510′), from which a somewhat toilsome path leads to the (2-2½ hrs.) summit. The superb *Panorama embraces, to the N., the Oetzthal, Stubai, and Zillerthal Alps, the Hohe Tauern as far as the Glockner, E. the Dolomites, S. the Brenta and Presanella, and W. the Ortler (panorama by F. Plant). Steep descent to *Aberstückl* (p. 285) in the Penser-Thal; better by *Videgg* (5010′) to Schönna, or by a marked path by the *Pfandler-Alp* to *St. Martin* in Passeier (p. 278; ascent thence to the Hirzer Hut, 4-5 hrs.).

The *Laugenspitze (7980′; gnide 6 fl.), a famous point of view, is best scaled from the *Uttner Mitterbad* (p. 303; bridle-path, 4½-5 hrs.), from *Platzers* (2½ hrs. from Lana; in 3 hrs.), or from *Unser Frau im Walde* (p. 340; 3 hrs.). About 10 min. below the summit is the *Laugen Club Hut*. Splendid and extensive view (panorama by Plant).

From Meran to the Baths of Rabbi, through the Ulten-Thal (15 hrs.),

an attractive route. At (4½ M.) *Tscherms* (p. 295) the ascent begins with the *Eichberg; Oberlana* (p. 295) lies below, to the left. The road passes beautiful groups of old chestnuts, and commands fine views of the Etschthal and the opposite heights, the Fragsburg, the Iffinger, etc. The first house in the Ulten-Thal is (1¼ hr.) *Ausserhof* (reached direct from Oberlana in ¾ hr.); 5 min. farther is the *Buchenhof*. The route now ascends along the N. slope bounding the valley, and passes through pine and fir-woods to the farm of *Klaus*, beyond which it descends viâ the farm of *Albbreit* and the ruins of *Eschenloh* (on the left) to the valley of the *Kirchenbach*. 1½ hr., *St. Pancraz* (2415'; *Inner-Wirth; guide, Matth. Gamper), a picturesquely situated village with a pretty Gothic church. We then skirt the left bank of the *Falschauer*, and crossing the (¾ hr.) third bridge (*Maraun-Brücke;* 2510'), ascend the *Kalkthal*, watered by the *Maraunbach*, to the (½ hr.) **Mitterbad** (3190'), a little watering-place with a chalybeate spring and a good bath-house, whence the **Laugenspitze* (p. 302) may be ascended without difficulty viâ the *Laugenhof* in 4½-5 hrs. (guide 3½ fl.). Over the *Hofmahd* (5850') to *Proveis*, 4 hrs., see p. 340. — The road in the Ulten-Thal leads from the Maraun-Brücke past the *Innerbad* or *Lotterbad* to (1½ hr.) *St. Wallburg* (Eck Inn); then viâ (1¼ hr.) *Kuppelwiese* (3720'; Inn) and (¾ hr.) *St. Nikolaus* (4125') to (1½ hr.) **St. Gertraud** (4820'; rustic Inn). (Passes to the Martell, see p. 314; guide, Joh. Trafoier at St. Nikolaus.) Thence by a bridle-path to the S.W. through the *Kirchberger-Thal* to the (2 hrs.) *Lach-Alp* (7090') and the (1 hr.) **Kirchberger Joch** or **Rabbi Joch** (8130'), near the *Corvo Lake*, where a view of the mountains of the Val di Sole is disclosed. Descent by a stony path to the (¾ hr.) *Malga Palù de Caldes*, the path to the right before which must be avoided. Lastly viâ *Piazzola di Rabbi* to the (1¼ hr.) *Baths of Rabbi* (see p. 341). — The alternative route viâ the **Falzauer-Joch** or **Schwärzer-Joch** (9285') is preferable, though about 1½ hr. longer. A bridle-path leads to the W. from St. Gertraud through the *Falzauer* or *Falschauer-Thal*, passing the *Weissbrunn-Alp* and the *Lang-See* (7745'), and finally ascends steeply to the pass, which commands an impressive view of the S. Ortler group. The **Gleckspitze* (9695'), to the S. of the pass, whence it may be ascended in ¾ hr., commands a still finer view of the Adamello and Presanella. — The descent from the Falzauer-Joch leads down to the *Saent-Alp* and the *Baths of Rabbi* in the *Val di Rabbi;* or we may descend to the E. from the Gleckspitze to the *Rabbi-Joch* (see above) and thence in 2½ hrs. to the Baths of Rabbi.

From Meran over the *Gampen-Joch* to *Cles*, see p. 340; over the *Auen-Joch* or the *Kreuz-Joch* to the *Sarnthal*, see p. 285.

53. From Eyrs *(Landeck, Meran)* to Colico on the Lake of Como. Stelvio Pass.

Comp. Maps, pp. 270, 314, 320.

99 M. Diligence from Landeck to Mals (43 M.) daily in 9¼ hrs.; to Eyrs (52 M.) daily in 10¾ hrs.; from Meran to Eyrs (28½ M.) daily in 6 hrs. Stellwagen from Landeck to *Trafoi* daily at 6.15 a.m., arriving at 7.40 p.m. (fare 8 fl. 50 kr.). An omnibus, in connection with the diligence from Landeck, plies daily in summer from Mals to *Trafoi* in 4¾ hrs. — Diligence from Eyrs to Bad Bormio over the Stelvio (31 M., pay for 41) in summer (1st July to 15th Sept.) daily in 11½ hrs. (8 fl. 40 kr.; comfortable open vehicles); and another from Eyrs to *Trafoi* daily in 3½ hrs. — Italian Diligence from Bormio to Sondrio (41 M.) twice daily in 8 hrs.; Railway from Sondrio to Colico (26 M.) in 1 hr. 35 min. — Carriage from *Eyrs* to Gomagoi, one-horse 7, two-horse 8 fl.; to Trafoi 10 and 11½ fl. (extra horse for the ascent, when more than 66 lbs. of luggage, 4 fl. 60 kr.); to Franzenshöhe 15 and 17 fl.; to Bormio 32 and 34 fl. (extra horse 10 and 14 fl.); from *Mals* to Gomagoi carr. and pair for two pers. 8, larger vehicle 12½ fl.; to Trafoi 11 and 17 fl.; to Franzenshöhe 16 and 28 fl.; to Bormio 32 and 48 fl. Extra-Post with two horses from Mals to Trafoi 12½ fl.; from the Baths of Bormio to Trafoi 65, to Sondrio 86 fr.

The ronte over the *Stelvio (*Giogo di Stelvio*, Ger. *Stilfser-Joch*), the highest carriage-road in Europe, 9055′ above the sea-level, constructed by the Austrian government in 1820-25, is exceedingly interesting, and gradually carries the traveller from the huge glaciers and snow-fields of the Ortler and Monte Cristallo to the vine-clad slopes of the Val Tellina and the luxuriant vegetation of the banks of the Lake of Como. The finest scenery is on the Tyrolese side of the pass, whereas the construction of the road itself is an object of interest on the Italian side.

PEDESTRIANS crossing the pass are strongly recommended not to take any short-cuts, as the road affords the finest view. The following times should be allowed for the various stages on foot: from Prad to Trafoi 3; Franzenshöhe 2¼; Stelvio Pass 2; St. Maria ½; Baths of Bormio 3 hrs.; back to S. Maria 4; over the Wormser-Joch to St. Maria in the Münster-Thal 4; Münster ¾; Taufers ½; Mals 1½ hr.

From Landeck or Meran to *Eyrs*, see R. 49. The Stelvio road crosses the *Adige* to the left at (1¾ M.) *Spondinig* (2905′; *Hirsch), and then runs straight across the valley, which is rendered marshy by the inundations of the *Trafoier Bach*. At —

3½ M. **Prad** (2950′; **Neue Post; **Alte Post;* good ice-axes at Dialer's), a small village at the entrance to the Trafoier-Thal, the road is joined on the right by the direct route from Mals viâ Glurns and Lichtenberg (p. 274). At the *Schmelz* (3050′; Inn) the road begins to ascend, the valley contracts, and the brawling Trafoier Bach forms several waterfalls. On the slope to the right lies the poor village of *Stilfs*, Ital. *Stelvio* (4300′), whence the route derives its name. A little farther on we cross the stream, and soon obtain a fine view of the Trafoi snow-mountains (see below). To the N. towers the broad snowy pyramid of the *Weisskugel* (p. 262). Near —

7½ M. **Gomagoi**, Ger. *Beidewasser* (4175′; **Reinstadler's Inn*, unpretending), with a small fort (sketching not allowed), to the S.E., opens the *Sulden-Thal* (p. 314).

To **Sulden* (carriage-road to St. Gertrud, 2¼ hrs.), see p. 314. A direct path, constructed by the German Alpine Club, leads from Gomagoi to the (4½ 5 hrs.) *Payer-Hütte* (p. 319). This route diverges to the right from the Sulden road immediately beyond the bridge over the Trafoier Bach, leads mostly through wood, and joins the Trafoi path after about 3 hrs. (p. 305).

The road ascends more rapidly and crosses the Trafoier Bach four times. As we approach (3½ M.) Trafoi, the broad *Monte Livrio* (10,225′) first becomes visible, and adjoining it on the right the *Naglerspitze* (10,740′). A magnificent panorama is soon disclosed: to the left the huge *Ortler* (the summit itself is not visible); to the right of it the *Untere Ortler-Ferner* and the *Trafoier-Ferner*, separated by the *Nashornspitze* (8810′), and crowned by the *Trafoier Eiswand* (11,660′); next, the black *Vordere Madatschspitze* (10,175′), the *Madatsch-Ferner*, and the *Geisterspitze* (11,405′).

10½ M. **Trafoi** (5080′; **Neue* and **Alte Post*, R. 80 kr. - 1 fl., B. 30 kr.; **Zur Schönen Aussicht*), a small village, is grandly situated.

EXCURSIONS AND ASCENTS (guides, *Joh.* and *Paul Mazzag*, *Joh.* and *Joh. Jos. Thöni Jos. Platzer*, *Joh. Angerer*, *Jac. Asper*, and *Mich. Ortler* of Trafoi, *Peter* and *Paul Reinstadler*, *Georg* and *Jos. Pichler*, *Josef* and *Johann Pinggera II.*, and *Jos. Moser* of Gomagoi; comp. p. 315). Interesting walk (guide unnecessary) from Trafoi to the (¾ hr.) HEILIGE DREI BRUNNEN. The path descends from the road to the left, about 250 paces above the

'Alte Post', runs at first below the pine-wood and then through it, crosses the three arms of the brook, which afterwards unite, and reaches the **'Three Holy Springs'** (5240'). Under a woodeu roof are three rude figures representing Christ, the Virgin, and St. John, from whose breasts flows the ice-cold 'holy water'. Adjacent are a chapel and a house used as a tavern when a pilgrimage takes place. Opposite rises the huge and nearly perpendicular Madatsch, from the dark limestone cliffs of which two brooks are precipitated from a great height. To the left, above us, are the ice-masses of the Trafoi and Untere Ortler Glaciers, overshadowed by the Trafoier Eiswand. The whole scene is very picturesque and impressive. — A steep and toilsome footpath (not recommended), diverging to the right shortly before the Three Springs, ascends to the **Franzenshöhe** (p. 306).

An admirable survey of the Ortler group is obtained from the **Tartscher Alm** (6305', 1¼ hr.; guide, unnecessary, 1 fl.), reached by a path ascending to the right, 20 min. from the Weisse Knott (see below). Still more extensive views are afforded by the *Schwarze Wand* (7855'), 2½ hrs., and by the *Korspitze* (9615'), 4½ hrs. from Trafoi (same way to both; good path almost to the top; guide 3 fl.). — From the Korspitze across the *Seejoch* (9555'; a toilsome pass leading to the Münster-Thal, less attractive than the Wormser-Joch) to the *Röthelspitze* ¾ hr., and descent to the Stelvio Pass ½ hr., very interesting, see p. 307. — The **Kleinboden** (6890'; 2 hrs.; guide 1½ fl.) affords a fine view of the Ortler, Stelvio, Oetzthaler Ferner, etc.

The ascent of the ***Ortler** (12,800'; 8-9 hrs.; guide 10 fl.; with descent to Sulden 11½ fl.) should be attempted only by experts (comp. p. 317). The night is spent at the *Payer-Hütte* (guide to this point unnecessary). The route crosses the Trafoier-Bach at the mill and ascends by a good path through wood, and then over grass, and after about 2 hrs. is joined on the left by the club-path from Gomagoi (p. 304). Thence we proceed over debris through the *Tabaretta-Thal* to the *Tabaretta-Joch*, where we join the path from Sulden (p. 319), and to the (4½ hrs.) *Payer-Hütte* (9940'). Hence to the summit, see p. 319. — The first ascent of the Ortler (comp. p. 319) was made in 1804 from Trafoi, by 'Passeirer Josele' (see p. 306), viâ the *Untere Ortler-Ferner* and the *Hintere Wandeln*, a route followed in 1884 by Dr. Tauscher, accompanied by his wife. In 1864 Mr. F. F. Tuckett made the ascent from the Heilige Drei Brunnen viâ the *Hohe Eisrinne* and the *Obere Ortler-Ferner*, and in 1872 M. von Déchy chose the route, first attempted by Ruthner in 1859, viâ the steep snow-couloir known as the *Stickle Pleis*. All these difficult ascents may be begun from the *Bergl-Hütte* (6235'), a small refuge-hut erected by Dr. Arning of Hamburg (d. 1886) above the Holy Springs, 2½ hrs. from Trafoi.

Other ascents are described under Franzenshöhe and the Stelvio Pass, pp. 306, 307.

Over the Hochleiten-Joch to Sulden, with the ascent of the ***Hochleitenspitze** (9175'), 6½-7 hrs. (guide 5½ fl.). We follow the Payer-Hütte route to the point where it is joined by the path from Gomagoi (see p. 304), and ¼ hr. higher up ascend to the left over abrupt slopes of grass and detritus, to the (3½ hrs.) *Hochleiten-Joch* (8805'), from which we ascend the rocky arête to the (¼ hr.) summit without difficulty. Magnificent view of the Sulden Alps: from left to right, Tschengelser Hochwand, Kleine and Hohe Angelusspitze, Vertainspitze, Plattenspitze, Pederspitze, Schöntaufspitze, Madritschspitze, Cevedale, Suldenspitze, Schrötterhorn, Kreilspitze, and finally the huge Ortler, which seems quite near. Far below, to the E., is the Sulden-Thal; to the W. the Trafoi-Thal, with the Stelvio road and the sombre Madatsch; N. the Upper-Vintschgau, with Mals and the lakes of the Adige. — Descent (fatiguing) partly over steep and crumbling rocks, overgrown with creeping-pines, and lastly through wood and meadows to (2½-3 hrs.) *St. Gertrud* (p. 315).

By the *Payer-Hütte* to Sulden (6 hrs.; guide 5½ fl.), see p. 316.

The road ascends in bold windings on the left side of the valley. As the best views are obtained from some of the bends, the short-cuts should be avoided. The finest point is (3½ M.) the **Weisse*

Knott (6110′; rfmt.-hut), a platform with a marble obelisk (erected in 1884) to the memory of *Josef Pichler* ('Passeirer Josele'), who, in 1804, made the first ascent of the Ortler. Facing us is the sombre Madatsch, to the right the Madatsch Glacier, and to the left the Trafoi and Untere Ortler glaciers, separated by the Nashornspitze and overlooked by the snowy summits of the Eiskögel, Fernerkogel, Thurwieserspitze, Trafoier Eiswand, and Hintere Madatschspitze. More to the left, in the foreground, is the Pleishorn with the Hohe Eisrinne (p. 305), above which rise the snowy slopes of the Ortler. Far below, amid dark pine-trees, lies the chapel of the Three Holy Springs. About $^1/_2$ M. farther on is the spot (indicated by a marble tablet) where Madeleine de Tourville, an English lady, was thrown down the slope and murdered by her husband, a Walloon, on 16th July, 1876. Farther on, opposite the superb Madatsch Glacier, is the ($^3/_4$ M.) *Cantoniera del Bosco*, which was destroyed by irregular Italian troops in 1848. The zone of trees is now quitted, and stunted dwarf-pines only are occasionally seen. At ($2^1/_4$ M.) —

15 M. **Franzenshöhe** (7180′; *Blaas-Wallnöfer's Inn*), the highest peak of the Ortler becomes visible for the first time.

An easy path ascends, to the right of the inn, on the slope of the *Vordere-Grat*, towards the Madatsch Glacier, which may be traversed higher up without danger. A splendid view, particularly striking by evening-light, is obtained hence of the precipitous glacier with the Ortler above it, the Trafoi-Thal, and the Oetzthal glaciers. The view is still finer from the *Untere Signalkuppe* (8205′; $^3/_4$ hr. from the inn) and from the *Signalkogel* (9090′; 2 hrs.). — Franzenshöhe is one of the best headquarters for Mountain Ascents in the W. Ortler district (guides, *Alois* and *Johann Theiner*, and *Matth. Fahrner* of Prad). The *Geisterspitze* (11,405′; 4 hrs.), see p. 307. Other easy peaks are the *Grosse Naglerspitze* (*Cima Vitelli*, 10,740′; 4 hrs.; guide $3^1/_2$ fl.), the *Payerspitze* (11,140′; $4^1/_2$ hrs.; guide $4^1/_2$ fl.), the *Tuckettspitze* (11,385′; 5 hrs.; guide $4^1/_2$ fl.), and the *Hohe Schneide* (10,640′; $4^1/_2$ hrs.; guide 5 fl.). Adepts only should attempt the *Madatschspitzen* (*Vordere*, 10,175′; *Mittlere*, 10,855′; *Hintere*, 11,260′) or the *Cristallospitze* (11,360′; $5^1/_2$ hrs.; guide 5 fl.). Still more difficult are the *Grosse Schneeglocke* (11,215′; 6 hrs.; guide 5 fl.) and the *Grosse Eiskogel* (11,710′; 7 hrs.; guide 6 fl.). Very difficult are the *Trafoier Eiswand* (11,660′; 8-10 hrs.; guide 12 fl.), first ascended by M. v. Déchy in 1892, and the *Thurwieserspitze* (11,945′; 8-10 hrs.; guide 14 fl.), first ascended by Herr Th. Harpprecht in 1869.

Passes. To Sta. Caterina over the **Ortler Pass** (11,000′), between the Ortler and the Grosse Eiskogel, 8 hrs. to the *Milan Club Hut* in the Val Zebrù (p. 309), difficult. The **Thurwieser-Joch** (11,385′), between the Grosse Eiskogel and the Thurwieserspitze (8-9 hrs. to the Milan Hut; guide 9 fl.), is also difficult. Other fatiguing or difficult passes are the **Glocken-Joch** (10,990′), between the Trafoier Eiswand and the Grosse Schneeglocke, 7 hrs. to the Milan Hut or to the *Malga Prato Beghino* in the Val Zebrù (guide $5^1/_2$ fl.); the **Trafoier-Joch** (10,840′), between the Kleine Schneeglocke and the Hintere Madatschspitze (7 hrs.; guide $5^1/_2$ fl.); the **Tuckett-Joch** (10,985′), between the Hintere Madatschspitze and the Tuckettspitze (6 hrs.; guide $5^1/_2$ fl.); and the **Madatsch-Joch** (10,960′), between the Tuckettspitze and the Cristallospitze (6 hrs.; guide $5^1/_2$ fl.). The **Geister-Pass** (*Passo di Sasso Rotondo*, 10,685′), between the Geisterspitze and the Payerspitze, is difficult. — To Sulden over the *Ortler Pass* and the **Hochjoch** (11,600′), between the Ortler and the Mte. Zebrù (14 hrs.; guide 12 fl.), very difficult, see p. 320.

The road ascends in long windings on slopes of talc-slate, passing the 'Casetta', a road-menders' hut (8290′), to the ($1^1/_2$-2 hrs.)

Stelvio Pass (*Stilfser-Joch*, or *Ferdinandshöhe*, 9055′). In the *Dreisprachen-Hütte* is a good restaurant (4 beds). A column to the left marks the boundary between Austria and Italy (the height given on the column is wrong).

A path from the Dreisprachen-Hütte, traversing mica-slate, ascends to the right in steep zigzags to the (¼ hr.) *Dreisprachenspitze (9325′), a rocky spur which commands an imposing view, particularly of the Ortler, the snowy dome of which appears quite near. Below, in the foreground, are the gorges of the Stelvio road. — The barren red **Monte Pressura** (*Röthelspitze*, 9940′) may be ascended in ¾ hr. more, with guide (from Franzenshöhe direct in 2½ hrs.; view similar to that from the Umbrail).

The *Geisterspitze (11,405′), a very fine point, may he ascended from the pass in 3, or from Franzenshöhe in 4 hrs. (guide 4 fl.). The route ascends gradually across the *Eben Glacier*, between *Monte Livrio* on the left and the *Naglerspitze* and *Hohe Schneide* on the right, to the W. base of the snow-clad ridge. Then a steep ascent to the narrow arête at the top (steady head necessary), which commands an admirable view of the Ortler, etc. Far below lies the green Val Furva.

To the left is the *Eben Glacier*. The road is seldom entirely free from snow except in warm seasons; snow 6-8′ deep is sometimes seen by the roadside in July, and long icicles frequently hang from the roofs of the galleries. The road then descends in windings, which may be avoided by short-cuts, to (2 M.) —

21 M. **S. Maria** (8160′; *C. Gobbi's Inn*, tolerable), the fourth Cantoniera and the Italian custom-house.

A bridle-path, formerly the only route between the Vintschgau and Val Tellina, diverges from the Stelvio route to the right near the Cantoniera S. Maria, crosses the **Wormser-Joch** (8240′), or *Giogo di S. Maria*, and descends (in 3 hrs., ascent 4 hrs.) through the *Muranza Valley* to the Swiss village of *St. Maria* in the Münster-Thal (p. 275).

The ascent of the *Piz Umbrail (9945′; 1½ hr. from S. Maria; guide, advisable, 5-6 fr.) is recommended. We diverge hy the Dogana to the left from the road into the Münster-Thal, and ascend first a grassy slope and then a stony zigzag path to the jagged summit (the *Umbrail Glacier* remains to our right). Magnificent *View. To the E., towering above the red Monte Pressura, is seen the Ortler, with its series of snowy peaks, Zebrù, Thurwieserspitze, Trafoier Eiswand, Tuckettspitze, Monte Cristallo, Geisterspitze; to the S. the distant Adamello, then the Alps of the Val Tellina (Cima di Piazzi, Cima di Lago Spalmo, Corno di Dosdè, etc.); W. the Bernina; N. the Alps of the Lower Engadine (Piz Linard, Piz Buin, Fluchthorn), then the Oetzthal Alps with the Weisskugel, Similaun, and, in the background, the Venediger and Glockner. A good panorama by Faller may he seen at the cantoniera. — Those approaching from Bormio ascend the Umbrail from the third cantoniera (see below); the route (no path) diverges to the left from the road, near a post on the right, about ¼ M. ahove the cantoniera, and ascends the hillside to (1 hr.) a small lake, whence it climbs over rocks to the (1 hr.) top. Descent to the 4th Cantoniera.

We next reach the (1 M.) third *Cantoniera al Piano del Braulio* (7590′; Inn), near a chapel, and then the *Casino dei Rotteri di Spondalonga* (7100′), a house occupied by road-menders.

The road descends in numerous windings, which the pedestrian can generally cut off. (In the gorge to the right are the *Falls of the *Braulio*, precipitated over rocky terraces.) We cross by the *Ponte Alto* the brook descending on the left from the *Val Vitelli*, and reach the (second) *Cantoniera al Piede di Spondalonga* (6495′),

which was destroyed by the Garibaldians in 1859. To the right rises the abrupt *Mte. Braulio* (9775′) and *Mte. Radisca* (9745′). The road skirts the mountain slope and is carried through the *Diroccamento (Wormser Loch)* by covered galleries. Farther on is the (first) *Cantoniera di Piatta Martina* (5585′), beyond which the *Adda* dashes forth from the wild *Val Fraele* on the right and unites with the Braulio. Beyond the last gallery but one the valley and the road turn towards the S., and a beautiful view is disclosed of the valley of Bormio as far as Ceppina, especially fine towards evening. To the S.W. rise the *Corno di S. Colombano* (9915′), the *Cima di Piazzi* (11,280′), and the *Cima Redasco* (10,300′); to the S.E. are the *Mte. Sobretta* (10,810′) and the ice-pyramid of *Piz Tresero* (11,820′). The *Bagni Vecchi* (4760′) or Old Baths of Bormio, now come into view, perched on the rocks below the road. Before the last tunnel *(Galleria dei Bagni)* is reached, a road descends to them direct (good accommodation; R. 2, pens. from 6 fr.). About 1/2 M. farther down are the —

31 M. ***New Baths of Bormio,** or *Bagni Nuovi* (4380′; also a hotel, R. 3-4, L. & A. 1 1/2, B. 1 1/2, D. 4, pens. from 8 fr.; post and telegraph-office), a handsome building on a terrace, commanding a fine view of the valley of Bormio and the surrounding mountains.

The ascent of the ***Monte delle Scale** (8210′; 3 1/2 hrs.; with guide) is recommended. The ronte descends to the W. from the Baths, crosses the Adda at *Premadio*, and ascends by a good bridle-path on the N. slope of the *Val Viola* (edelweiss abundant) to the two towers of the (2 hrs.) *Scale di Fraele* (6370′), a well-known pass in the middle ages, commanding a fine view of the Piz Tresero, Cima di Piazzi, etc. About 1/4 hr. farther on is the beautiful little *Lago di Scale* (6345′; Chalet; Rfmts.), where the bridle-track ends. From this point a climb of 1 1/4 hr., the last 1/2 hr. steep, brings us to the plateau of the *Mte. delle Scale*, with its two peaks. Magnificent view from the E. peak of the Ortler group, the Val Viola, Val Furva, and Valle di Sotto, while far below us are the gorge of the Adda and the Baths of Bormio.

33 M. **Bormio**, Ger. *Worms* (4020′; **Posta* or *Leone d'Oro;* **Alb. della Torre*, Piazza Cavour), an antiquated little Italian town at the entrance to the *Val Furva*, with many dilapidated towers.

Mountain Ascents (guide, *Mass. Longa*). The *Corno di S. Colombano* (9915′; 5 hrs.) and the *Monte Valaccetta* (10,325′; 5 1/2 hrs.) are both interesting ascents, presenting no difficulty. The difficult ascent of the *Cima di Piazzi* (11,280′; 7-8 hrs.) should be attempted by adepts only.

From Bormio to Sta. Caterina, 9-10 M. (diligence twice daily in 2 hrs.; one-horse carr. there and back 12 fr.). The road leads through the pretty but monotonous *Val Furva*, along the *Frodolfo*, viâ *Uzza*, *S. Niccolò*, and (3 1/2 M.) *S. Antonio* (4390′), at the mouth of the *Val Zebrù* (p. 309), which is terminated by the precipices of the Cristallo, to (6 M.) **Sta. Caterina** (5700′; *Stabilimento Clementi*, generally full of permanent Italian gnests in summer, and so apt to be inconvenient for passing tourists; *Alb. Tresero; Café Cavour*), a bath of some repute, with a spring impregnated with carbonic acid. Sta. Caterina is very finely situated between the Monte Confinale on the N., the Mte. Tresero on the E., and the Mte. Sobretta on the S., and is a good starting-point for exploring the S. side of the Ortler.

Excursions (guides, *P.* and *G. B. Compagnoni*, *L. Bonetti*, *Batt. Confortola*, *Fil. Cola*, and *P. Pietrogiovanna*). To the **Forno Glacier**, a beautiful walk (3 1/2 hrs. there and back; gnide unnecessary). We follow the right bank of the Frodolfo, the path being level at first, and then ascend the wild

Val Forno, which contains remarkably fine Alpine cedars, to the (2 hrs.) ***Baite del Forno*** (7660′; rfmts.), sitnated opposite the hnge ******Forno Glacier*, which descends to the valley in an imposing ice-fall. The glacier is surronnded by the finely-shaped Piz Tresero, Punta di S. Matteo, Punta Taviela, etc. To the *Val di Cedeh* and the (¾ hr.) ***Cedeh Hut*** of the Italian Alpine Club (8200′), see p. 320. — A fine but difficult glacier-expedition, which should he attempted only by experts with guide, leads from thc Forno Alp across the Forno Glacier to the (4-5 hrs.) **Col degli Orsi** (10,840′), whence the *Mte. Giumella* (11,810′) may be ascended in 1¼ hr., the *Punta S. Matteo* (12,110′; see below) in 2 hrs., and the *Punta Cadini* (11,550′) in 1 hr. (three attractive ascents). We may descend from the pass over the *Vedretta degli Orsi* into the *Val del Monte* and to (5-6 hrs.) *Pejo* (p. 341). — From the Cedeh Hnt across the *Col della Mare* (11,315′) to the *Cevedale Hut* (p. 342), 6-7 hrs., difficult.

Very interesting and moderately easy is the ascent of ***Monte Confinale** (11,055′; 5 hrs.; with guide), to the N. of Sta. Caterina, viâ the *Val Pasquale*. The summit commands an admirable survey of the Ortler chain; W. the Bernina and Piz Linard, S.W. the Monte della Disgrazia, S. the Presanella. The descent may he made on the E., past the small *Lago della Manzina* (9155′), to the (2½-3 hrs.) Cedeh Club-Hut. — The **Pizzo Tresero** (11,820′; 5½ hrs.; last part steep) is ascended from Sta. Caterina viâ the *Val Gavia* and over the *Tresero Glacier;* the **Punta S. Matteo** (12,110′; 6 hrs.) viâ the Val Gavia and over the *Dosegù Glacier* (descent to the Forno Glacier, see above); the **Palon della Mare** (12,155′; highest summit of the S. Ortler group) is ascended in 6 hrs. from the Cedeh Hut over the *Rosole Glacier*. All these ascents should be attempted by experts only.

FROM STA. CATERINA TO THE VAL ZEBRÙ (10-11 hrs. there and back; guide necessary), attractive. From the (2 hrs.) *Baite del Forno* (see above) we ascend on the W. side of the *Val del Cedeh*, over grass, debris, and snow, to the (2½-3 hrs.) *Passo del Zebrù* (9925′). Fine view of the Königspitze, Zehrù, Thnrwieserspitze, and Mte. Cristallo. Descent over the *Castelli Glacier* to the (1½ hr.) *Baita del Pastore* (7255′) in the **Val del Zebrù**, and thence to the (¾ hr.) *Malga Prato Beghino* (6345′), and viâ (2 hrs.) *S. Gottardo* back to (2 hrs.) *Sta. Caterina*. On the edge of the *Zebrù Glacier*, 2 hrs. above the Pastore Alp, is the **Milan Hut** (*Capanna Milano*, 9440′) of the Italian Alpine Club, the starting-point for the ascents of the *Mte. Zebrù* (12,255′; over the *Hochjoch* in 4 hrs.), the *Thurwiesenspitze* (11,945′; 5-6 hrs.; either from the S. or viâ the *Thurwieser-Joch*), the *Königspitze* (12,655′; over the *Colle Pale Rosse* in 6-7 hrs.; see p. 318), and the *Ortler* (12,800′; hy the *Hochjoch* in 8-9 hrs.; see p. 319). All these ascents should he attempted only by experienced mountaineers, with steady heads and good guides.

From Sta. Caterina over the *Langenferner-Joch* to *Sulden*, and ascent of the *Cevedale*, see R. 55; to the *Martell-Thal*, see p. 313; over the *Madatsch-Joch*, *Ortler Pass*, etc., to *Trafoi*, see p. 306.

FROM STA. CATERINA TO PONTE DI LEGNO, over the GAVIA PASS, 7-8 hrs., easy and interesting (guide advisable). A steep path (poor at places) ascends on the W. side of the *Val Gavia*, crosses the stream by the (1¼ hr.) *Ponte delle Vacche* (6590′), and again ascends to (1 hr.) the top of the E. side of the valley. On the left are the precipices of the *Pizzo Tresero* (11,820′). Farther on, the path crosses, by the *Ponte di Pietra* (7890′), the discharge of the *Dosegù Glacier*, which descends on the left from the *Punta S. Matteo* (good view of the glacier from the hill to the left beyond the bridge). We then traverse a more level valley, following the right hank of the stream (way marked by crosses and heaps of stones), pass the *Lago Bianco*, and reach the (2 hrs.) summit of the **Gavia Pass** (8465′), between the *Corno dei Tre Signori* (11,020′) and the *Monte Gavia* (10,575′); fine retrospect of the Ortler group. On the other side of the pass the *Lago Nero* (7865′) lies on the right. The path descends to the left, past a spring ('Acqua Benedetta'; marhle tablet with inscription of 1619), to the (2 hrs.) small baths of *S. Apollonia* (5180′; good hut dear), in the *Val delle Messi*, from which a carriage-road follows the bank of the *Oglio*, passing *Silissi* to the right and *Pezzo* on the hill to the left, to (3 M.) *Ponte di Legno* (p. 342).

FROM STA. CATERINA TO PEJO, over the **Sforzellina Pass** (9860′; 9 hrs.;

with guide), without difficulty. The route is at first identical with that to the Gavia Pass; above the Ponte di Pietra, where the more level valley begins, we diverge to the left, and cross loose stones and the small *Sforzellina Glacier* to the (2 hrs., from S. Caterina 5 hrs.) **pass between the *Punta della Sforzellina*** (10,128′) on the left, and the *Corno dei Tre Signori* (p. 309) on the right. The summit of the pass affords little view. Then a rapid descent into the small *Val Bormina*, watered by the *Noce*, a rough walk of 2 hrs. through the valley to the prettily wooded *Val del Monte*, and thence to *Pejo* (p. 342) in 2 hrs. more.

From Bormio over the *Val Viola Pass* to *Pontresina*, and over the *Foscagno Pass* to *Livigno*, see *Baedeker's Switzerland*. — An easy and attractive expedition may be made through the Val Viola to the mouth of the *Val Verva*, and up the latter to the (6 hrs.) **Passo di Verva** (7590′), between the *Cima di Piazzi* (11,280′) and the *Pizzo di Dosdè* (10,760′), then down to (1 hr.) *Eita* (5575′; new club-hut near the church), and through the picturesque *Val Grosina* to (3 hrs.) *Grosio* (see below). The Casa d'Eita is the starting-point for the ascents of the *Sasso di Conca* (10,310′), *Punta Sassi Rossi* (10,255′), *Pizzo di Dosdè* (10,760′), *Cima di Piazzi* (11,280′), *Cima Redasco* (10,300′), etc. — Farther up, the *Val Dosdè* diverges to the left from the Val Viola. Through this valley and crossing a small glacier we reach (7-8 hrs. from Bormio) the **Dosdè Club-Hut** *(Capanna Dosdè)*, on the *Passo di Dosdè* (9350′), from which we descend through the *Val Vermolera* and *Val Grosina* to (6 hrs.) *Grosio*. The Capanna Dosdè is the starting-point for the ascents of the *Cima Saoseo* (10,720′; 3 hrs.; with descent to Poschiavo 8 hrs.), *Cima Viola* (11,000′; 3 hrs.), *Corno di Dosdè* (10,605′; 4 hrs.), etc.

The road, which will repay pedestrians as far as **Bolladore**, crosses at (1¼ M.) *S. Lucia* the muddy *Frodolfo*, which falls into the Adda below the bridge, and then turns towards the S. The broad green valley *(Piano)* of Bormio ends at (3 M.) *Ceppina* (Osteria Piccagnoni), beyond which we pass the hamlet of *S. Antonio*, and then *Morignone*, in the green *Valle di Sotto*, with its church on the hill above. The *Serra di Morignone*, a defile 3½ M. in length, here separates the district of Bormio, the '*Paese Freddo*', or 'cold region', from the *Val Tellina*, which belonged to the Grisons down to 1797, then to Austria, and since 1859 has been united to Italy. The broad valley is watered by the *Adda*, the inundations of which often cause great damage, and its slopes yield excellent red wine. The *Ponte del Diavolo* was destroyed by the Austrians in 1859. Near the end of the defile, on the right, are the ruins of a fort. To the left lies *Le Prese* (3100′), at the mouth of the *Val di Rezzo;* then *Mondadizza*. On the slope to the N. rises the church of *Sondalo*.

45 M. **Bolladore** (2840′; **Posta* or *Angelo; Hôtel des Alpes*). Below (1½ M.) *Tiolo* the road crosses to the right bank of the Adda. At (2¼ M.) *Grosio* (2170′), a bridle-path diverges to the left and leads over the *Passo del Mortirolo* to *Edolo* (p. 343). Between Grosio and (1½ M.) *Grosotto* (2035′; Albergo Pini), the attractive *Val Grosina* opens on the left (to the *Casa d'Eita*, 3½hrs., *Capanna Dosdè*, 7-8 hrs., see above); at the entrance to this valley, on the left, are the conspicuous and well-preserved ruins of the castle of *Venosta*.

At (1½ M.) *Mazzo* (1840′) the road recrosses the Adda. To the W. rises the precipitous *Mte. Masuccio* (9140′), a landslip from

which in 1807 blocked up the narrow channel of the Adda, and converted the populous and fertile valley into a large lake. The road then descends by *Tovo*, *Lovero*, and *Sernio* to —

56½ M. **Tirano** (1475 ft.; *Posta; Italia*, with the post-office, high charges; *Hôtel Stelvio*), a small town which has also often suffered from the inundations of the Adda, with old mansions of the Visconti, Pallavicini, and Salis families.

About ¾ M. farther on, on the right bank of the Adda, lies **Madonna di Tirano** (**S. Michele*, R. 3, B. 1 fr.), a small village with a large pilgrimage-church built in the 17th century. (The road which diverges here to the right leads to *Poschiavo*, and across the *Bernina* to the *Upper Engadine*; see *Baedeker's Switzerland.*) — The road next crosses the *Poschiavino*, which descends from the Bernina glaciers. At (63 M.) *Tresenda* (1220′; Ambrosini) the Aprīca road diverges to the left (comp. p. 343; pedestrians turn to the left about 1½ M. beyond Madonna di Tirano for the Belvedere of Aprica, 2½ hrs., viâ *Stazzona*). To *Barbellino* by the *Caronella Pass*, see p. 346. On a hill to the N. rises the old watch-tower of *Teglio* (2945′), which gives its name to the valley *(Val Teglino)*.

73 M. **Sondrio** (1140′; **Posta*; **Maddalena*; *Ristoratore Marino*, Piazza Vitt. Emanuele, with rooms, well spoken of), the capital (7000 inhab.) of the Val Tellina, with a considerable wine-trade, is prettily situated on the *Malero*, an impetuous torrent.

The easy ascent of the **Corno Stella** (8665′; 7-8 hrs.; with guide) is made from Sondrio viâ the *Val del Livrio*; fine view from the top.

The beautiful ***Val Malenco**, which opens here to the N., deserves a visit. A tolerable road leads on the right bank of the *Malero* viâ *Torre* to (10 M.) *Chiesa* (3295′; *Hôtel Olivo; guides, Mich. and Enrico Schenatti), the chief place in the valley, very finely situated (N. the Bernina, W. Monte della Disgrazia). Thence over the *Muretto Pass* (8390′) to the *Maloja* (8 hrs.), or over the *Canciano Pass* (8360′) to *Poschiavo* (9-10 hrs.), see *Baedeker's Switzerland*. Picturesque walks in the vicinity: to the *Lago di Palü* (6300′), beautifully situated; viâ *Lanzada* to the waterfall at the head of the *Val Lanterna*; to the *Pirlo Lakes* (6890′), etc. — The **Monte della Disgrazia** (12,050′) may be ascended from Chiesa in 11 hrs. (not difficult for adepts). The previous night may be spent in the *Capanna Corna Rossa* of the Italian Alpine Club, on the *Corna Rossa Pass* (8850′), between the Val Malenco and the Val di Sasso Bissolo, 7 hrs. from Chiesa. Hence the summit may be attained in 4 hrs. (magnificent view); ¼ hr. from the top is the small *Capanna Maria* (12,005′). The ascent from the Val Masino (see below) is scarcely shorter. The route leads from *Cataeggio* (guide 30 fr., P. Scetti), 1½ hr. from the Bagni del Masino, viâ the *Val di Sasso Bissolo* and the *Preda Rossa Alp*, to the (5 hrs.) *Capanna Cecilia* (8440′) of the Italian Alpine Club, whence the top is reached in 5 hrs. The descent through the *Val di Mello* to the (7 hrs.) Bagni is easy and attractive.

The RAILWAY skirts the hill of *Sassella*, producing a well-known wine, on the right bank of the Adda. 76 M. *Castione*; 79½ M. *S. Pietro-Berbenno*; 84 M. *Ardenno-Masino*.

The road in the **Val Masino** ascends to the right from the station, viâ *Masino*, *Pioda*, and *Cataeggio*, at the mouth of the *Val di Sasso Bissolo* (see above), to (7½ M.) *S. Martino* (3755′), where the valley divides: to the right is the *Valle di Mello*, to the left the *Valle dei Bagni*. In the latter lie (1¼ M.) the **Bagni del Masino**, with a good *Bath-house (3830′). The valley, called the *Val Porcellizza* above this point, now turns to the

N. At its head (3½-4 hrs. from the Bagni), and at the base of the precipitous *Badile* group, is the *Badile Hut* (8280′). The E. peak (*Piz Cengalo*, 11,060′; 3 hrs.) presents no difficulty to experts with good guides. The central peak (*Piz Badile*, 10,850′) is very difficult (guides, *Giulio* and *Giov. Fiorelli*, of S. Martino; *Pietro Scetti* of Cataeggio; *B. Sartori*). — Passes to the Val Bregaglia (*Bondo Pass*, *Forcella di S. Martino*, etc.), see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

The train crosses the Adda above its junction with the *Masino*. 88 M. *Talamona*. — 90 M. **Morbegno** (850′; *Regina d'Inghilterra*), noted for its silk-culture, lies at the mouth of the *Val del Bitto*, through which a bridle-path leads over the *Passo di S. Marco* (5995′) to *Piazza S. Martino (Val Brembana)* and to *Bergamo*. — 90½ M. *Cosio-Traona*. 94 M. *Delebio*. The lower part of the Val Tellina is made marshy and unhealthy by the inundations of the Adda.

99 M. **Colico** (700′; *Albergo Piazza Garibaldi*, on the lake; *Isola Bella*) is situated at the N.E. end of the *Lake of Como*; see *Baedeker's N. Italy*, or *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

54. The Martell-Thal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 314, 270, 320.

The **Martell-Thal**, or **Mortell-Thal**, the longest valley in the Ortler Alps (20 M.), affords the shortest route from the lower Vintschgau to Sulden. The lower part of the valley (as far as the Marteller Alp) is rather monotonous, but the glacier-scenery at its head is magnificent. In the years 1888, 1889, and 1891 the valley was devastated by the overflow of the lake formed by the Zufall Glacier; a new but inconvenient road, with many hills, has been constructed by the local authorities. — Guides: *Paul* and *Math. Kobald*, *Joh.*, *Jos.*, *Math.*, and *Mart. Eberhöfer*, and *Jos. Gluderer* of Gand (see also Sulden guides, p. 315).

At the mouth of the valley lies the village of *Morter* (2285′), reached in 20 min. from *Goldrein* (p. 276), or in 40 min. from *Latsch* (p. 276). The path from the latter quits the village on the S.W. side, to the right, crosses the *Plima* or *Flimbach* after 35 min., and in 5 min. more reaches the road up the valley, at the upper end of the village of Morter. On a hill to the left are the ruined castles of *Unter-* and *Ober-Montan* (2750′) and the ancient *Chapel of St. Stephen*. The road (10 min.) crosses the brook and begins to ascend rapidly (there is also a marked path somewhat shorter from Latsch to Martell, leaving the castles on the right, skirting a conduit through shady woods, and joining the main road about 1½ M. before Salt). Beyond some large marble quarries we reach (1½ hr.) *Salt* (3765′; Inn), a small mineral bath. To the right, on the hill on the left bank, lies *Martell*, or *Thal* (4330′), a scattered village, with a church. We next cross the *Plima* to (¾ hr.; 3 hrs. from Latsch) the long village of **Gand** (4125′; *Eberhöfer*, good and unpretending), injured by floods in 1891, traverse wood (on the right the precipitous *Schluderhorn*, 9030′), and pass the solitary chapel of (1¼ hr.) *Maria in der Schmelz* (5100′). We then (½ hr.) recross the stream and traverse pastures, with numerous chalets and hay-sheds. High up, on the left, is the *Untere Zufritt-Ferner*. At the end of the

Alp (1/4 hr.) the path again enters the wood and ascends, skirting a projecting spur, beyond which the two snowy peaks of the Cevedale are suddenly disclosed; this magnificent picture, however, soon disappears. We next reach the (1/2 hr.) **Untere Marteller Alp** (5955′), on the right bank, and the (10 min.) *Obere Marteller Alp* (5995′), finely situated on the left bank.

The path now undulates through wood on the left bank, crosses the (1 hr.) *Pederbach*, and ascends abruptly to the right. On the first buttress of the mountain (where the route to the *Madritsch-Joch* diverges; see p. 314), we turn to the left, cross the *Madritschbach*, and ascend to the (3/4 hr.; 4-4 1/2 hrs. from Gand) **Zufall-Hütte** (7180′; *Inn* in summer), prettily situated on a grassy hill. To the W. the imposing *Zufall Glacier* descends in two arms into the valley (left, the *Fürkele-Ferner;* right, the *Lange-Ferner*). On the left is the *Hohe Ferner* with the *Veneziaspitze* (11,000′) and *Schranspitze* (9635′). About 25 min. above the hut are an embankment and tunnel, constructed in 1892-93 to prevent a recurrence of the inundations.

Ascents (guides, see p. 312; the charges given are from the Zufall-Hütte; guide from Gand to the hut 2 1/2 fl.). The ascent of the ***Cevedale** (12,380′; 5 1/2-6 hrs. from the Zufall-Hütte; guide 6, with descent to Sulden 8 1/2, to Sta. Caterina 9 1/2 fl.) is troublesome, but most interesting (comp. p. 318). From the hut we ascend to the W. on the slope of the *Mulspitze* (9550′), crossing the *Butzenbach*, to the foot of the *Hintere Wandln;* then across the *Langen-Ferner* to the *Langenferner-Joch* (p. 314), and thence to the left to the top (p. 317). — The **Innere Pederspitze** (10,775′), which commands a splendid view of the Ortler, is ascended from the Zufall-Hütte in 4 hrs. (rather toilsome; guide 3, with descent to Sulden 6 fl.). The *Plattenspitze* (11,210′; 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 3 fl.), the *Aeussere Pederspitze* (11,170; 5 hrs.), the *Mittlere Pederspitze* (11,340′; 5 hrs.), and the *Schildspitze* (10,380′; 4 1/2 hrs.; 2 1/2 fl.) may also be ascended from the Zufall-Hütte. — **Hintere Schöntaufspitze*, see p. 316. — The ascent of the **Zufrittspitze** (11,270′) from the Untere Marteller Alp is laborious but interesting (5-6 hrs.; guide 6 fl.). The same remark applies to the **Veneziaspitze** (11,000′), ascended from the Zufall-Hütte by the *Hohen-Ferner* in 5 hrs., and to the **Hintere Rothspitze** (10,975′), reached from the Zufall-Hütte by the *Schran-Ferner* and *Gramsen-Ferner* in 4 hrs. (guide 4 1/2, with descent to Pejo over the *Careser Glacier* 9 1/2 fl.). — The *Laaserspitze* (10,835′) and the *Schluderspitze* (10,600′) are both comparatively easy (from Gand 5-6 hrs.; guide 4 fl., with descent to the Troppau Club-Hut and Laas 6 1/2 fl.); comp. p. 276.

Passes. To Pejo (p. 341), from the Zufall-Hütte, either over the **Hohenferner-Joch** (10,470′), on the W. side of the *Cima Marmotta* (10,950′) and down across the *Marmotta Glacier* and past the *Lago Lungo* to the *Val della Mare* and (9-10 hrs.) *Pejo* (guide 8 fl.), or over the **Fürkele-Scharte** (9945′) to the E. of the Cevedale (to the Cevedale Hut 5 hrs., thence to Pejo 5 hrs.; guide 7 1/2 fl.). Both are fine but fatiguing routes; the ascent of the *Veneziaspitze* (see above) may be conveniently combined with the former. — To the Baths of Rabbi (p. 341) from the lower Marteller Alp over the **Sällent-Joch** (9810′), between the *Gramsenspitze* and the *Sällentspitze*, 8-9 hrs., laborious (guide 8 fl.). — To St. Gertrud in the *Ulten-Thal* (p. 303), several passes. From the lower Alp over the **Zufritt-Joch** (10,080′), between the *Zufrittspitze* (see above) and the *Weissbrunnerspitze* (10,680′), down the rocky slope called '*In der Neuen Welt*', and past the *Grünsee* to the *Weissbrunner Alp*, laborious but interesting (8-9 hrs.; guide 7 1/2 fl.). From Gand to St. Gertrud over the **Soyjoch** (9915′), to the N.E. of the Zufrittspitze, 7 1/2 hrs., or over the **Flimjoch** (9460′), to the W. of the Hasenohr, 7 hrs., two routes free from difficulty (guide 6 fl.). — To Sta. Cate-

RINA over the **Langenferner-Joch** (10,730'), a grand glacier-tour of 8 hrs. from the Zufall-Hütte (guide 7 fl.), with which the ascent of the *Cevedale* may be combined (3-4 hrs. more; comp. p. 317).

To SULDEN OVER THE MADRITSCH-JOCH, 10 hrs. from Salt, a somewhat fatiguing route, but highly interesting when combined with the ascent of the *Hintere Schöntaufspitze* (guide 7½, including the Schöntaufspitze 8 fl.; from the Zufall-Hütte 6 and 6½ fl.). From the Upper Marteller Alp to the (1 hr.) bridge over the *Pederbach*, see p. 313. We then ascend to the right through wood and across pastures in the *Madritsch-Thal*, and lastly over a steep slope of debris to the (2½-3 hrs.) **Madritsch-Joch** (10,230'), between the *Madritschspitze*, on the left, and the *Hintere Schöntaufspitze*, on the right. From the pass a splendid view is disclosed of the mountain-giants of Sulden, all apparently within gun-shot. The **Hintere Schöntaufspitze* (10,905'), immediately to the N. of the pass, and easily ascended in ½ hr., commands a still grander and more extensive panorama (see p. 316). Descent from the pass over the *Ebenwand-Ferner*, which presents no difficulty, to the (1¼ hr.) *Schaubach-Hütte* and to (1½ hr.) Sulden (p. 315). — If the night has been spent at Salt, the long ascent through the valley to the Joch is fatiguing, the more so as the steeper portions must be faced during the midday heat. The traveller may therefore prefer to spread the walk over two days, spending a night in the *Zufall-Hütte*. — In the reverse direction (from Sulden, and still more easily from the Schaubach-Hütte) a good walker may cross the Madritsch-Joch, climb the Schöntaufspitze, and reach *Latsch* (p. 276) in one day.

To SULDEN BY THE EISSEE PASS, another grand route (from the Zufall-Hütte 7 hrs.; guide 6½ fl.). We follow the Cevedale route as far as the névé of the *Langen-Ferner* (p. 313), and then proceed to the right to the (3½ hrs.) **Eissee Pass** (10,280'), commanding a magnificent view of the Sulden-Thal. Descent over the *Sulden Glacier* to the (1½ hr.) *Schaubach-Hütte* and (1½ hr.) *Sulden*.

55. The Sulden-Thal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 270, 320.

The imposing ***Ortler Group** of mountains, situated between the sources of the Adige and the Adda, and notable for their boldness of form, great height, and magnificent glacier-scenery, present a most interesting field to the mountaineer, and have accordingly attracted numerous visitors in recent years. The best starting-point for excursions is *Sulden* (*St. Gertrud;* post-offices at the Hôtel Eller and Sulden Hotel), beautifully situated 2¼ hrs. from Gomagoi; hut the hotels are generally so crowded at the height of summer, that only those who are prepared to put up with makeshift accommodation should omit to secure rooms several weeks in advance. — A new road was made in 1891-92. DILIGENCE from Eyrs to Sulden, 7-8 hrs., twice daily from July 1st to Sept. 1st. OMNIBUS from Meran (from the Sonne or the Graf Meran Hotel) daily at 7 a.m. from June 20th to Sept. 20th, reaching Sulden at 7.30 p.m. (inconvenient; frequent change of vehicles). Carriage and pair for two pers. from Mals, 16 fl. in the forenoon, 20 fl. in the afternoon, landau 24 or 30 fl.; one-horse carr. from Gomagoi 6, two-horse 12 fl.; from Landeck (two days), 36 or 60 fl.; two-horse carr. from Meran 30, landau 44 fl. Porter from Gomagoi 1 fl. 90 kr.

At *Gomagoi* (p. 304), on the Stelvio road, the ***Sulden-Thal,** a valley 9 M. in length, opens to the E. The new road ('Leopold Hofmann Strasse') descends to the left by the inn (toll 2 kr.), crosses the *Trafoier-Bach* in its narrow gorge, and then ascends again into the wooded Sulden-Thal (to the right the 'Prager Weg' to the Payer-Hütte, p. 319), passing an obelisk in memory of L. von Hofman, the promoter of the road. In ¼ hr. more we cross the *Suldenbach* (4280'), beyond which the road ascends in wide curves

Gomagoi
Stilfser J.
Trafoier Th.
S. Gertrud (Sulden)
Ortler
Königssp.
Zebru
Cevedale
M. Cevedale
Val Zebru
Bormio
Bagni vecchi
Bagni nuovi
Premadio
Dosso Reit
Cristallo
Thurwieser Sp.
Schöntaufsp.
Vertainsp.
Hint. Eggensp.
Madritsch-Th.
Zufall Ferner
Venezia Sp.
V. di Rabbi
Piazza di Rabbi
Bagni di Rabbi
V. Furva
Caterina
V. Forno
Vedr. del Forno
M. Vioz
Pal. della Mare
S. Matteo
M. Gavia
Pta. di Sassalbo
M. Sobretta
Sondalo
Bad Pejo
Cogolo
Celledizzo
V. di Pejo
Val Gavia
C. d. Tre Signori
Le Prese
Frontale
Fumero
Laasersp.
Schludersp.
Gand
Thal
Tschengelser Hochw.
Stiereckkamm
Wasserfälle
Sassforo
Gleck
Vedr. di Careser
1:125.000
Kilometer
Engl. Miles
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

through wood (footpath to the right saves 1/2 M.), then on the open hillside. We soon come in sight of part of the Königspitze and of the majestic pyramid of the Ortler (to the right), which remains in view for the rest of the way; on the top of the Tabaretta ridge the Payer Hut (p. 319) is visible. At the (40 min.) *Unter-Thurnhof* (5205′) the road makes another bend (shorter footpath to the right), and farther on it passes the *Ober-Thurnhof* to the right, and the *Gandhof* with its chapel (5330′), above us, to the left. Crossing the *Razoibach* we reach (20 min) the *Lagandahof Inn* (5520′), finely situated, and in 10 min. more cross the Suldenbach (5640′). The road ascends steeply on the left bank, traversing wood and crossing the old moraine of the *Marlt Glacier* (p. 319), and commands a beautiful view of the mountains bounding the Sulden-Thal on the E. (from right to left: Vordere and Hintere Schöntaufspitze, Pederspitze, Plattenspitze, Schildspitze, Vertainspitze). On quitting the wood (25 min.) we come in sight of the houses of Sulden. At a gate, 3 min. farther on, a footpath diverges to the left to the Ortlerhof and the Sulden Hotel, but the road goes on to (1/4 hr.; 2-2 1/4 hrs. from Gomagoi) the **Hôtel Eller* (pens. 3 fl.), beside the church and parsonage of **Sulden** or **St. Gertrud** (6050′). The E. summits of the Ortler group (see above) and the Ortler itself (to the W.) are well seen from this point. On the wooded slope near the hotel is the *Payer Monument*, unveiled in 1892, consisting of a marble portrait in relief of Julius Payer, the explorer of the Ortler (1865-67), inserted in a rock. — We now descend, cross the Suldenbach, and re-ascend (short-cut to the right) to the (8 min.) *Ortlerhof Inn* (Angerer; R. 70 kr., well spoken of), beyond which the road is almost level. We cross the *Zaybach* at the *Ofenwiesenhof*, pass the *Pichlhof* on our right, and at the *Gampenhöfe* ascend to the left to the (25 min.) *Sulden Hotel (6160′; R., L., & A. from 1 1/2 fl., B. 70 kr., luncheon 1 fl. 20 kr., S. 2, pens. from 4 fl.), a large establishment finely situated at the edge of the wood. The *Sulden Glacier* is scarcely visible from the valley; but the imposing amphitheatre of mountains that encloses it is now full in view (from left to right: Suldenspitze, Schrötterhorn, Kreilspitze, Königspitze, Zebrù, and Ortler).

Excursions. Guides: *Peter* and *Joh. Dangl*, *Johann*, *Alois*, *Joseph*, and *Hans Sepp Pinggera*, *Vinc.*, *Friedr.*, and *Peter Reinstadler*, *Josef*, *Alois*, and *Joh. Angerer*, *Alois Schöpf*, *Alois Tembl*, *Simon Reinstadler* of Gampenhof; *Jos. Reinstadler* of Putzenhof; *Jos.* and *Friedr. Reinstadler* of Völlensteinhof; *Joh. Reinstadler* of Pichlhof; *Franz*, *Jos.*, and *Joh. Jos. Zischg*, *Alois Kuntner*, and *Christ. Mazzag*. Comp. p. 305. On Sundays the Sulden guides do not start before mass (8.30 a.m.). — To the **Rosimboden**, 1 1/2 hr. (guide 1 fl. 75 kr., unnecessary; horse 4 1/2 fl.). We may either follow the marked path (ascending along the wood to the left of the Sulden Hotel), or (starting from the Hôtel Eller) ascend through wood, to the left at the *Ofenwieshof* (see above). Where the wood terminates we reach a height called the *Kanzel* (7800′), which affords a magnificent *View of the Ortler, with the small End-der-Welt Glacier.

To the **Schaubach-Hütte* (8440′; 2 hrs.; guide 2 1/2 fl., unnecessary), a very fine excursion. The bridle-path from the Sulden Hotel leads to

the S. over the *Rosimbach*, and beyond a refreshment-hnt ascends the *Legerwand;* to the right are the huge moraines of the *Sulden Glacier*, which has mnch receded. After about 1 hr. the path mounts the old E. lateral moraine, and finally, bending to the left, ascends in zigzags over grassy slopes, to the *Schaubach-Hütte*, on the *Ebenwand*, splendidly sitnated in view of the Sulden Glacier. Opposite to us rises the imposing Königspitze; to the right are the Zebrù and Ortler, to the left the Königsjoch, Kreilspitze, Forno Pass, Schrötterhorn, and Suldenspitze. The hut (Inn in summer, bed 60 kr.-1 fl., S. 1 fl.) is the best starting-point for the Königspitze, the Cevedale, Hintere Schöntaufspitze, Eissee Pass, etc.

The **Düsseldorf Club-Hut** (8880′; 2-2½ hrs.; guide, 3½ fl., unnecessary). An easy bridle-path leads from the Sulden Hotel, at first through wood, and then through the *Zaythal*, enclosed by the slopes of the Vertainspitze and the Schöneck, to the *Düsseldorf Club-Hut* (Inn in summer), which commands a splendid view of the Ortler, Zebrù, Königspitze, etc. Ascents from the hut (Tschenglser Hochwand, Hohe Angelus, Vertainspitze, etc.), see below. — The return viâ *Vorder-Schöneck* (see below) is recommended (ascent from Sulden viâ Vorder-Schöneck to the hut, 3½ hrs.).

The **Baeckmann-Hut** (8760′; 2 hrs.; guide 3½ fl., not indispensable). We follow the Schaubach-Hütte route as far the *Legerwand* (see above), whence an easy path, constructed by the Sulden gnides, leads diagonally across the front moraine of the Sulden glacier, and then up stony and grassy slopes to the (1 hr.) small *Grat-See* (8730′), at the foot of the *Hintere Grat.* On the N. bank of this lake is the small but well-fitted hut, built in 1892 by Herr Baeckmann and presented to the Sulden guides (night-quarters 1 fl.). Fine view of the Sulden Glacier, Königspitze, etc. This hut is the starting-point for the ascents of the Ortler viâ the Hintere Grat and viâ the Hochjoch (p. 319), the Mte. Zebrù, etc. We may return by the old path on the slope of the *Scheibenkopf* (1½ hr. to the Sulden Hotel).

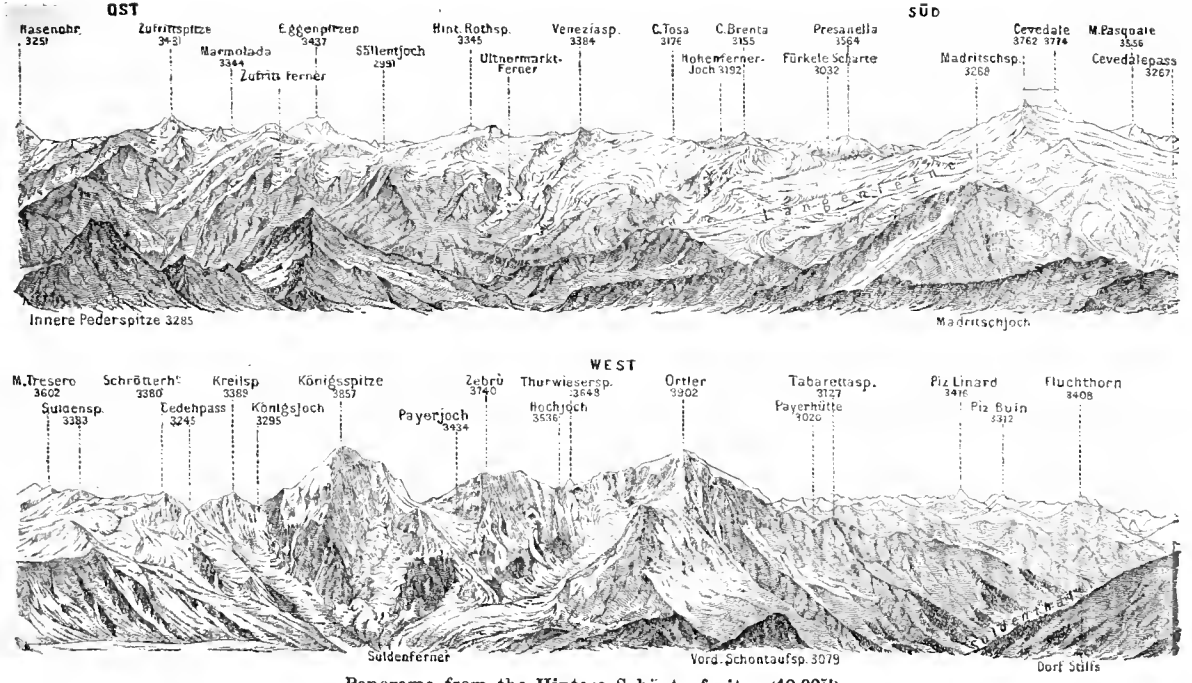
The ascent of the **Vorder-Schöneck** (9005′; 2½-3 hrs.; gnide 3, horse 7 fl.), by a marked path (defective at places, but not to be missed), may be conveniently combined with the excursion to the Düsseldorf Hut (see above).

To the **Payer-Hütte** (9940′; 3-3½ hrs.; path marked with red; guide 4 fl.), see p. 319; recommended even to those who do not intend to ascend the Ortler. Descent to Trafoi (guide 5½ fl.), see p. 305. — **Hochleitenspitze** (9175′; 3 hrs.; gnide 4 fl., with descent to Trafoi 5 fl.), a fatiguing ascent owing to the precipitous slopes covered with loose stones. — **Tabarettaspitze** (10,260′), from the Payer-Hütte in ½ hr. (guide from Sulden 4½ fl.); strikingly grand view of the Ortler.

The ascent of the **Vertainspitze** (11,615′; 3½ hrs. from the Düsseldorf Hut; guide 6½ fl.) is somewhat laborious. We may ascend either viâ the (2 hrs.) *Angelus-Scharte* (p. 320) and the N.E. arête and then by a narrow snow-ridge to the (1½ hr.) snmmit (not difficult for experts); or by the direct route viâ the N.W. arête and the *Harpprecht-Kuppe* (about 3½ hrs.; difficult, perfectly steady head necessary). The former ascent viâ the *Rosimboden* and *Rosim-Ferner* has been rendered difficult by the advance of the glacier, which has partly destroyed the path. — Descent over the *Laaser-Ferner* to the *Laaser-Thal* (guide 11 fl.), see p. 276.

The ***Tschenglser Hochwand** (11,080′; gnide 6 fl.), ascended in 2 hrs. by a club-path from the Düsseldorf Hut, is not difficult. The fine view from the top embraces the Ortler group, and the Etschthal, the Engadine, and Oetzthal Alps. — The **Hohe Angelus** (11,600′; 2½-3 hrs.; guide 6½ fl.), ascended from the Düsseldorf Hut viâ the *Zay-Ferner*, is also easy and attractive. — The **Hochofenwand** (11,260′; 3 hrs. from the Düsseldorf Hut; guide 8 fl.) offers an interesting climb for adepts free from dizziness. We cross the Zay-Ferner to the S. base, then ascend by a couloir intersecting the entire side of the mountain, to the N. side, and finally follow the N. arête to the top (splendid view).

The ***Hintere Schöntaufspitze** (10,905′; 4½ hrs.; guide 4½ fl., not indispensable for experts) is another admirable point, free from difficulty. The route leads from the *Schaubach-Hütte* (p. 315) over grass and moraine debris and across the *Ebenwand Glacier* to the (2 hrs.) *Madritsch-Joch* (10,230′),



Panorama from the Hintere Schöntaufspitze (10,905′).

and thence to the left by the arête to the (1/2 hr.) summit. Magnificent *View (comp. the panorama, p. 317). The ascent is generally combined with the passage of the Madritsch-Joch to the *Martell-Thal* (comp. p. 314). — The *Innere Pederspitze* (10,775'; 5 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), the *Plattenspitze* (11,210'; 5 hrs.; 5 fl.), the *Madritschspitze* (10,720'; 4 1/2 hrs.; 4 1/2 fl.), the *Schildspitze* (11,380'; 5 hrs.; 5 fl.), and the *Mittlere Pederspitze* (11,340'; 5-6 hrs.; 6 fl.), are also occasionally ascended.

The *Monte Cevedale (*Zufallspitze*, 12,380'; 7 hrs., or from the Schaubach-Hütte 4 1/2-5 hrs.; gnide 8 fl.), a magnificent point, is easy for adepts. To the (4 1/2 hrs.) *Eissee Pass*, see p. 319. We ascend gradually across tbe *Langen-Ferner*, leaving the *Langenferner-Joch* (p. 319) to the right, and mount the steep Cevedale ridge, where steps mnst sometimes be cut, to the saddle between the central and the S. peak, whence we follow the arête to the (2-3 hrs.) S. and highest peak. (The Cevedale consists of three peaks: the N. 12,195', the central 12,340', and the S. 12,380'.) The *View vies with that from the Ortler, and is by many preferred, the Ortler group itself being seen to much greater advantage. To the S.W. the Adamello, Presanella, and Breuta Alps are conspicuous. At our feet lie the Val Furva, Val della Mare, the Martell-Thal, and the Upper Vintschgau. — Descent by the *Langenferner-Joch* to *Sta. Caterina*, see p. 320 (5 hrs.; guide 12 fl.); by the *Langen-Ferner* to *Martell* (4 1/2-5 hrs. to the Znfall-Hütte; guide 10 fl.), see p. 314. By the *Vedretta la Mare* to the *Cevedale Hut* (p. 342) and to *Pejo* (7 hrs.; two guides at 15 fl.).

The ascent of the **Königspitze** (12,655') is difficult, and fit for experts only (from the Schaubach-Hütte 5-6 hrs.; gnide 12 fl., with descent to Sta. Caterina 14 fl.). From the hut we cross the *Sulden Glacier* to (1 1/2 hr.) the foot of the *Königsjoch* (10,810'), which we ascend in 3/4-1 hr. (very steep and difficult; worst part of the route; caution necessary on account of the falling stones). At the top we turn to the right to the (3/4 hr.) *Schulter*, a projection of the S.E. arête of the Königspitze, whence a stiff climb of 1 1/2-2 hrs. over snow and ice, and finally over rocks and detritus, brings us to the summit. The *View is magnificent, particularly of the Ortler, and towards the S. — The ascent on the S. side is rather easier. From the *Capanna Milano* in the Val Zebrù (p. 309) we cross the *Zebrù* and *Miniera Glaciers* to the *Colle Pale Rosse* (10,980'), and then ascend direct to the left to the *Schulter* (see above; 4 1/2-5 hrs. to the top). — The ascent was first made in 1864 by F. F. Tuckett from the Cedeh Glacier viâ the Schulter; in the same year Specht ascended the E. side from tbe Sulden Glacier; in 1879 Meurer and Pallavicini reached the summit from the W. viâ tbe *Suldengrat*, and in 1879 Minnigerode ascended on the N.E. side.

The ascent of the **Monte Zebrù** (12,255'; from the Baeckmanu-Hütte by the *Hochjoch* in 5-6 hrs.; guide 14 fl.) is also difficult, but interesting; the descent may be made to the *Capanna Milano* (p. 309). — The **Suldenspitze** (11,100'; from tbe Schaubach-Hütte over the *Eissee Pass* in 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 6 fl.), and the **Schrötterhorn** (11,090'; from the same hut viâ the *Forno Pass* in 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 6 fl., witb descent to Sta. Caterina 10 fl.), present no difficulty. — The **Kreilspitze** (11,120'; 3 1/2 hrs. from the Schaubach-Hütte; guide 6 fl.) is difficult. — The **Thurwieserspitze** (11,945'; from the Baeckmann-Hütte over the Hochjoch in 5-6 hrs.; guide to Trafoi 20 fl.) is very difficult (comp. pp. 306, 309).

The ***Ortler** (12,800'), the highest of the Eastern Alps, may be ascended in 7-8 hrs. (3-4 hrs. from the Payer-Hütte; guide 10, with descent to Trafoi 10 1/2 fl.). The ascent is fatiguing, but when the snow is in good condition presents no great difficnlty to experienced mountaineers. The preceding night is generally spent in the *Payer-Hütte*. — The Ortler was ascended for the first time by the Passeir hunter Joseph Pichler (see p. 306) from Trafoi in 1804; in the following year Dr. Gebhard scaled it from Sulden viâ the Hintere Grat; in 1826 M. Schebelka, an officer of engineers, aud in 1834 Thurwieser again made the ascent from Trafoi. No successful ascent was again made till the summit was attained in 1864 by Mr. Tuckett, also from Trafoi. In Jnly, 1865, Dr. v. Mojsisovics discovered the easier route from Sulden, which was first successfully followed by Julius Payer in Sept. of that year, and since then ascents have been frequent.

About 3 min. from the Hôtel Eller the route to the *Payer-Hütte* (3-3½ hrs.; riding practicable to the foot of the Tabaretta rocks) ascends gradually to the left through wood; after ½ hr. it crosses the broad moraine of the *Marlt Glacier*, turns sharply to the left, and ascends in steep zigzags through wood, afterwards over debris and (to the right) over slopes of turf to the (1½ hr.) *Marlt-Schneid* (8315'), a grassy arête on the left side of the Marltthal. Here we turn to the right, cross a steep slope of debris, and ascend the apparently vertical rocks of the *Tabaretta-Wand* by a narrow but safe path, which finally leads up a flight of steps in the rock (wire-rope) to the (1 hr.) *Tabaretta-Joch* (9460'), between the Bärenkopf and Tabarettaspitze, where our ronte is joined by the path from Trafoi (p. 305; splendid *View to the W. and N.). We then follow the crest to the left to the (20 min.) **Payer-Hütte** (9940'; Inn in summer, with a large new building, accommodating 60 persons), with a view to the E. as well as to the W. From the hut we cross the *Tabaretta Glacier* to the right to the (¼ hr.) 'Scharte' below the Tabarettaspitze, whence a magnificent view is obtained of the Ortler, on this (N.) side entirely covered with snow. We now round the shoulder of the Tabarettaspitze, and follow a path (*'Hamburger Weg'*) made by the German Alpine Club, with steps at places, to the (¼ hr.) *Upper Ortler Glacier*, which descends to the right into the valley of the *Hohe Eisrinne*. Here we ascend to the left over the glacier, at first steep (beware of the stones which occasionally fall), to the *Tschirfeck;* then over the crest of névé, steep at places, to the highest plateau, passing to the right of the peak, and afterwards ascending it to the left, from the S. side. The summit (3-4 hrs. from the Payer-Hütte) lies at the N. and highest point of a sharp arête of snow, 50 yds. long. The **View is most imposing, embracing the Ortler group, the Tauern chain, the Alps of the Zillerthal, Stubai, and Oetzthal; E. the Dolomites with the Marmolada and Pala di San Martino; W. the Silvretta, Bernina, and Valais (Weisshorn) groups, the Bernese Alps, and the Tödi; S. the Adamello and Presanella.

Gebhard's route (comp. p. 318) to the summit from Sulden, viâ the *Hintere Grat*, was again brought into notice in 1872 by Theodor Harpprecht, and is now occasionally followed; difficult, but recommended to adepts (5-6 hrs. from the Baeckmann Hut, p. 316; guide 15 fl., with descent to Trafoi 16½ fl.). — The Ortler has also been scaled in 1873 by Harpprecht from the Sulden Glacier viâ the *Harpprecht-Rinne;* in 1875 by Otto Schück viâ the *Hochjoch* (see below) and the *Hochjoch-Grat;* in 1879 by Schück from the *End-der-Welt Glacier* viâ the *Schück-Rinne;* in 1878 by Prof. Minnigerode from the Sulden Glacier viâ the *Second*, and in 1881 viâ the *First Lawinen-Rinne;* and in 1889 by a party from Vienna, viâ the *Marlt-Grat*. All these ascents are difficult and even dangerous. The finest is that viâ the Hochjoch (guide 18 fl., with descent to Trafoi 19½ fl.). — — The direct descent to Trafoi leads viâ the *Stickle Pleis* (p. 305), but is not recommended; it is better to return to the *Payer-Hütte*, and descend from there, comp. p. 305.

Passes. To the Martell-Thal over the Madritsch-Joch (7 hrs. to the Zufall-Hütte), see p. 314. The route from this side is less fatiguing, but in the reverse direction it is more striking, the view of the Ortler group being then new to the traveller. Guide to the Zufall-Hütte 6 fl., to Gand or Salt 7½ fl., to Latsch 9 fl.; with ascent of the Schöntaufspitze or Madritschspitze 50 kr. more. — Over the Eissee Pass (8 hrs. to the Zufall-Hütte; guide 7 fl.), see p. 314.

From Sulden over the Eissee Pass and the Langenferner-Joch to Sta. Caterina in the Val Furva, 9 hrs., a most interesting expedition, with which the ascent of the *Cevedale* (p. 318) may easily be combined (guide 9, including the Cevedale 12 fl.). From the (2 hrs.) *Schaubach-Hütte* (p. 315) we descend to the left over grassy slopes and moraine debris to the *Sulden Glacier*, with its numerous crevasses, on which we then ascend, the last ½ hr. being steep, to the (2½ hrs.) **Eissee Pass** (10,290'). Immediately to the right rises the huge Königspitze, beside which the Ortler and Zebrù look insignificant. Beyond the pass we cross the névé of the *Langen-Ferner*, which descends to the Martell-Thal (p. 314; with the *Suldenspitze*, 11,100', on the right), and reach the (¾ hr.) **Langenferner-Joch** or

Cevedale Pass (10,730′), from which a view of the S. part of the Ortler group and of the Bernina and Val Tellina Alps to the W. is enjoyed. The S. side of the Königspitze, and of the whole Ortler group, consists of precipices of black rock. (The summit of the Cevedale is attained from the pass in 1½-2 hrs., see p. 318.) Descent over a steep slope of debris and across the *Cedeh Glacier*, passing the small *Laghi di Cedeh* (9030′), to the (1½ hr.) *Capanna di Cedeh* (club-hut of the Ital. Alpine Club; 8220′); then on the right side of the sequestered *Val del Cedeh*, enclosed by grand mountains and glaciers, to the (40 min.) *Baite del Forno* (p. 309; with the splendid Forno Glacier on the left, p. 308) and (1½ hr.) *Sta. Caterina* (p. 308). — To the Milan Hut over the Hochjoch (7½ hrs. from the Baeckmann Hut; guide 14 fl.), difficult; see below and p. 309.

To Pejo over the Eissee Pass and the Fürkele-Scharte (8-9 hrs. to the Cevedale Hut), a fine glacier-expedition, not difficult, when the snow is in good condition; see p. 342. This is the shortest route from Sulden to Campiglio (guide to Pejo, 15 fl.). — Over the *Cevedale*, see p. 318.

To Trafoi by the Payer-Hütte (7 hrs.; guide 5½ fl.), see p. 316. — Over the **Hochjoch** (11,600′) and the **Ortler Pass** (11,000′; 11-12 hrs. from the Baeckmann Hut; guide 13 fl.), a very difficult route, advisable only when the glacier is in a favourable condition.

To the Laaser-Thal (p. 276) over the **Zayjoch** (about 10,660′; 8-9 hrs. to Laas; guide 10 fl.), attractive and not difficult. From the Düsseldorf Hut we cross the *Zay Glacier* to the ridge between the Kleine Angelus and the Hochofenwand, and thence descend by a new club-path over rocks, debris, and grass to the *Lower Laaser Alp* (p. 276). — Over the **Angelus-Scharte** (10,990′; 6-7 hrs. from the Düsseldorf Hut to Laas; guide 10 fl.), more fatiguing, but also interesting. — Over the **Rosim-Joch** (10,620′; 9 hrs. to Laas; guide 10 fl.), between the Vertainspitze and the Schildspitze; difficult, especially the ascent over the *Rosim Glacier* to the pass. The descent is made over the *Laaser Glacier* and *Ofenwand Glacier*. The ascents of the *Vertainspitze* and *Hohe Angelus* may be combined with the last two routes (p. 316).

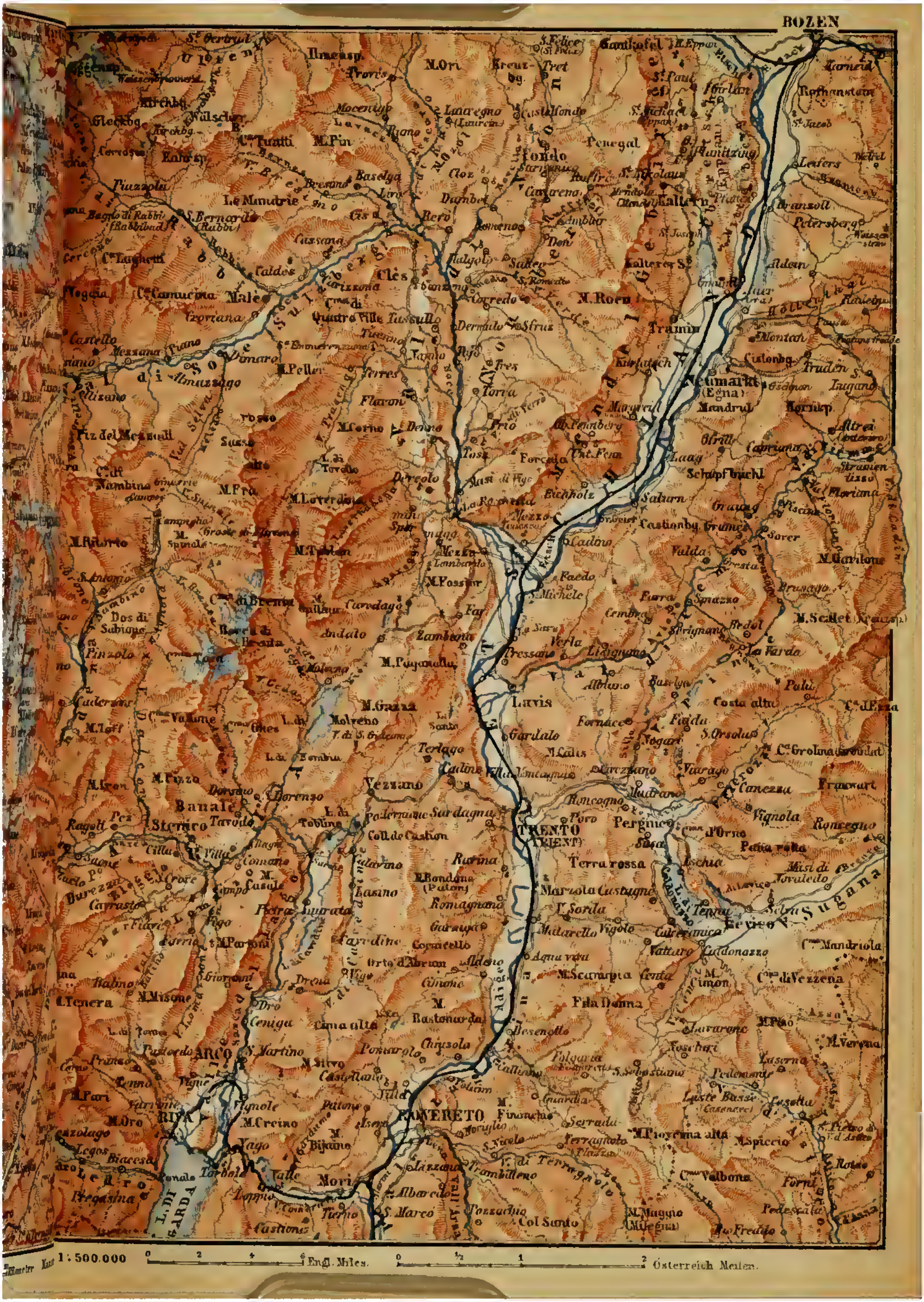
56. From Botzen to Verona.

Comp. Map, p. 323.

94 M. Railway. Express in 3¼-4¼, ordinary trains in 5¼ hrs.

Botzen (870′), see p. 280. The train crosses the *Eisak*, which falls into the *Etsch*, or *Adige*, 3 M. lower down. 4½ M. *Leifers*. The village of that name lies to the left, at the mouth of the *Branten-Thal* (to *Deutschnofen*, see p. 286). We approach the Adige near (6 M.) *Branzoll* (Kreuz), where the river becomes navigable. On the right stretches the long porphyry ridge of the *Mittelberg* (p. 294), which separates the Eppan plateau from the Adige valley. At *Gmund*, beyond (10 M.) *Auer* (Rose; Elephant), the train crosses the river; to the right is the Kalterer See, with Kaltern (p. 294) above it. — 13 M. *Neumarkt-Tramin* (700′). The village of **Neumarkt** (*Post*, well spoken of; *Krone; Engel*), with 1550 inhab., lies on the left bank of the Adige, 1 M. from the railway. Road to the Val Fiemme, see p. 352. On the slopes to the right (comp. p. 294) lie the villages of *Tramin* (915′; *Adler; Löwe), *Kurtatsch* (*Rose), and *Margreid* (*Greif; Hirsch). — 15½ M. *Margreid Station*. — 19½ M. *Salurn* (735′; Adler), the last German village, lies on the left bank. Behind the church is a picturesque waterfall, below the ruined *Haderburg*, situated on an apparently inaccessible pinnacle.

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.
ORTLER
BORNIO
TIRANO
EDOLO
BRENO
LOVERE
Grosotto
Bagni
Isolaccia
Premadio
S. Nicolo
S. Gottardo
M. Confinale
Zufallsp.
Butzenspitz
Königsp.
Sublensp.
Pallon di Mare
M. Tresero
M. Vios
Pta di S. Matteo
M. Gavia
Leprese
Mondadizza
Sondalo
Tiolo
Grosio
M. Serottini
Tremoncelli
Ponte di Legno
Pontagna
Vezza
Stadolina
Motto Pagano
Incudine
Monno
Dosso Torricla
Cortenedolo
Santicolo
Galleno
Corteno
Lovero
C. Bella
Sernio
Mazzo
Tovo
Brusio
Villa
Bianzone
Aprica
Carona
Cologna
Mad. di Tirano
M. Padrio
Pzo Trivigno
Malonno
Berzo Demo
Cedegolo
Paisco
Cevo
Saviore
Cerveno
Ceto
Braone
Cimbergo
Paspardo
Capo di Ponte
Lozio
Lavena
Losine
Malegno
Ossimo
Esine
Erbanno
Montecchio
Darfo
Rogno
Artogne
Piano
Volpino
Lodrone
Tione
Capo di Cane
Re di Castello
Bondo
Roncone
Lardaro
Daone
Cimego
Condino
Storo
Pieve di Bono
Pieve di Ledro
Tavglo
Cavento
Pelugo
Jarre
Cogolo
Fucine
Pizzano
Port Strino
Cantoniera
Pezzo
Pantagna
Vione
Stadolina
Monno
Cortenedolo
Santicolo
Lovero
Sernio
Mazzo
Tovo
Brusio
Villa
Bianzone
Aprica
Carona
Cologna
Mad. di Tirano
M. Vazzugna
M. Alpetta
M. Foscagno
M. Vioia
Pzo di Dosde
Pzo di Teo
Pzo Sassalbo
Sasso Campana
Sasso Mantello
Forcola di Braga
Pzo Trivigno
Malonno
Odecla
Berzo Demo
Cedegolo
Paisco
Cevo
Saviore
Cerveno
Ceto
Braone
Cimbergo
Paspardo
Capo di Ponte
Lozio
Lavena
Losine
Malegno
Ossimo
Esine
Erbanno
Montecchio
Darfo
Rogno
Artogne
Piano
Volpino
Lovere
L. d'Iseo
Geograph. Meilen.
Kilometer
Maassstab


BOZEN
Kaltern
Tramin
Neumarkt (Egna)
Salurn
Cles
Malè
Fondo
Lavis
TRENTO (TRIENT)
Pergine
Levico
V. Sugana
Caldonazzo
Pinzolo
Molveno
Banale
Stenico
ARCO
RIVA
L. DI GARDA
Torbole
Mori
ROVERETO
Folgaria
S. Michele
Cembra
Cavalese
M. Roen
Mezzolombardo
Mezzotedesco
Terlago
Vezzano
Cadine
Matarello
Calliano
Nago
Tenno
Drena
Dro
Vigolo
Civezzano
Roncegno
Borgo
Valsugana
1:500.000
Engl. Miles
Österreich Meilen

24 M. **S. Michele,** or *Wälsch-Michael* (750′; plain *Inn* at the station), with an old Augustinian monastery, is the station for the *Val di Non*, which opens on the right (p. 338).

The line recrosses the Adige. Near (27 M.) *Alle Nave* is the *Nave S. Rocco*, a very ancient ferry over the Adige, crossing to the road from the Val di Non. — 28½ M. *Lavis*. The village lies 1 M. to the left, on the *Avisio*, a torrent descending from the *Val di Cembra* (p. 352), which with its ramifications is crossed above its influx into the Adige by a curved bridge 1000 yds. long. — 32 M. *Gardolo*.

35 M. **Trent.** — **Hotels.** At the station: *Grand Hôtel Trento (Pl. a; B, 1), R., L., & A. 1½-2 fl., B. 60 kr. — In the town: *Europa (Pl. b; C, 2), Via Lunga, with garden-restaurant, R. & A. 1 fl. 40 kr. — Second-class: Aquila Bianca, near the castle; Agnello d'Oro, Via degli Orbi; Due Conti, Via S. Marco. — **Restaurants.** *All' Isola Nuova*, near the station, with garden and a few bedrooms; *Löwenbräu*, Via Larga; *Frassoni*, by the theatre; *Rebecchino*. — **Cafés.** *Europa*, *Specchi*, both in the Via Lunga; *Nones*, Piazza Macello Vecchio; *Porta Nuova*; *Alla Terrazza*, on the left bank of the Adige, with pretty view. — *Post and Telegraph Office* (Pl. C, 3), Via Calepina. — *Swimming and other Baths* on the Fersina. — *English Church Service* in the Hôtel Trento.

Trent (640′), or *Trento*, Lat. *Tridentum*, with 21,571 inhab., once the wealthiest town in Tyrol, founded according to tradition by the Etruscans, and mentioned by Strabo, Pliny, and Ptolemy, possesses numerous towers, marble palaces, and broad streets, and, despite many traces of dilapidation, still presents all the characteristics of an important Italian town. — A large monument to Dante, designed by Zocchi, is to be erected in the square outside the station in 1895.

The **Cathedral*, begun in the 11th cent., completed in the 15th, and restored in 1882-89, is a Romanesque basilica, surmounted by two domes. At the N. portal, as at Botzen, is a pair of lions (p. 281). The ornamental arcades and windows with twisted columns supported by winged griffins at the back of the choir, on the outside, deserve notice. The flights of steps in the aisles are peculiar. In the S. transept (by the wall) is the porphyry tombstone of the Venetian general Sanseverino, whom the Tyrolese defeated at Calliano in 1487. — In the Piazza del Duomo, which is embellished with the pretty *Neptune Fountain* (1769), are the *Palazzo Pretorio* (now military offices) and the *Torre Grande* or *Clock Tower* (Pl. 11).

S. Maria Maggiore (Pl. B, 3; early 16th cent.), where the celebrated Council of Trent sat in 1545-63, contains a picture on the N. wall of the choir with portraits of the members: 7 cardinals, 3 patriarchs, 33 archbishops, and 235 bishops. The fine Renaissance organ-loft contains an excellent organ. Adjoining the S. side of the choir a column dedicated to the Virgin was erected in 1845.

The finest of the old palaces, whose elaborate façades conceal but imperfectly their dilapidated interiors, are the *Palazzo Galasso*, Via Lunga (now Zambelli; Pl. 4, C 2), built in 1581, now a savings-bank; the *Casa Geremia* (now Podetti; Pl. 8; B 2, 3), Via Larga 29;

the *Casa Cazzuffi* (now Pernetti), Via del Teatro 12, and the *Palazzo Tabarelli* (Pl. 6; C, 3), Via del Teatro 4, said to have been designed by Bramante, and containing a fragment of the old Roman town-wall. In the *Palazzo Salvadori*, Via Lunga 29, is a small picture-gallery, with examples of Morone, Bassano, etc. — The *Museum*, in the Palazzo Municipale (Pl. 2; B, 2, 3), contains Roman and other antiquities, natural history objects, coins and medals, etc.; the *Library*, in the same building, has 43,000 vols.

On the E. side of the town rises the *Castello del Buon Consiglio* (Pl. D 1, 2), with remains of ancient frescoes, once the residence of the Prince-Bishops, now a fortified barrack. The huge circular *Torre di Augusto* is said to be of Roman origin (fine view; permission to enter at the commandant's office). There is also a good view of the town from the terrace of the Capuchin monastery above the castle. To the S. of the Porta Nuova are the handsome new *Law Courts* (*Palazzo della Giustizia;* Pl. D, 4).

The fortified rocky hill of *Verruca* or *Doss Trento* (950′), on the right bank of the Adige (here spanned by the handsome new *Ponte S. Lorenzo*), affords a fine view (permission from the commandant, in the Palazzo Pretorio, behind the cathedral). — A pleasant promenade, affording picturesque views, leads along the Val Sugana road (p. 348) to (¾ hr.) *Pontalto*, with a fine *Fall of the *Fersina* (140′ high), in a sombre rocky gorge to the right, which supplies the motive power for the electric lighting of the town. From the garden of the Osteria 'alla Gran Cascata' a path cut out of the rock and partly underground leads under the fall (30 kr.).

Mountain Excursions (gnides, *Gius. Scoz*, etc.). On the left bank of the Adige: the **Monte Selva** (3275′), ascended viâ *Pantè* and the *Roncogno Saddle* in 2½ hrs. (path indicated by yellow marks); magnificent view of the Brenta group. Descent from the saddle to (½ hr.) *Roncogno* (Osteria alla Stella) and (35 min.) *Pergine* (p. 349). — The **Marzola** (5700′), to the S.E., viâ *Villazzano* and the *Maranza* (path indicated by red marks) in 4½ hrs., easy and attractive; admirable view of the Brenta group and the mountains of the Val Sugana. An interesting walk may be taken along the ridge to the N. to the (¼ hr.) *Terrarossa* (5695′) and the (¾ hr.) *Chegol* (4825′), and thence down through wood to the (½ hr.) *Roncogno Saddle* (see above). — The **Corno di Scanupia** (*Becco di Filadonna;* 7055′), viâ *Valsorda* and *Malga Derocca* (path indicated by red and white marks) in 6½ hrs. with guide, fatiguing. — **Kalisberg** (*Mte. Calisio*, 3585′), to the N.E., by *Martignano* and *Lo Specchio* (red way-marks) or by *Villamontagna* (blue way-marks) in 3 hrs., easy and attractive. — On the right bank of the Adige: **Monte Bondone** (*Palon;* 6855′), to the S.W., either by *Sardagna* (blue marks) in 5 hrs., or more easily by *Sopramonte* (yellow marks) in 6 hrs. with guide (3 fl.), fatiguing. Splendid view. — **Cornetto del Bondone** (7150′), by *Ravina* and *Garniga Vecchia* in 6 hrs. with guide (red and white marks), difficult; also from *Rovereto* viâ *Cej* and the *Becca* (yellow marks) in 9 hrs. — *Monte Gazza*, see p. 330.

From Trent to Venice through the *Val Sugana*, see R. 60; through the *Val Sarca* to *Riva*, see p. 330; to *Giudicaria*, see R. 58. — By *Pergine* to *Lavarone* and *Luserna*, see p. 349. — To the *Val Pinè* (drive of 3 hrs. to Lavarda, back in 1½ hr.), see p. 349.

Below Trent, on the right bank, is the village of *Sardagna*, with a considerable waterfall. Then *Ravina*, at the mouth of a gorge

TRENTO,
(TRIENT)
1:11700.
0 50 100 150 200 250
Metri
1 Annunciata C.3.
2 Palazzo Municipale (Biblioteca e Museo) B.2.3.
3 Pal.º Princ. Vescov. C.3.
4 " Galasso C.2.
5 " Sardagna C.3.
6 " Tabarelli C.3.
7 Teatro Sociale C.2.
8 Casa Geremia, Podetti B.2.
9 Scuole civiche B.2.
10 I.R. Ginnasio Sup. C.4.
11 Torre Grande C.3.
12 " Vanga B.2.
13 " Verde C.1.
Fiume Adige
Dos Trento
S.Apollinare
Sobborgo Piedicastello
Stazione
Bozen
Verona
Società Enologica
Via Romagnosi
Caserma S.Lorenzo
P.za della Stazione
Dante
S.Martino
Sobborgo S.Martino
Convento P.Cappuccini
Castello del Buon Consiglio
Via alle Laste
Porta Aquila
Strada nuova per Pergine
Val Sugana
Piazza d'Armi
Via Lunga
Via Larga
S.Marco
S.Pietro
Seminario P.V.
Portella
S.Mª Magg.
Duomo
Posta
SS.Trinità
Porta Nuova
Via Belenzani
V.Alessandro Vittoria
V. Giovanni Prati
Via Rosmini
Borgo Nuovo
Piazza di Fiera
Sobborgo S.Croce
Asilo infantile
Campo santo
Orfanotrofia Crosina Sartori
I.R.Tribunale
Caserme Madruzza
Osp. Militare
Via Barbacovi
Via Rolati
Macello

Geograph. Meilen
Kilometer
I CONTORNI DI RIVA.
Scala di 1: 250.000.
Kilometer
Scala di 1: 500,000
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
English Miles
Österreich. Meilen
LAGO DI GARDA
ARCO
RIVA
VERONA
PESCHIERA
SALÒ
Desenzano
Sermione
Bardolino
Garda
Gargnano
Maderno
Toscolano
Limone
Malcesine
Torri
Lazise
Pacengo
Lonato
Castiglione delle Stiviere
Solferino
Valeggio
Volta
Goito
Roverbella
Sommacampagna
Bussolengo
Pescantina
Castelnuovo
Sona
Pozzolengo
Guidizzolo
Medole
Castel Goffredo
Cavriana
Borghetto
Monzambano
Idro
Storo
Condino
Tione
Mori
Ala
Grezzana
Caprino
Villanuova
Manerba
Padenghe
Moniga
Rivoltella
Cassone
Assenza
Malcesine
Tignale
Tremosine
Nago
Torbole
LAGO DI GARDA
à Brescia
à Vestone
à Mantova

descending from Mte. Bondone, *Romagnano*, and *Aldeno*. 39 M. *Matarello*. On a hill to the left near (45 M.) *Calliano* (610′; Aquila; Posta) rises the large château of *Beseno* (1420′), the property of Count Trapp (route to *Lavarone*, see p. 350). The lower valley of the Adige, rich in fruit, and yielding excellent red wine, is called *Val Lagarina* as far as the Italian frontier. At the foot of the mountains to the left is the ancient *Castel Pietra* (785′). — 46½ M. *Volano*; 48 M. *Villa Lagarina*.

50 M. **Rovereto** (690′; **Hôtel Glira*, with garden; *Agnello*), a busy town with 9000 inhab., on both sides of the *Leno*, is noted for its silk-culture. The old *Castello* is interesting. *Sacco* (2300 inhab.), 1 M. to the W., has a large tobacco factory.

***Monte Stivo** (*Zobiana*; 6750′) may be ascended from Rovereto in 7 hrs., viâ *Villa Lagarina*, *Castellano*, the *Bordola Alp*, and the *Spiazine*. The summit commands a magnificent view of the Lago di Garda, the valleys of the Sarca and the Adige, the Tredici Comuni, Adamello, Presanella, Dolomites, etc. Descent to *Arco* (3½-4 hrs.), see p. 325. — A good road leads to the S.E. from Rovereto, viâ *Vallarsa* (2670′; Inn) and the *Piano della Fugazza* (3880′; Italian frontier), to (28 M.) **Schio** (630′; *Croce d'Oro*; *Stella*), an industrial town with 9500 inhab. on the *Leogra*. Railway from Schio (in ¾ hr.) to (20 M.) *Vicenza*, see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

The railway crosses the *Leno*. On the right bank of the Adige is *Isera* (Aquila), with vineyards, villas, and a waterfall. On the left bank, to the E. of the railway, near *Lizzana*, is a castle (*Castello Dante*; 1005′) in which Dante resided about the year 1302, when banished from Florence. The line follows the left bank of the Adige. 52½ M. **Mori** (570′; *Railway Hotel*, Italian, well spoken of, R., L., & A. 1¼ fl.) is the junction for *Arco* and *Riva* (p. 324).

Near (53½ M.) *Marco* are the *Lavini di Marco*, probably deposited by a glacier in the ice-age, but according to some, the remains of a vast landslip, which overwhelmed a town in 883, and is described by Dante (*Inferno* xii., 4-9). At (56½ M.) *Serravalle*, the ancient fort guarding the defile, the valley contracts.

61½ M. **Ala** (415′; *Hôtel Ala*; *Cervo*; *Rail. Restaurant*), a considerable place (4650 inhab.), where luggage is examined. — 62½ M. *Avio* (Due Spade) is the last Austrian station.

69 M. *Peri* (410′), the first Italian station, is the starting-point for the ascent of the *Monte Maggiore*. Above, to the right, is the pilgrimage-church of the *Madonna della Corona* (p. 327). To the right of the line is a new fort. The train now enters the celebrated *Chiusa di Verona*, a rocky passage which the Adige has forced through the limestone mountains. To the left is the new fortification of *Incanale*, commanding the defile. On a height on the right bank lies *Rivoli*, which was stormed several times by the French in 1796 and 1797 under Masséna, who derived his ducal title from this village in 1807. 75½ M. *Ceraino*; 80½ M. *Domegliarà*, also a station on the Verona and Caprino line (p. 327); 83½ M. *Pescantina*; 87 M. *Parona*. The train crosses the Adige.

94 M. **Verona**, see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

57. From Mori to Riva. Lago di Garda.

Comp. Map, p. 323.

15½ M. Local Railway in 1½ hr. (fares 1st cl. 1 fl. 28 kr., 3rd cl. 77 kr., return-ticket 1 fl. 96, 1 fl. 14 kr.). The narrow-gauge line (maximum gradient 28:100), which coincides with the road only in a few places, is free from dust and affords a series of pretty views.

Station of *Mori* (580′; Railway Hotel), see p. 323. — The local railway crosses the Adige to (2 M.) *Mori-Borgata*, the station for the long and straggling village of *Mori* (Aquila). It then traverses the broad green valley to (4½ M.) *Loppio*, with a château of Count Castelbarco of Milan, passes the pretty *Lago di Loppio* (720′) with its rocky islands, and ascends in windings amid rocky debris to the summit of the pass beside the *Chapel of S. Giovanni* (915′). The line then descends, amidst rich vegetation, to (8 M.) **Nago** (705′; *Inn*), a village situated on the brink of a ravine, with the ruins of the castle of *Penegal* to the left (road to Riva viâ *Torbole* 3 M., see p. 326. The line now descends to the right along the hillside, affording fine *Views of the Lago di Garda, with the mouth of the Sarca, and of Arco and the broad, fertile Sarca valley, with its imposing mountains. Beyond (10 M.) *Oltresarca*, the station for *Vignole*, *Bolognano*, *Massone*, etc. (see p. 325), we cross the Sarca to —

12½ M. **Arco.** — **Hotels** (the larger hotels, with the exception of Strasser's, are closed until October). *Curhaus, with garden (band once or twice daily), baths, whey-cure, and a covered promenade, and containing 80 rooms, of which 40 have a S. aspect, pens. 3½-5 fl. per day; *Schweizerhof (*Cur-Casino*), opposite, pens. 4-5 fl.; *Hôtel Olivo, R. from 1 fl., L. & A. 40 kr., D. 1 fl. 30 kr.; *Hôtel-Pension Strasser (café, see below); these four in the prettily laid out Cur-Platz; *Hotel-Pension Arco, ½ M. to the W. of the Cur-Platz; *Hôtel-Pension Arciduca Alberto, in *Chiarano* (p. 325), 1 M. from the Cur-Platz; these two in well-sheltered situations, pens. from 2-3 fl. Corona, in the town. — Boarders are taken 'en pension' at the hotels, and in the *Pensions* **Bellaria* (well situated), **Rainalter* (D. 1 fl. 20 kr.), *Aurora*, *Olivenheim* (in a lofty situation on the edge of olive-woods), and *Monrepos* (3½-5 fl., L. and heating extra). — Private Apartments in the *Villas Anna*, *Consolini*, *Emilie*, *Schider*, *Steigerwald*, *Filosi*, *Gager*, etc. (R. 20-50 fl. per month, according to the aspect). — Beer at *Scheibmayr's*, Cur-Platz; wine at *Giov. Povoli's*. — *Café Strasser* (see above; also confectioner). — Well-appointed *Establishment* near the Cur-Casino, with saline inhalations and hydropathic appliances.

Carriage to Riva and back, with one horse 1½, two horses 3 fl.; to Castel Toblino and back 3½ or 6 fl.; to Trent 7½ or 12 fl. — Donkeys, 50 kr. the first hr., 30 kr. each addit. hr.; ½ day 1 fl. 60 kr., whole day 2 fl., and fee. — Visitors' Tax 2 fl. per month; music tax, 1½ fl.; subscription to the reading-room 2 fl.

Arco (300′), an ancient town with 3785 inhab., situated in a beautiful valley, almost perfectly shut in on the N., E., and W. by lofty mountains, and protected from the S. winds blowing in March by Monte Brione (p. 326), is a favorite winter-resort for consumptive and nervous patients (also 'terrain-cure', see p. 283). The vegetation resembles that of Lago Maggiore; vines, olives, cedars, magnolias, cypresses, and oleanders flourish. The town is supplied

with good drinking-water from Monte Stivo, by means of an aqueduct over 1¼ M. in length. The château of Archduke Albert (d. 1895) has a fine winter-garden (custodian 50 kr.). Near the handsome Renaissance church is the old town-palace of the counts of Arco, with allegorical frescoes. To the N., on a precipitous rock (390′), rises the *Castle of Arco*, destroyed by the French in the Spanish War of Succession, with a beautiful garden (key at the Curhaus or the Schweizerhof; fee).

Excursions. To the N. to the *Castel Arco* (see above; 25 min.); to the *Casa Bianca*, *Veduta Maria*, and the '*Holm Oak*' (all in ¾-1 hr.; paths indicated by marks). By the romantic "*Via di Prabi*, to the left before the bridge, between the castle-rock and the Sarca, past some huge fallen rocks, to (1 hr.) *Ceniga* (p. 331); or past the small *Laghel Lake* (dry in summer), over the hill by a stony path to Ceniga, and back by the right bank of the Sarca, a pleasant round of 3 hrs.

A pretty walk of 4 hrs. leads by the road ascending on the right of the château through groves of fine old olive-trees to the village of (¼ hr.) *Chiarano* (*Hôtel Arciduca Alberto, see p. 324), with a fine orangery and a charming view, and past *Vigne* to (¼ hr.) *Varignano*. Thence we may either proceed to the left to (½ hr.) *Varone*, or ascend to the right by a road, the picturesqueness of which makes up for its roughness, to the (1¼ hr.) village and château of *Tenno* (p. 326). We descend by *Cologna* to (40 min.) *Varone* (p. 326) and thence through the plain back to (1 hr.) Arco. — Another excursion may be made over the Sarca bridge to (¼ M.) *Oltresarca*, (1 M.) *Massone*, (¾ M.) *Bolognano*, and (½ M.) *Vignole*, where a fine view is enjoyed, including the castle-hill of Arco. — A good and level but sunny road leads to the S. to (4 M.) *Riva* (railway, see below). — To the *Monte Brione* (p. 326; 1½ hr.). We ascend from the Villa Lutti beyond *La Grotta* (p. 326) and descend to Fort S. Niccolò, returning thence viâ *Torbole* and the Nago road (evening-light best), or by *Riva*. — To the *Fall of the Ponale*, the *Val di Ledro*, etc., see p. 326.

Mountain Ascents. *Monte Stivo* (6750′; 6-7 hrs.; guide not required by adepts), viâ *Bolognano*, *S. Giacomo*, and the *Stivo Alp* (5765′), attractive and not difficult; comp. p. 323. — *Mte. Tenera* (7060′), from Arco in 7 hrs., by *Pranzo* and the *Bocca di Tratt*, see p. 327. — *Mte. Baldo* (6790′), see p. 326.

The railway now runs through the broad and fertile valley, Mte. Brione being visible to the S., and Tenno (p. 326) on the hill to the right, viâ (13½ M.) *S. Tommaso*, to —

15½ M. **Riva.** — The Railway Station *(Restaurant)* is about ½ M. from the steamboat-pier. — **Hotels.** Hôtel Imperial al Sole d'Oro, with a terrace on the lake, R. & A. 1 fl. 20-1 fl. 40, L. & A. 40, B. 50 kr.; Hôtel-Pension du Lac, ¾ M. to the E., on the Torbole road, with a large garden and bath-house, R., L., & A. 1½ fl., B. 40 kr., pension 2½-3 fl.; Hôtel-Pension Riva *(F. Witzmann)*, with view of the lake, R. & A. 1 fl. 20 kr.; Baviera; Giardino S. Marco, outside the Porta S. Michele, Italian, pension 2½ fl.; Musch, Gallo, Alb. del Popolo, all three moderate. — Dr. von Hartungen's Pension, under medical supervision (120-150 fl. per month). — Beer: *Musch; Giardino S. Marco*, outside the Porta S. Michele (see above); *Birreria Kräutner*, outside the Porta S. Marco. — *Café Andreis*, at the harbour. — *Baths* in the lake, at the Lido della Spaletta, to the E., beyond the barracks. — Money-changer: *Vinc. Andreis*. — Small boat, 40 kr. per hr. — *Engl. Church Service* in the Hôtel du Lac.

Riva (230′), a busy town and harbour with 6556 inhab., is charmingly situated at the N. end of the *Lago di Garda*, close to the foot of the steep *Rocchetta*. On the hillside, high above the town, are the ruins of the round keep of a castle, which is said to have been built by the Scaligers. On the lake, to the E., is the old castle of *La*

Rocca, now a fortified barrack. At the entrance to the town from Arco is the *Church of the Minorites*, erected towards the end of the 16th cent. in the florid rococo style. The *Parish Church* contains modern pictures and frescoes. Riva is suitable for a prolonged stay. The climate is healthy, and the heat in summer is tempered by the lake.

Excursions. To the **Fall of the Ponale**, by boat (2-3 fl.), 1½-2 hrs. there and back; or we may go by boat and return on foot (steep ascent; 3-4 hrs. there and back). The waterfall itself, which the Ponale forms shortly before it falls into the lake from the ravine of the Ledro, is insignificant, but its surroundings are picturesque. We disembark at the point where the disused bridle-path from the Ledro valley reaches the lake, ascend a few paces, cross the old bridge, and reach the best point of view just below the fall (small fee to the 'custode del Ponale'). — The walk to the fall by the ***Ledro Road** (p. 327) is also very interesting. It leads at a considerable height along the rocky precipices of the W. bank, through a succession of tunnels and galleries, to the Ledro valley, and commands beautiful views (shade after 3 p.m.). At the point (¾ hr.) where it turns to the right into the valley, the old bridle-path (see above; fee of 10 kr. usually solicited), descending to the left, leads to the waterfall. — From the highest point of the road we reach in 1 hr. a hill, marked with a cross, near *Pregasina* (2130′), where we obtain a fine view of the lake, the valley of the Sarca, etc.

Torbole (*Bertolini*; boats from *P. Tamanini*, to Riva 1, Ponale Fall 1½ fl.) may be visited either on foot (¾ hr.) or by boat (1½ fl.; see p. 325). Boats pass *Fort S. Niccolò* at the foot of the Mte. Brione, and enter the mouth of the *Sarca* (good trout-fishing, and interesting fish-breeding establishment). Here we have a splendid view of the lake, and the surrounding mountains and valleys, and of the valley of the Sarca as far as Arco. Above Torbole are olive-groves. On the mountain-slope to the N.E. ascends the picturesque road to Nago (p. 324).

The **Monte Brione** (1235′), 1 hr. to the E. of Riva, affords a fine view of the whole lake (best from the rifle-range). It is most easily ascended from the hamlet of *La Grotta* (Inn), 1½ M. to the N.W. of Riva, but the upper road requires a military permesso.

Interesting excursion to the N.W. to (2 M.) **Varone** (400′), where there is a wild and picturesque *Gorge with a fine waterfall (fee 20 kr. for each person; ring at the mill). Thence either by road direct to (3 M.) Arco, or on foot by *Cologna* to (2 M.) *Tenno* (1310′), with an old castle (charming view), and along the richly-cultivated slopes to *Varignano* and (4½ M.) *Arco*. — Another pleasant excursion may be made from Riva to (2½-3 hrs.) **Campi** (small restaurant, good wine), returning by (¾ hr.) *Pranzo* (p. 332).

The ascent of the **Monte Baldo**, a range 40 M. long, between the Lake of Garda and the valley of the Adige, is interesting but rather fatiguing (later than June the heat is generally too great for the attempt; rich spring flora). It consists of two distinct ranges separated by the depression of the *Bocca di Navene* (4680′), one culminating in the *Altissimo* on the N. and the other in the *Cima Val Dritta* (7275′) and the *Monte Maggiore* on the S. The easiest route to the **Altissimo** (6790′) ascends on the E. side from Mori (p. 323) to (2 hrs.) *Brentonico* (2245′; Aquila Nera); thence with guide (Nap. Togni, G. Malfatti, or O. Mozzi) over the Alpine pastures of (1½ hr.) *S. Giacomo* (3825′; Inn) to the (3 hrs.) summit (refuge-hut). Magnificent view of the mountains, the Val Sarca, Riva, and the N. end of the Lago di Garda. The Altissimo may also be ascended from *Nago* or *Torbole* by a steep path passing the *Malga Casina* in 5-6 hrs. with guide (*G. Civettini*, alias *Pumella*, of Torbole). About 5 min. beyond the Alp are the only springs in the neighbourhood. — We may continue our tour from the Altissimo viâ the *Bocca di Navene* and the *Artilone Alp* (5160′) to the Monte Maggiore. The direct descent from the Bocca di Navene to *Malcesine* (p. 328) is very steep (better to proceed farther S. to the *Bocca Tratto Spini* and descend thence viâ the finely-situated *Malga Piombi* (3600′; p. 328).

The ascent of the ***Monte Maggiore** (7220′) is preferable. From the railway-station *Peri* (p. 323) we proceed by a steep path (in shade in the afternoon) to the (1½ hr.) celebrated pilgrimage-church of *Madonna della Corona* and thence viâ *Spiazzi* (2660′; two Inns), a village commanding a splendid view of the S. end of the Lago di Garda, the plain of the Po, and the Apennines, to (1 hr.) *Ferrara di Monte Baldo* (2800′; *Inn, plain and moderate). This point may also be reached by a good road from *Garda* (p. 323), viâ *Costermano*, *Pesina*, and *Caprino*, three stations on the Verona and Caprino railway (omnibus to Ferrara in connection with the trains). Thence we go to *Pazzone*, whence the road ascends in steep windings to Spiazzi (see above). Starting from Ferrara at an early hour, with a guide (P. Zanoli or G. Tonini; 3 fr.), we reach the top viâ *Cambrigar* in 4 hrs. The **View, one of the grandest in the S. Alps, embraces almost the whole of S. Tyrol, the Italian and Swiss Alps as far as Mte. Rosa, the plain of the Po, and the Apennines; in clear weather the Adriatic is visible to the W.; at our feet almost the whole expanse of the Lago di Garda is seen. From the summit it is best to return to Ferrara (see above).

To the **Valle di Ledro**, another beautiful excursion (one-horse carriage to Pieve and back 4, two- horse 8 fl.; diligence daily to Pieve in 3½, to Condino in 6 hrs.). Beginning of the road as far as the fall of the Ponale, see p. 326. It then turns a corner high above the waterfall, enters the valley to the W., and leads viâ *Biacesa* and *Molino* to the pretty *Lago di Ledro* (2150′), on the N. side of which is *Mezzolago* and (9 M.) **Pieve di Ledro** (2165′; *Albergo Alpino*). At *Bezzeca*, ¾ M. farther on, the *Val Concei*, in which lie the villages of (1 M.) *Enguiso* and (½ M.) *Lenzumo* (2570′), opens to the N. From Lenzumo the **Mte. Tenera* (7060′; 4½ hrs., with guide) may be ascended for the sake of the splendid view (see p. 425; from Lenzumo to *Bondo* over the *Gaverdina Pass*, see p. 337). From Bezzeca the road leads to *Tiarno*, and through the sequestered *Val Ampola* to (9 M.) *Storo* (1340′; Cavallo Bianco, mediocre), in the Val Buona (p. 337). Near the *Fort Ampola*, which was destroyed in 1866 (3 M. before Storo is reached), the wild *Val Lorina* opens on the left; through this valley a rough path leads to *Magasa* in the *Val Vestino*, surrounded by lofty mountains (more easily reached from *Toscolano*, on the Lago di Garda, or from *Bondone*, on the *Lago d'Idro*, p. 338).

From Riva to *Tione*, in Giudicaria, see p. 332.

The ***Lago di Garda** (213′), the *Lacus Benacus* of the Romans, 34½ M. long, and 2-11 M. broad, is almost entirely in Italy, a small part near Riva alone belonging to Tyrol. The lake is rarely perfectly calm, and Virgil's description *(Geor. II., 160)*, '*Fluctibus et fremitu adsurgens Benace marino*', is sometimes vividly recalled. In fine weather the S. wind usually makes the water rough in the afternoon, so that the morning is the best time for boating. The mountains at the N. end are lofty and abrupt, but slope gradually towards the S. until they are lost in the great plain of Upper Italy. The water of the lake is of a striking azure blue. The fish include the *Carpione* (salmon-trout), *Trota* (trout; sometimes 25lbs. in weight), *Anguilla* (eel), and *Luccio* (pike).

Steamboats. WEST BANK (the finer side). From Desenzano to *Riva*, once daily in 4 hrs. (fares 4 fr. 35, 2 fr. 40 c., with 10 c. passenger-duty) viâ *Manerba*, *S. Felice di Scovolo*, *Salò*, *Gardone-Riviera*, *Maderno*, *Gargnano*, *Tignale*, *Tremosine*, and *Limone*. — EAST BANK. From Riva to *Peschiera*, daily except Tues., in 4 hrs. (fares 4½, 2½ fr.), viâ *Torbole*, *Malcesine*, *Assenza*, *Macugnano*, *Castelletto*, *Pai*, *Torri*, *Garda*, *Bardolino*. and *Lazise*. The Tues. steamboat proceeds from Lazise to Desenzano without calling at Peschiera. — BOTH BANKS. Steamboat daily, except Tues., leaving Peschiera and Desenzano in the morning, Riva in the afternoon. Stations: *Peschiera*, *Lazise*, *Bardolino*, *Garda*, *Desenzano*, *Manerba*, *Salò*, *Gardone-Riviera*, *Maderno*, *Gargnano*, *Castelletto Malcesine*, *Limone*, *Riva*. — Information as to the hours

should be obtained on the spot. Some of the steamboats are inferior to those on the W. lakes; their motion is apt to be unpleasant in rough weather; the cuisine is mediocre. Fares are paid in Italian currency.

STEAMBOAT TRIP. — E. BANK. The first station is *Torbole* (p. 326), at the mouth of the Sarca. Then we skirt the steep slopes of the long *Mte. Baldo* to *Malcesine* (accommodation at B. Toblini's, opposite the chemist's), a good harbour on the E. bank, with an ancient château of Charlemagne (restored), for sketching which Goethe once narrowly escaped being imprisoned as a spy. A pleasant expedition may be made hence to (3 hrs.) the *Malga Piombi* (p. 326), with fine view. — Beyond it rises the rock of *Isoletto dell' Olivo*, then *Cassone*, and farther on the small island of *Trimelone*. Then stations *Assenza*, *Macugnano*, *Castelletto*, *Pai*, *Torri*. The promontory of *San Vigilio*, with the *Villa Brenzoni*, extends far into the lake, and is the finest point on the E. bank. The surrounding hills are planted with vines, olives, fig, and other fruit-trees. The village of **Garda** (*Tre Corone*, indifferent), in a bay at the influx of the *Tesino*, has a château of Count Albertini. Fine views from the (3/4 hr.) *Punta di S. Vigilio* (see above; plain Osteria) and from (3/4 hr.) the *Rocca*, with the ruins of an ancient German imperial castle; on a wooded hill opposite are the hermits' cells of *S. Eremo*.

The next places on the E. bank are *Bardolino* and *Lazise*. The steamer finally stops at the small fortress of **Peschiera**, at the efflux of the *Mincio*, at the S.E. angle of the lake, 1/2 M. from the railway-station (*Rail. Restaurant*, poor; omnibus 35 c.).

To the W. of Peschiera, extending into the lake from the S. bank, is the narrow promontory of **Sermione**, 2 1/2 M. in length, to which a pleasant excursion may be made by boat (time dependent on the wind) or by carriage (6 fr.; in 3 hrs. from Peschiera or Desenzano and back). From the tiny fishing-village (Promessi Sposi Inn), which lies beside the ruins of a castle built by the Scaligers, a walk of 20 min. over the olive-clad hill, past the small and ancient church of *S. Pietro*, brings us to the extremity of the cape (fine view). Here the remains of baths and of a building projecting into the water are said to represent the villa in which the poet Catullus composed his poems (*'Sirmio, peninsularum insularumque ocelle!'*). The tower on a hill to the S. marks the battle-field of Solferino.

At the S.W. angle of the Lake of Garda, to the W. of the peninsula of Sermione, lies the busy little town (4500 inhab.) of **Desenzāno** (*Mayer's Hôtel Royal; Due Colombe*, well spoken of), another station on the Milan and Verona railway (see *Baedeker's N. Italy;* omnibus from the quay to the station 50 c., luggage 25 c.).

W. BANK. Near the W. bank, to the N. of Desenzano, and opposite the above-mentioned promontory of S. Vigilio, lie the small *Isola di S. Biagio* (St. Blasius) and the beautiful crescent-shaped *Isola di Garda*, the property of the Duca De Ferrari. In a bay to the W. lies **Salò** (**Hotel Salò*, on the lake, pens. from 6 fr.; *Europa*, well

spoken of), a town with 4600 inhab., in a luxuriantly fertile district, with several manufactories of Acqua di Cedro, a good liqueur.

Charming prospect by evening-light from the **Mte. S. Bartolommeo** (1865′), the shortest way (1½ hr.) to which leads to the left through a farmyard, beyond the N. gate of Salò (descent to Gardone, 1½ hr.). Steam-tramway to *Tormini* and *Brescia* 5 times daily in 2½ hrs.; to *Vestone* (change cars at Tormini), see p. 338.

At this point begins the *Riviera*, a part of the banks distinguished for its warm climate and the luxuriance of its vegetation, and dotted with numerous villages and country-houses. **Gardone-Riviera** (**Hôtel-Pension Gardone-Riviera*, closed from 15th May to 15th Sept., pens. from 7½ fr.; **Albergo Gigola*, in *Fasano*, 1 M. to the E., pens. 6 fr.; *Pens. Häberlein*, pens. from 6 fr., well spoken of; **Pens. Aurora;* lodgings moderate), in a sunny and sheltered situation, at the foot of the hills and close to the lake, is a favourite autumn and winter resort of patients suffering from pulmonary and nervous affections. The climate, the warmest in Upper Italy, is midway between that of S. Tyrol and the Ligurian Riviera. The luxuriant vegetation is wholly southern in character. Groves of olives, cypresses, and laurels flourish, and camelias, magnolias, and palms grow unprotected in the gardens.

Excursions. To the *Barbarana Ravine*, ½ hr., and back by *Morgnaga* and the '*Little Rigi*'. — To *Gardone di Sopra* (pretty view from beyond the church), with the fine garden of the Villa Cargnacco, and to the left of the latter to *Fasano*, 1 hr. — To *S. Michele* (1325′), a high-lying church, affording a fine view of the lake, 1 hr.; in returning we may skirt the *Mte. Lavino*, viâ *Sopiane* and *Gardone di Sopra*, 1½ hr. — The charming excursion (2 hrs.) to the romantic and profound **Toscolano Ravine*, with its paper-mills, may be made by carriage, the return being made viâ *Gaino* (1000′), the church of which commands excellent views (carriage to be ordered to proceed to Toscolano). — By boat (1½ hr.; 7 fr.) to the promontory of *Manerba* (view of the whole lake). — By boat (¾ hr.; 3 fr.) to the *Isola di Garda* (see p. 328). — By steam-tramway to the *Lago d'Idro* (p. 338).

Ascents. **Monte S. Bartolommeo* (1865′), ascended in 2 hr., see above. — Other good points of view are *Mte. Roccolo* (1600′; 1½ hr.), *Monte Lavino* (2975′; 2½-3 hrs.), and *Monte Pizzocolo* (5195′; 4-5 hrs., with guide).

On a promontory formed by the alluvial deposits of the *Toscolano* lies *Maderno* (rooms at Rigoletti's), with an ancient church (Roman inscriptions on the wall), at the base of the *Monte Pizzocolo* (see above). Then *Toscolano*, *Cecina*, and *Bogliaco*, with the large country-seat of Count Bettoni of Brescia. Next, **Gargnano** (**Cervo*), a large village (4124 inhab.) surrounded by lemon and orange-plantations. (Omnibuses run in connection with the Salò and Brescia tramway.)

Lemons flourish here in the open air, but are covered in winter, to facilitate which pillars of brick are erected at intervals and connected by cross-beams. The lemons are less delicate than those of Sicily, but keep better. The yield, however, has greatly fallen off of late owing to a disease that has attacked the trees; the annual product, which amounted to 16-18 millions in 1862, is now estimated at about 3 millions.

The Riviera ends here. The mountains become loftier. *Muslone*, *Piovere*, *Tignale*, and *Oldese*, four small places on the W. bank, follow each other in quick succession. *Tremosine*, hardly visible, lies high above the lake; the path to it, ascending a precipitous rock,

is not easily distinguished. Farther on, in a bay, appear the white houses of *Limone*, amid lemon and olive plantations. We next pass the mouth of the *Ledro Valley*, with the *Fall of the Ponale* (see p. 326), and the new road (p. 326) on the face of the cliff high above the lake, and at length reach *Riva*.

58. From Trent to Pinzolo. Giudicaria.

Comp. Maps, pp. 320, 332.

DILIGENCE from Trent (railway-station) to (38 M.) Pinzolo, twice daily in summer in 9 hrs., fare 2 fl. 70, coupé 3 fl. 30 kr.; from Pinzolo to Campiglio, twice daily in 3 hrs., fare 1 fr. 60 kr., coupé 2 fl.; from Tione to Condino and from Condino to Vestone daily (passing the Lago d'Idro by night). STEAM-TRAMWAY from Vestone to Brescia by the high-road viâ Tormini and Gavardo, and from Tormini to Salò (p. 328). — CARRIAGE and pair from Trent to Campiglio in 10-12 hrs. (change of horses at Comano and Pinzolo), 30 fl. and 2-3 fl. gratuity; from Riva to Campiglio and vice versâ same fares. — Omnibus from *Botzen* across the *Mendel* to *Dimaro* and mule-path thence to Campiglio, see p. 340.

The **Val Sarca**, to the S. of and parallel with the Val di Non (R. 59), consists of four different regions. The lowest, from Sarche to the mouth of the Sarca near Torbole, is broad, and in its lower half luxuriantly fertile. At Sarche the valley turns to the W.; the Sarca emerges from a profound ravine, which expands above Comano and contracts again at Stenico. This is the second region. The third begins at Tione, where the valley turns to the N.; it is fertile and well-peopled, and called *Val Rendena*. Lastly, near Pinzolo, the valley turns again to the W., being here named *Val di Genova*, and assumes a very imposing Alpine character, terminating among the rocky wilds of the Adamello-Presanella Alps. — The short valley of the Arno, the upper Val Chiese, and the Valle di Ledro, with their ramifications, also belong to *Giudicaria*.

Trent, see p. 321. The road crosses the Adige, skirts the S.W. side of the *Doss Trento* (p. 322), and ascends through a series of wild ravines, called the *Buco di Vela*, the (3 M.) upper end of which is guarded by a fort. The road now ascends in a wide curve past *Cadine* (1555′) to the summit of the pass (1640′), and then, turning sharply to the S.W., gradually descends. To the right in the valley lies *Terlago*, with its little lake, at the base of *Monte Gazza*.

OVER THE MONTE GAZZA TO MOLVENO, 5½-6 hrs., an attractive route, presenting no difficulty. A carriage-road, diverging to the right about 5 min. beyond the summit of the pass, leads round the S. end of the lake to *Terlago* (1485′). Thence a bridle-track (red marks) leads viâ (½ hr.) *Covelo* (1910′; guide, P. Giosafette) to the (3 hrs.) *Passo di Giovanni* (about 5575′), between the two summits of **Mte. Gazza** (N. peak, 6515′; S. peak, 6015′), where a magnificent °View of the Lago di Molveno and the striking Brenta group is unfolded. Descent to the N.W. (keep to the right) through meadows and wood to (1½ hr.) *Molveno* (p. 331). Water is scarce all the way. — The N. summit of Mte. Gazza (6515′) may be ascended from the pass in ¾ hr. (easy); thence to the top of the *Doss Negro* (*Lora*; 6580′) 20 min., and on to the *Mte. Paganella* (6955′), 1¼ hr. (red way-marks); all excellent points of view.

The road descends past (1½ M.) *Vigolo* to (3 M.) **Vezzano** (1265′; **Stella d'Oro*, **Croce*, both with good wine) and (1½ M.) *Padergnone*, at the entrance to the *Val Cavedine*, where olives begin to appear, and then crosses the narrow strait between the little

Lago di S. Massenza (to the right), and the *Lago di Toblino*. The picturesque château of that name, the property of Count Wolkenstein, stands on a tongue of land in the latter (Signor Gottardi, the castellan, keeps good 'vino santo'). At (2¼ M.) **Sarche** (860′; *Villa Sommadossi Inn*, good wine) the *Sarca* emerges from a deep gorge.

The Road from Sarche to Arco (7 M.; omnibus daily in 2 hrs.) crosses to the right bank of the Sarca and runs between the mountains and the river, traversing the debris of old landslips. 2¼ M. *Pietra Murata*. Near (4½ M.) *Drò* (Inn, good wine) the Sarca is again crossed; on a rocky eminence to the left rises the ruined castle of *Drena*. Beyond *Ceniga* (Inn) an extremely fertile district is traversed to (3 M.) *Arco* (p. 324). — Pedestrians to *Riva* are recommended to avoid the somewhat monotonous road through the lower Val Sarca by taking the road from Sarche to Giudicaria (see below), as far as (5 M.) *Comano* and proceeding thence to the left through the charming mountain scenery of Giudicaria, viâ *Campo*, *Fiave*, *Ballino*, and *Pranzo*, to (6-7 hrs.) Riva.

The road crosses the Sarca and ascends in long windings, commanding a retrospect of the lake and castle of Toblino (see above), surrounded by finely-shaped mountains. The Sarca has forced its way through deep and narrow ravines, while the road follows the windings of the stream, high above it, on the S. slope. The road then descends to (5 M.) the small sulphur-baths of **Comano** (1160′), frequented by Italians, and crosses the *Duina* (Albergo all' Opinione; Nazionale) to (1 M.) *Ponte delle Arche* (1300′; Malecarne's Inn).

To the right, a road ascends in windings to (2 M.) **Stenico** (2190′; *Albergo Simmonini*, well spoken of), the chief village of Lower Giudicaria, finely situated, and commanded by a château of the same name (*View). Near it is a picturesque waterfall. On the W. side a steep bridle-path ascends to the high-road, 1½ M. from the Tre Arche.

From Mezzolombardo to Stenico, 27 M., a fine route on the whole; an early start should be made on account of the heat. About 1 M. to the N. of Mezzolombardo (p. 338) the road (suitable only for mountain-vehicles without springs) diverges to the left from the Val di Non road, and ascends in windings (at the S. end of the village is a steep short-cut through a wooded gorge, to the left by the cemetery), affording fine retrospects. Beyond (6 M.) *Fai* (3150′; Inn), prettily situated in a fertile plain, the road goes on for a short distance towards the S. and then bends to the right, skirting the deep ravine of the *Valmanara* and affording a beautiful view of the valley of the Adige as far as Trent. Traversing a wooded defile, and passing (1½ M.) the *Santel* chapel (3360′) on the left, the road again skirts the slope of the *Mte. Paganella* (p. 330), now affording a beautiful view of the Val di Non, lying far below, with its numerous villages, and of the huge rocky peaks of the Brenta to the W. We next reach (3½ M.) *Andalo* (3420′; Inn), with the small lake of that name below us on the right (dry in summer). The road descends a little, crosses the *Lambin* brook, and leads through wood. As we approach (3 M.) **Molveno** (2835′; **Alb. alle Dolomiti*, at the upper end of the village; *Alb. Cima Tosa*, both unpretending), a charming view is suddenly disclosed of the considerable lake of that name (2695′), beautifully situated between the Brenta and Mte. Gazza, and enclosed by picturesquely-shaped mountains. (The churchyard wall is an excellent point of view.) Thence over the *Monte Gazza* to (4½-5 hrs.) *Terlago*, see p. 330; over the *Bocca di Brenta* to *Pinzolo*, 10 hrs. (guide 6½ fl.), a grand but fatiguing route, see p. 334. *Bonif.*, *Mateo*, and *Giov. Nicolussi* of Molveno are good guides. — Beyond Molveno the narrow road skirts the W. side of the lake (boat across 2 fl.), passes the small *Lago di Nembia* (2555′), and divides at (1 hr.) the mills of *S. Lorenzo*. On the right bank of the brook begins the carriage-road to the *Val*

Sarca viâ *Dorsino*, *Tavodo*, and *Villa di Banale*, to (10 M.) *Comano* or (12 M.) *Stenico* (p. 331); on the left bank a footpath (guide advisable) leads along the mountain slopes, soon rises high above the Sarca, and, lastly, descends abruptly to (2½ hrs.) Sarche.

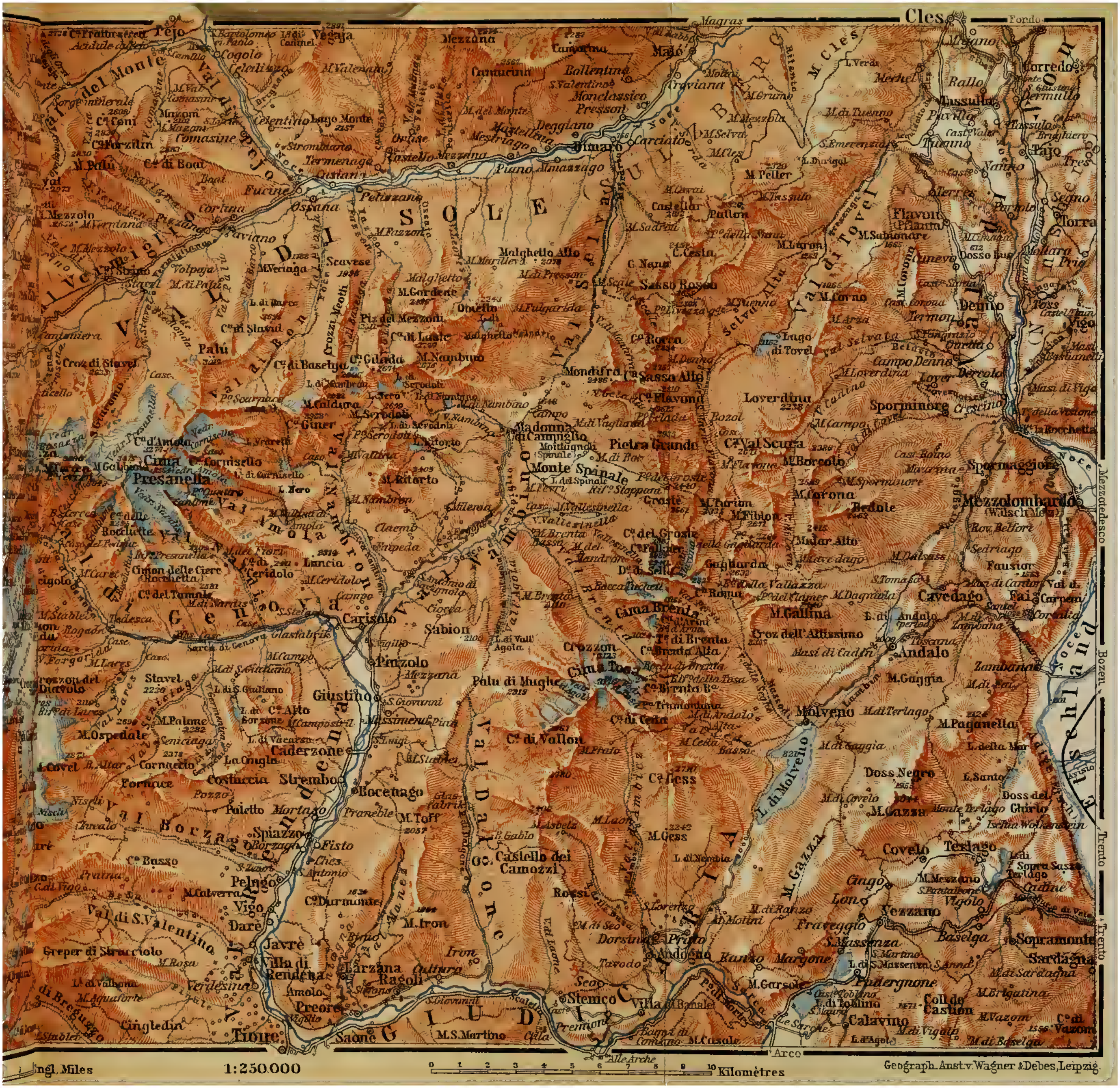
From Stenico to Pinzolo, 6½-7 hrs., a bridle-path ascends rapidly through the wooded **Val Dalgone**, passing a glass-work, to (4 hrs.) the saddle (6055′) to the S.E. of the *Dosso del Sabbione* (6890′). We then either cross the latter (ascent from the pass in ¾-1 hr., see p. 333), or proceed through the *Valagola*, past the small lake of that name (5215′), and descend into the *Val Nambino* and to (2½-3 hrs.) *Pinzolo* (see below).

The Tione road ascends the right bank of the Sarca, passes below Stenico, and enters a deep and romantic gorge, where it crosses the river twice (a tunnel and two galleries). The valley expands. On the opposite bank opens the steep *Val Dalgone* (see above), and farther on are the villages of *Ragoli* and *Preore*. We pass through *Saone*, and cross the *Arno* to (9 M.) **Tione** (1850′; *Cavallo Bianco*; *Corona*), prettily situated at the confluence of the Arno and the Sarca, the principal village in Upper Giudicaria (2000 inhab.). From Tione to the valleys of the *Arno* and *Chiese*, see p. 337.

From Riva to Tione by the Durone Pass (6½-7 hrs.), a beautiful route but without shade (practicable for mountain-vehicles; railway projected). The road (good way-marks) leaves the town by the Porta S. Marco on the N., and gradually ascends a luxuriantly fertile slope (short-cuts for walkers). To the right we enjoy a fine survey of the extensive and fruitful valley of Arco, and at intervals a charming retrospect of the Lago di Garda. Farther on, the road bends into the *Val Varone* (p. 326; high on the opposite slope of which lies *Tenno*, with its castle), ascends rapidly to (4 M.) *Pranzo*, and skirts the deep ravine of the Varone. Near the (1¼ M.) pretty, green *Lago di Tenno* a road to Tenno diverges on the right. The small village of (3 M.) **Ballino** (2455′; Inn, unpretending) is situated on the watershed. About 1 M. farther on the direct route to Tione diverges to the left from the road to *Fiave* and *Ponte delle Arche* (p. 331), and skirts the slope, at the same level, affording a fine view of the Brenta group. After ¾ hr. we descend, cross the *Duina*, ascend again to (20 min.) *Cavrasto* (2335′) and (keeping to the left) to the (1 hr.) **Durone Pass** (3390′) which commands an admirable view of the S.E. peaks of the Adamello: to the right is the lofty Carè Alto with the Vedretta di Lares; at our feet lies the Val Sarca. The path now descends gently to (¾ hr.) *Zuclò* and (¼ hr.) *Bolbeno*, and crosses the Arno to (½ hr.) *Tione*.

The Val Sarca here turns towards the N., and this part of it is called the **Valle di Rendēna**. At (2¼ M.) *Villa di Rendena* the *Val di S. Valentino* opens on the left, through which a fatiguing route leads over the *Passo di S. Valentino* (9080′) into the *Val di Fumo* (comp. p. 337). *Javrè*, *Darè*, and *Vigo*, the next villages, are close together; then (2¼ M.) *Pelugo* (2150′), at the mouth of the *Val Borzago*, at the head of which the *Vedretta di Lares* (p. 337) is visible for a short time. The road passes a mortuary chapel with old frescoes. The next villages, *Borzago*, *Spiazza*, and *Mortaso*, belong to the parish of *Pieve di Val Rendena*. Beyond *Strembo* and *Caderzone* the road crosses the Sarca and leads by *Giustino* to (6 M.) **Pinzōlo** (2525′; **Hôtel Pinzolo*, R. 1½, B. ½ fl; **Corona*, R. 80 kr., pens. 3 fl.; *Aquila Nera*, plain). The valley of the Sarca (now called *Val di Genova*) turns here to the W., and the *Val Nambino* ascends to the N.E.

Bormio
S. Caterina
M. Gavia
Pa della Sforzellina
Cca dei Tre Signori
M. Gaviola
Cca di Savoretta
Pta di Pietra Rossa
Sondalo
Cca Monticello
Ca di Lajone
Pa Montozzo
Pa Tremoncelli
M. Serottini
M. Coleazzo
M. Tonale
Tonale
Precasaglio
Ponte di Legno
Temù
Pontagna
Passo di Tonale
Vione
Stadolina
Motto Pagano
Vezza d'Oglio
Davena
Sonico
Vago
M. Piazza
M. Avio
M. Aviolo
Edolo
Tirano
Mu
M. Foppa
Cca Baitone
Cca di Premassone
Monte Adamello
Cca Bianco
Lobbia Alta
Crozzon di Lares
M. Venerocolo
Mandrone
Cca di Bedole
Cca di Salimmo
Cca Lagoscuro
Cca di Cavento
M. Adame
Cca Levade
Val Rabbia
Cca di Salarno
Valle Salarno
Malonno
Pian di Regina
M. Marser
Cca Leudeno
Cca Boss
M. Blisie
Cevo
Saviore
Cedegolo
Grevo
Val di Saviore
M. Foppa
Cca Cop di Casa
Cca Cop di Breguzzo
M. Campellio
Cca Breguzzo
Val di Daone
Cca di Danerba
Sellero
Colombe
Breno, Pisogne
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 E.Mei.



Cles
Fondo
Tojo
Vegaja
Mezzana
Magras
Malè
Cogolo
Bollentina
Monclassico
Presson
Dimaro
Carciato
Caldes
Deggiano
Mastellina
Termenago
Castello Mezzana
Piano
Almazzago
Ossana
Cusiano
Fucine
Pellizzano
Cortina
Vermiglio
S O L E
Val di Sole
Val di Pejo
Val di Tovel
Lago di Tovel
Flavon
Denno
Tajo
Tassullo
Rallo
Mezzolombardo
Mezzocorona
Spormaggiore
Sporminore
Cavedago
Andalo
Molveno
L. di Molveno
M. Paganella
Fai
Zambana
Terlago
Vezzano
Covelo
Cadine
Sopramonte
Sardagna
Baselga
Vigolo
Padergnone
Calavino
Castion
Lasino
Cavedine
Madonna di Campiglio
Monte Spinale
Pietra Grande
Cima Brenta
Cima Tosa
Crozzon
Sasso Alto
Sasso Rosso
Loverdina
Presanella
Cima Presanella
Val di Genova
Val Nambrone
Val d'Amola
Carisolo
Pinzolo
Giustino
Massimeno
Caderzone
Strembo
Bocenago
Spiazzo
Mortaso
Fisto
Pelugo
Vigo
Darè
Javrè
Villa di Rendena
Verdesina
Rendena
Preore
Tione
Saone
Ragoli
Zuclo
Bolbeno
Stenico
Villa
Premione
Dorsino
Andogno
Banale
Seo
Sclemo
Tavodo
Val d'Algone
Val Borzago
Val di S.Valentino
Val Manez
Val Ambiez
Cornisello
Giudicarie
G I U D I C
Castello dei Camozzi
Palù di Mughe
Sabion
Noce
Sarca
Adige
Etsch
Trento
Bozen
Arco
Alle Arche
Le Sarche
Pietramurata
Margone
Ranzo
Fraveggio
S. Massenza
Lon
Cingo
Doss Negro
M. Gazza
M. Gaggia
Ingl. Miles
1:250.000
Kilomètres
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

EXCURSIONS (guides: *Ant. Dalla Giacoma*, nicknamed *Lusion*, *Giacinto Collini*, *Pio Botteri*, *Vittore Clementi*, *A. Ferrari*, *L. Predi*, *A. Sauda*, *Liberio* and *Amanzio Collini*, and *Ognibene Bonapace*). — On the road to Campiglio (see below), 3/4 M. to the N. of Pinzolo, is the interesting mortuary chapel of *S. Vigilio* (2590′). On the exterior of the S. wall is a Dance of Death of 1539, with Italian verses; traces of still older frescoes are visible where the whitewash has fallen off. In the choir are scenes from the life of St. Vigil, bordered with arabesques in the best Renaissance style; above, the Apostles, Evangelists, and Law-Givers of the Church. — The ***Dosso del Sabbione** (*Sabion*, 6890′; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 3 fl.), easily ascended viâ the *Cioca Alp*, affords a splendid survey of the Brenta, Adamello, and Presanella Alps. On the top is a club-hut. The descent may be made into the *Val Dalgone* or through the *Valagola* to *Campiglio* (comp. p. 332).

FROM PINZOLO VIÂ CAMPIGLIO TO THE VAL DI SOLE, an attractive route (to Dimaro 6 1/2 hrs.); carriage-road to (7 M.) Campiglio (diligence twice daily in 3 hrs.; one-horse carr. 1 pers. 3, 2 pers. 4 1/2 fl.; two-horse 6 fl.); thence bridle-path. The road passes the chapel of *S. Vigilio* (see above; *Carisolo* lies to the left), and follows the left bank of the *Sarca di Campiglio* to the (2 M.) bridge above the mouth of the *Val Nambron* (2840′). It then ascends (footpaths shorter) to (2 M.) *S. Antonio di Mavignola* (3700′; Inn). Still gradually ascending, we follow the N. side of the *Val Nambino* (opposite rises the Brenta chain, behind us the Lares glacier), to (6 M.) **Madonna di Campiglio** (4970′), an old monastery, now the **Grand Hôtel des Alpes* (R., L., & A. 4 fl., B. 60 kr., D. 2, S. 1 1/4, board 3 fl.), a pleasant summer-resort, situated on a grassy plateau among fine fir-woods. Here also are the **Pension Rainalter* (R., L., & A. 1-1 1/2 fl.), the *Albergo Dante Alighieri*, and (1/2 M. before the Grand Hotel) the *Hôtel-Pension Romeo* (R. 1 fl., pens. 3 1/2 fl.).

EXCURSIONS. Pretty walks lead to the (1/2 hr.) *Elvira-Platz* and the (1 hr.) *Malga Ginevra;* by the **Archduke Albert Walk*, commanding beautiful views of the Brenta chain and the Lares group, to (1 1/4-2 hrs.) the three *Waterfalls in the *Vallesinella*, and back by the **Pfeiffer Walk*. The chief excursion is that to the ***Monte Spinale** (6630′; 1 1/2-2 hrs.; marked path, guide, 2 fl., unnecessary), which affords a fine view of the Brenta and Adamello (20 min. below the top is a refuge-hut). Other walks to the *Lago di Nambino* (5805′; 1 1/2 hr.); to the *Lago Ritorto* (6750′; 2 1/2 hrs.); to the *Lago di Malghetto* (6550′; 2 3/4 hrs.); over the Passo Campo (see below) to the (3 1/2 hrs.) **Passo del Grostè** (8005′; *Rifugio Stoppani*), with fine view from the *Signal*, 20 min. to the S. (ascent hence of the *Cima del Grostè*, 1 1/2 hr., see below; to *Cles*, p. 339). — ASCENTS. *Mte. Ritorto* (7900; 3 hrs.; guide 3 1/2 fl.); *Mte. Nambino* (8770′; 4 hrs.; guide 4 fl.), with a trigonometrical pyramid and a fine view; *Mte. Serodoli* (9155′; 4 hrs., guide 4 fl.); *Cima del Grostè* (9505′; 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 4 1/2 fl.), viâ the Passo del Grostè; *Cima Brenta* (10,350′), direct from Campiglio in 7-8 hrs. (guide 8 fl.), difficult. From the Rifugio Stoppani the following may also be ascended: *Pietra Grande* (9630′), *Rocca di Vallesinella* (*Cima Falkner*, 9805′), *Dente di Sella* (9545′), *Rocchetta di Val Persa* (*Cima Roma*, 9275′), etc.; see p. 335.

FROM CAMPIGLIO TO DIMARO IN THE VAL DI SOLE, 4 hrs. A bridle-path (road projected), leads to the (1/2 hr.) **Passo Campo**, now sometimes called 'Campo Carlo Magno', but without any historical reason, with a few chalets (5405′), and then descends, past a brandy distillery (rfmts.) and through the wooded *Val Selva*, first on the left, afterwards on the right, and then again on the left side of the *Meledrio*, to (3 1/2 hrs.) *Dimaro* (p. 341), whence there is a road to *Malè* and over the *Mendel* to *Botzen* (p. 339).

FROM CAMPIGLIO TO CLES over the *Passo del Grostè*, 10-11 hrs. (guide 8 fl.), see p. 339. — TO FUCINE over the **Passo di Nambino** (8260′; 8 hrs.;

guide 8 fl.), fatiguing but attractive. Passing the *Lago di Nambino* (p. 333), we ascend to the (3½ hrs.) summit of the pass, between the Mte. Nambino and the Cima Gilada, and descend through the *Vat Gilada* and *Vat Fazzon* to *Pelizano* and (4½ hrs.) *Fucine* (p. 341). — To FUCINE over the **Passo di Lago Nero** (8590'; 8½ hrs.; guide 8 fl.), another fatiguing route. We ascend past the *Lago di Nambino*, *Lago di Serodoli* (7740'), and *Lago Nero* (7850') to the pass, to the W. of the *Cima Gilada* (8770'), and descend through the *Val Baselga* and *Val Fazzon* (see above). — To FUCINE over the **Passo di Scarpacò** (8580'; 10 hrs.; guide 9 fl.), laborious. From (1¾ hr.) *S. Antonio di Mavignola* (p. 333) we ascend the *Val Nambron* to the N. to the (3 hrs.; from Campiglio 4½-5 hrs.) *Laghi di Cornisello* (6335'), and thence to the (1¾ hr.) pass, which lies to the N.W. of the *Cima Giner* (9685'). We descend through the *Vat Piana* to *Ossana* and (3½ hrs.) *Fucine*.

FROM PINZOLO TO MOLVENO OVER THE BOCCA DI BRENTA, 10 hrs. (from Campiglio 9 hrs.), a fatiguing but grand route (guide 7 fl.). To (4 M.) *S. Antonio di Mavignota*, see p. 333. A marked path here leads through the meadows to the right, crosses the *Sarca di Campiglio* by the saw-mill, and ascends through wood to the (1½ hr.) *Lower Brenta Alp* (4160'). This point may also be reached from Campiglio by a direct path viâ the *Kaiserin-Friedrich-Platz* (4200') in 1½ hr. The superb and beautifully-wooded *Val Brenta* consists of three vast terraces, which the path to the Bocca ascends. The lower region of the valley (*Brenta Bassa*) ends in a basin enclosed by precipices which seem to defy farther progress. A steep and narrow path ascends hence on the left side of the valley, behind a rocky slope, to the (1½ hr.) *Alp Brenta Alta* (5485'), a well-watered and partly wooded plateau enclosed by hnge rocky peaks: to the left the massive *Campanile di Brenta* (9635') and *Torre di Brenta* (9920'), to the right the immense rocky mass of the *Crozzon di Brenta* (10,245'), and behind it the *Cima Tosa* (see below). From the end of the terrace we make our way with difficulty through the remains of a landslip of 1882, and then ascend to a rock-girt basin, filled with debris, beyond which we mount a long, steep, and fatiguing snow-slope to the (2½ hrs.) **Bocca di Brenta** (8375'), a gap between the *Cima Brenta Alta* (9735'; ascended in 2 hrs. from the Tosa Hut) on the left and the *Cima Brenta Bassa* (9210') on the right. View to the E. limited; to the N. the Ortler chain is visible. — We descend over snow (behind the rocky saddle to the right is the Tosa Hut, see below), and by a rough and toilsome path over steep slopes of debris and grass, to the *Baito dei Massodi* (6910'), a poor shepherd's hut, then through the *Val delle Seghe*, passing imposing rocks, especially the *Croz Attissimo* (7735') at the entrance to the *Vat Persa*, on the left. Farther down we enter the wood. The path improves, crosses the *Massodi* brook, and ascends high above a deep ravine on the left. It then descends (in view of the Lago di Molveno), crosses the brook, and again ascends to the left to (3½ hrs.) *Molveno* (p. 331).

From the snow-field at the E. base of the Bocca (see above) we ascend to the right to the (10 min.; from the Bocca 20 min.) *Tosa Hut* (wine and beer), lying on a broad rocky saddle (7965'), above the hollow known as the *Pozza Tramontana*. From here the ***Cima Tosa** (10,420'), the highest peak of the Brenta group, may be ascended by mountaineers (3-3½ hrs.; fatiguing; guide from Pinzolo 8 fl., with descent to Molveno 10 fl.; from Molveno 7, with descent to Pinzolo or Campiglio 10 fl.). The path leads to the right from the hut, skirts the inner side of the Pozza Tramontana, and then crosses the *Tosa Glacier*, mounting from the lower to the upper glacier by means of a 'cheminée' (about 100' high; not difficult for experts). The summit commands a magnificent view, particularly of the huge rocky pinnacles of the Brenta group; to the W. are the Adamello and Presanella groups, the Bernina, and Silvretta; to the N. the Ortler and the Oetzthal and Stubai Alps; to the N.E. the Zillerthal Alps and Tauern; to the E. the Dolomites; and to the S. part of the Lago di Garda and the Italian plain.

The **Cima di Brenta** (10,350') may be ascended from the Tosa Hut in 5-6 hrs. (difficult, suited for adepts only; guide from Pinzolo 8 fl.), viâ the *Bocca d'Armi* (9050') and the *Vedretta dei Fulmini*. This mountain was ascended for the first time in 1871 by Messrs. Freshfield and Tuckett.

from the Vallesinella across the upper Brenta glacier. Mr. Tuckett's ascent (1872) from the Bocca di Tuckett has not been repeated.

FROM CAMPIGLIO TO MOLVENO over the **Bocca di Tuckett** (8715') between the Cima Brenta and the *Dente di Sella* (9445'), and down through the *Val Persa*, fatiguing (10-11 hrs., guide 9 fl.). Over the *Passo Grostè* (8005', p. 333) and the **Bocca della Vallazza** (8000'), between the Rocchetta di Val Persa and the Gagliarda, or viâ the **Passo della Gagliarda** (7435'), the *Malga Spora Grande*, and the *Passo del Clamer* (7100'), 9-10 hrs. (guide 7½ fl.), not difficult. The ascent of the *Cima del Grostè* (9505'), *Dente di Sella* (9545'; guide, 6 fl.), *Rocca di Vallesinella* (*Cima Falkner*, 9805'; guide 7 fl.; attractive), *Rocchetta di Val Persa* (*Cima Roma*, 9275'; guide 6½ fl.), or *Gagliarda* (8635'; guide 6½ fl.), may be easily combined with the latter route.

The ***Val di Genŏva**, a beautiful, wild Alpine valley, 13 M. in length, ascends from Pinzolo to the W. into the heart of the Adamello-Presanella Alps (carriage-road as far as the Osteria Ponte Laris; guide, unnecessary, to Bedole 3, to the Mandron Hut 4½ fl.). The road leads from Pinzolo to the N.W. through the broad valley to the (1 M.) chapel of *S. Maria de' Poveri*. Here we ascend to the right, by a pilgrimage-path, to the (10 min.) church of *S. Stefano* (2815'), on an eminence commanding a fine view. The exterior and interior are embellished with interesting frescoes of 1519 and 1534. We next reach (10 min.) a saw-mill at the beginning of the lowest part of the valley, called the *Pian di Genova*. To the right are massive rocks, with the cliffs of the Presanella rising above them; in front is the Crozzon di Lares, with the Corno di Cavento adjoining it on the left. To the right (½ hr.) is the **Cascata di Nardis*, 320' high, the discharge of the Vedretta di Nardis (to the Presanella hut, see p. 337). The road now ascends to a higher part of the valley. On the left, ½ hr. farther on, opens the narrow *Val Seniciaga*, with a small cascade descending from the little *Lago S. Giuliano* (6335'), where St. Julian is said to have once done penance. The Sarca forms some foaming rapids at this point. We proceed past the (10 min.) *Fontana Buona* (good water) to the (¼ hr.) small *Osteria del Ponte Laris* (rfmts.; beer), a few yards beyond which is a bridge over the Sarca (from here to the Lares Hut, 2½ hrs., marked path; see p. 337). Our road continues along the left bank, opposite the *Lares Falls*, the discharge of the Vedretta di Lares (p. 337), descending in three leaps, crosses the Sarca after ¼ hr., and ascends a steep hill to the (25 min.) *Malga Ragada*, whence a fine retrospect is obtained. To the left is the *Fargorida Fall*. The Sarca is again crossed to the Alpine hamlet of *Todesca* (4210'), beyond which we once more ascend to (½ hr.) the *Malga Caret* (4625'), with a large saw-mill. On the right bank is the finely situated *Muta Alp*. Our path now rounds the wooded *Mte. Menicigolo* (8810'); on the right tower the formidable precipices of the Presanella. To the left is the *Cascata del Pedrüc*, another fine waterfall formed by the Sarca. Beyond the corner a view is disclosed of the fine *Mandron Glacier* and of the broad valley of (1 hr.) **Bedŏle** (5145'), at the (10 min.) farther end of which is the *Casina Bolognini* (5280'; Inn, R. 1 fl.).

A fine view of the Madron and Lobbia glaciers is obtained from the path to the *Venezia Alp* (red marks); ascend to the (20 min.) point where the Sarca, issuing from these glaciers, descends through a rocky cleft. The path goes on to (¾ hr.) the *Matterott Alp* (5555′), at the base of the Lobbia glacier. — A still better view of the glaciers is obtained from the path to the Mandron Hut (see below), above the limits of the wood (½ hr.). — The *Busazza* (10,920′) may be ascended from the inn in 6 hrs. with guide, but only by practised climbers.

A good bridle-path (guide unnecessary) ascends by the Bolognini Hut, at first through wood, and then steeply above the *Ronchina Ravine*, to (2 hrs.) the **Mandron** or **Leipsic Hut** (8010′; Inn in summer), grandly situated above the small *Mandron Lakes* (7900′). Facing it are the *Mandron* and *Lobbia Glaciers*, above which tower the Lobbia Bassa and Lobbia Alta, the Crozzon di Fargorida, the Crozzon di Lares, the Corno di Cavento, and the Mte. Mandron.

Excursions. The ***Monte Adamello** (11,640′) may be ascended with no great difficulty by active mountaineers from the Mandron Hut, viâ the *Mandron* and *Adamello Glaciers*, in 5½-6 hrs. (guide from the Mandron Hut 5½, by the Corno Bianco 6 fl.). Superb view from the top. The descent may be made on the S. to the (3 hrs.) *Rifugio di Salarno* (7300′) and (5 hrs.) *Cedegolo* (p. 344), or over the *Passo dell' Adamello* (10,630′) to the *Val Miller* (p. 344); on the E. over the *Passo dell' Adamè* (10,260′), *Passo della Lobbia Alta*, and *Passo di Lares* to the (5-6 hrs.) *Lares Hut* (comp. p. 337); or on the N.W. round the *Corno Bianco* to the *Passo d'Avio (Passo del Brisio*, 10,330′; Payer's *Passo di Mandron)*, a gap in the *Corni del Confine*, and then by a steep descent over rock, snow and debris to the (4-5 hrs.) *Rifugio Garibaldi* in the *Val Venerocolo* and through the *Val d'Avio* to (5 hrs.) *Ponte di Legno* (comp. p. 342); or on the N. from the Mandron Glacier, over the *Passo della Tredicesima* (10,570′), between Mte. Venerocolo and Mte. Narcanello, across the *Vedretta di Pisgana*, and down through the *Val Narcane* to (8-9 hrs.) Ponte di Legno. — The *Lobbia Bassa* (9705′; 3 hrs., guide 4 fl.); the **Lobbia Alta* (10,485′; 3½ hrs., guide 4½ fl.); the *Monte Mandron* (10,795′; 4 hrs., guide 4 fl.); the *Monte Venerocolo* (10,885′; 3½ hrs., guide 4 fl.); and the *Corno Bianco* (11,265′; 5 hrs., guide 5 fl.), may also be ascended from the Mandron Hut.

Passes (paths generally marked). Over the **Passo del Lagoscuro** (9735′) to Ponte di Legno, 7 hrs., with guide, fatiguing. The route ascends from the Mandron Hut, past the small and sombre *Lago Scuro* (8785′), to the (1½-2 hrs.) top of the pass, between the *Corno Lagoscuro* (10,280′) on the right and the *Cima di Payer* (10,005′) on the left, where we enjoy a striking view. We then descend through steep and difficult snow-couloirs and over extensive slopes of detritus into the *Val Narcane* or *Narcanello*, which we follow to (4 hrs.) *Ponte di Legno* (p. 342). — The **Passo Pisganna** (*Passo del Lago Inghiacciato*, 9625′), between the *Monte Pisgana* (10,170′) on the right, and the *Corno di Bedole* (10,755′) on the left, is equally laborious (to Ponte di Legno 6-7 hrs.). On the E. side is the small *Lago Inghiacciato*. — A less troublesome route is the ***Passo Presena** (9760′; from the hut to the Tonale Pass 7 hrs. or to Ponte di Legno 7½ hrs.). It ascends from the Mandron Hut to the N.E., up the slope of the *Cima del Zigolon*, latterly over steep slopes of detritus and snow, either to the (2½ hrs.) *Passo di Marocaro* (9760′), to the W. of the pass proper, or in the same time to the *Passo Presena* itself (9880′), close to the *Cima Presena* (10,070′; 20 min. from the pass, well worth the ascent). It then descends across the easily-passable *Presena Glacier* to the *Laghi Presena* (8590′ and 8455′) and either to the right (marked path) to the (4½ hrs.) *Tonale Pass*, or to the left over a steep rocky slope (where a steady head is required) to the W. slope of the Tonale and (5 hrs.) Ponte di Legno. Guide for each of these three passes 7 fl. — Over the *Passo Cercen* (9985′) to *Pizzano* in the Val Vermiglio 8 hrs., guide 8 fl., difficult (p. 342). — Over the *Passo della Tredicesima* and the *Passo del Venerocolo* to the *Val d'Avio*, see p. 342.

For the E. peaks of the Adamello, the best starting-point is the **Lares Hut** (6920′), at the foot of the *Vedretta del Lares*, 5 hrs. from Pinzolo (guide 3½ fl.), 2½ hrs. from the *Osteria del Ponte Laris* (p. 335). The ascents made hence include the *Crozzon di Lares* (11,000′; 4 hrs.; guide 5 fl.); the *Corno di Cavento*, 11,155′; 4½ hrs.; guide 5 fl.); the *Carè Alto* (11,370′; 5½ hrs.; guide 6½ fl.), etc. Over the *Passo di Lares* or *di Cavento* (10,480′) and the *Passo della Lobbia Alta* (9960′) to the *Mandron Hut* (8 hrs., guide 6 fl.), a fine glacier excursion, with which the *Crozzon di Lares* or *Corno di Cavento* may be combined. Over the *Passo di Lares*, *Passo della Lobbia Alta*, and *Passo dell' Adamè* to the *Rifugio di Salarno* (8-9 hrs., guide 10 fl.), see p. 344.

Towards the N. a high ridge of rock connects the Adamello with the lofty **Presanella** range. The ascent of the highest peak, the **Cima Presanella* (11,690′), presents no difficulty to experts, and amply repays the trouble (guide 9 fl.). From Pinzolo we proceed to (1 hr.) the gnide-post, 10 min before the *Nardis Fall* (p. 335), then ascend to the right through fine woods of beech and pine to the (1¾ hr.) *Malga Nardis* (4850′), the (1¼ hr.) *Malga Fiori* (6440′), and the (¾ hr.) *Rifugio Presanella* (7230′); thence to the summit 3½-4 hrs. (best direct over the *Nardis Glacier*, but the Italian gnides usually ascend the rocks to the right). View, most imposing, of the Adamello, Ortler, and Brenta groups. The descent may be made by the *Freshfield Saddle* (from which the *Mte. Gabbiol*, 11,400′, may be ascended in ½ hr.) to the *Passo Cercen* (pp. 336, 342); then by a fatiguing path either to the N. across the *Presanella Glacier* to *Pizzano* (p. 342), or to the S.W. to *Bedole* or the *Mandron Hut* (p. 336).

The road through Southern Giudicaria ascends from Tione (p. 332) on the left bank of the *Arno*, and crosses the river near (3 M.) *Bondo* (2760′), where it issues from the *Val Breguzzo*, opening on the right. An easy path leads hence to the E. through the *Val Gaverdina*, and over the pass of that name to *Lenzumo* and *Pieve di Ledro* (p. 327). Between Bondo and (1½ M.) *Roncone* (2750′) we cross the watershed between the Sarca and Chiese, and descend viâ *Lardaro* and *Strada* to (4½ M.) *Creto* (1685′; Croce d'Oro), on the *Chiese*, which issues from the *Val di Daone* (W.).

The only village in the **Val di Daone** is *Daone* (2515′; Osteria del Tirus, tolerable), ¾ hr. from *Strada*, but 2½ hrs. farther up is the *Malga Boazzo* (3985′; hay-beds). The highest part of the valley, enclosed by huge mountains and glaciers, is called the *Val di Fumo*. Over the *Passo di S. Valentino* to Val Rendena, see p. 332. To the Val Camonica an attractive route leads from Boazzo by the *Lago di Campo* over the **Passo della Forcellina** (*Passo del Campo*, 7545′), between the *Re di Castello* (9460′) and the *Mte. Campellio* (9210′), and descends by the *Lago d'Arno* (5880′) to the *Val di Saviore* and to (7-8 hrs.) *Cedegolo* (p. 344). — Over the *Passo della Rossola*, *Passo della Monoccola*, etc., to *Breno*, see p. 345; over the *Forcella Rossa* and the *Passo della Porta* to the *Val Adamè*, see p. 345.

The road next leads through the pleasant valley to *Cimego* and (4½ M.) **Condino** (1445′; **Torre di Londra*; **Alb. Baccoli*), the chief village in the *Val Buona*, or upper valley of the Chiese. At (3 M.) *Dazio* the road to the *Valle di Ledro* (p. 327) crosses the river to the left. The valley expands; 1 M. *Darzo*; 1 M. *Lodrone* (1245′), with the ruins of two castles of the family of that name, situated on the *Caffaro*, which forms the Italian frontier.

The **Cima Spessa** (5950′), on the E. side of the valley, easily ascended in 4½ hrs., affords a fine survey of the environs. — About 3 M. up the *Val Caffaro*, which forms an inaccessible ravine at its mouth, lies the large village of *Bagolino* (2335′; Alb. Ciappana, very fair), whence a cart-

track leads to the N.W. over the **Croce Domini Pass** (6215′) to (9 hrs.) *Breno*, in the Val Camonica (p. 345).

About 1½ M. lower down, the road reaches the **Lago d'Idro** (1200′), 6 M. in length, ¾-1 M. in width, and skirts its W. bank. Above, to the left, lies the hamlet of *Bondone*. (To the *Val Vestino*, see p. 327.) Then (3½ M.) *Anfo*, with the mountain-castle of *Rocca d'Anfo*. On the opposite bank, to the S.E., lies the village of *Idro*. At (3 M.) *Lavenone*, 1 M. from the S. end of the lake, begins the picturesque *Val Sabbia*, of which the chief village is (3 M.) *Vestone* (Agnello; Italia). The tramway-line begins here. At (3 M.) *Barghe* the road divides: the branch to the W. leads by *Preseglie* and through the *Val Garza* to (15 M.) *Brescia*; that to the E. by *Sabbio*, *Vobarno*, and *Tormini* (junction of the Brescia line, change cars for Salò), to (12 M.) *Salò*, on the Lago di Garda (p. 328).

59. From S. Michele or Botzen to Tirano viâ Malè. Val di Non. Val di Sole. Tonale Pass. Passo d'Aprica.

Comp. Maps, pp. 332, 320.

a. From S. Michele to Malè viâ Cles.

From *Mezzolombardo* to *Malè* (23 M.) a diligence runs by *Tajo* and *Cles* twice daily in 6¼ hrs. (1 fl. 90 kr.); also once daily by *Denno* to Cles (16 M. in 4¼ hrs.). — One-horse carriage from Mezzolombardo to Cles 6-8 fl.; carriage and pair to Rabbi 24, to Pejo 30 fl.

The **Val di Non** and **Val di Sole**, the *Anaunia* of the Romans, are among the most interesting valleys in S. Tyrol. Although bearing different names, they are in reality a single valley, about 30 M. in length, watered by the *Noce*, and occasionally broken by narrow ravines. The slopes enclosing the Val di Non are gradual, and cultivated nearly to the summit, while the Val di Sole displays a more varied outline, and in places a thoroughly mountainous character. The language and character of the natives are Italian, except in a few German communities in the extreme N. ramifications of the valley (Unsere Frau im Walde, Proveis, Laurein, and St. Felix).

S. Michele, see p. 321. The road crosses the broad valley of the Adige to the W. (omnibus 15 kr.) to (1½ M.) **Mezzolombardo** (865′; **Hôtel Victoria*), a large village on the right bank of the Noce. (Route to *Fai* and *Molveno*, see p. 331.) On the opposite bank, 1½ M. to the N., is *Mezzotedesco* (*Martinelli), at the foot of huge precipices, in which there is a large cavity containing the ruined castle of *Kron-Metz*. Below is a modern château.

Above Wälsch-Metz the rocks soon approach each other so as to form a defile, called the **Rocchetta**, protected by a fort built in 1880, through which the road passes. To the left diverges the old road to (15½ M.) *Cles*, viâ *Denno*, *Flavon*, *Terres*, and *Tuenno*. We gradually ascend on the left bank of the *Noce*, past the conspicuous château of *Thun* (1645′), on the right, and reach (9 M.) **Tajo** (1700′; **Posta*; **Corona*), a prettily situated village.

About 3½ M. to the N.E. of Tajo lies **Corredo** (2800′; *Inn*), frequented in summer by Italians; fine views.

From Tajo to Fondo, 11 M., diligence twice daily in 3½ hrs. (1 fl.). The road leads viâ (1¼ M.) *Dermullo* (see below) to (3¾ M.) **Sanzeno** (2100′;

Rizzi), with a large Romanesque church. [About ¾ hr. to the E., in the wild *Romedio Ravine*, is ***S. Romedio** (2520′; *Inn*), with its hermitage on a precipitous rock, and five chapels, one above the other, much visited by pilgrims. Hence to the (3½ hrs.) *Mendel*, see p. 340.] — The road continues by *Romeno* and *Cavareno* (Corona; Chiave) to (11 M.) *Fondo* (p. 340).

At (2 M.) *Dermullo* the new road to Cles turns to the left, crosses the deep rocky chasm of the Noce by the bold **S. Giustina Bridge* (1740′, 470′ above the stream), and ascends in windings to (1¼ hr., 13 M. from Mezzolombardo) **Cles** (2150′; **Aquila Nera; Corona*), the capital of the Val di Non (2750 inhab.), situated high above the confluence of the *Novella* and the Noce. The *Doss Pez*, 5 min. to the N. of the church, is the best point of view. On the slope below the village stands the well-preserved château of *Cles*, built in the 16th century. Cles possesses a school for wood-carving, the products of which are not expensive.

To Campiglio by Grostè, 11 hrs. (marked path, but guide advisable, 8 fl.). From Cles viâ *Tuenno* and the *Val di Tovel*, watered by the *Teresenga*, to the (4 hrs.) little *Lago di Tovel* (3810′); then through the *Val Flavona*, and by an ascent to the W. to the (4 hrs.) **Passo del Grostè** (8005′), on which is the *Rifugio Stoppani* (p. 333). We then descend past the *Mte. Spinale* (p. 333) to the *Passo Campo* and (3 hrs.) *Campiglio* (p. 333).

The road ascends to the (¾ M.) village of *Dres*, and then descends to the (3 M.) *Mostizzoll Bridge*. From here to (5 M.) Malè, see p. 341.

b. From Botzen by the Mendel and Malè to Tirano.

100 M. Omnibus (open carriages, see p. 295) from Botzen to *Fondo* (23 M.) in summer three times daily in 7 hrs. (3 fl.); from the Mendel to *Dimaro* once daily (1894 at 5.30 a.m.) in 6 hrs. (4 fl.); one-horse carriage from Fondo to Malè 9, two-horse 14 fl. From Malè to *Fucine* (10½ M.) Post-Omnibus twice daily in 2¼ hrs.; from Fucine over the Tonale to *Ponte di Legno* (15½ M.) daily in the morning in 6 hrs.; from Ponte di Legno to *Edolo* (9 M.) in 3½ hrs. (order beforehand); from Edolo to *Tirano* (24 M.) daily in 6 hrs.

The *Mendel Road (a military road constructed in 1880-85) diverges to the left from the road to St. Pauls, beyond the *Pillhof* (p. 294) and ascends through the *Warth-Thal* past the ruins of *Warth* and *Altenberg* to (7½ M. from Botzen) *St. Michael* (p. 294). It then winds up the *Gondberg* to (3¾ M.) the *Matschacher Hof* (2730′), with Baron Dipauli's Villa, and climbs, still in a serpentine course, the precipitous slope of the Mendel, with a magnificent view of the Dolomites to the E. of the Adige, the Schlern, Rosengarten, Latemar, Schwarzhorn, Weisshorn, and of Ueberetsch and Kaltern with its lake deep below. 5¼ M. (16½ M. from Botzen) **Mendel Pass** (4475′); ¼ M. beyond is the **Mendelhof Hotel* (4440′; pens. 4 fl.), well situated, with view of the Brenta, Presanella, and Southern Ortler peaks. Woods in the vicinity.

From the *Schöne Aussicht* (¼ hr.) there is a charming view of the Adige valley and the Val di Non. — From the inn the ***Penegal** (5685′) may be ascended (easy path; red marks) in 1⅓ hr.; on the top is an open hut (rfmts.); admirable view. — ***Monte Roën** (6940′), the highest point of the Mendel, may be ascended by the *Roën-Alp* (*Malga di Romeno*; 5805′) in 2½-3 hrs. (marked path as far as the Alp, and beyond that stakes; guide 1½ fl., not necessary, mule 3 fl.). The view includes to the E. the

Dolomites as far as the Tauern, to the S. the Brenta, Adamello, and Presanella, to the W. the Ortler, to the N. the Oetzthal and Stubai Alps.

An excursion from the Mendelhof to (3 hrs.) *S. Romedio* (p. 339) is well worth making, by *Cavareno* and *Romeno* (p. 339); the route viâ *Amblar* and *Don*, in 2½ hrs., is inferior, as parts of the path have been destroyed by floods. There is also a direct descent from the Mte. Roën to S. Romedio (guide as far as the *Malga di Sanzeno* advisable). — To Cavareno from the Mendelhof there is a direct footpath (1½ hr.), turning to the left from the road at the inn, and descending to (¾ hr.) *Ruffrè*, just before which a narrow path descends to the left to a (10 min.) saw-mill, then across the stream, and along the right side of the valley through the woods to (½ hr.) *Cavareno* (see below). — A marked club-path leads from the Mendelhof, past the Penegal, to (4½ hrs.) *St. Felix* (see below) and the other German communities in the Val di Non.

The ridge of the Mendel is the boundary between the two languages; almost all the places beyond are Italian. The road gradually descends past (1 M.) the **Aquila d'Oro* (4320′; R. from 70 kr.) along wooded slopes (below lies *Ruffrè*, see above) and divides about ¾ M. beyond (4½ M.) *Ronzano* (3555′; short-cut to the right): to the left to (½ M.) *Cavareno* (p. 339), to the right by *Sarnonico* and *Malosco*, with its castle, to (1¾ M.) —

25 M. **Fondo** (3240′; **Post*, R. 60 kr.; *Albergo Fondo*), a considerable market-town with 2171 inhab., on both banks of the *Rivo di Fondo*, which here forms a sombre ravine, 130′ deep, known as the *Burrone del Sasso* (½ M. from the Piazza del Municipio; adm. 20 kr.). An admirable view of the Val di Non and Val di Sole as far as the Presanella may be obtained from the garden of the Post Inn, or from the chapel of *Sta. Lucia* (3315′), ½ M. to the W.

From Fondo an interesting excursion may be made to *Laurein* and *Proveis*, two German villages. From (1½ M.) *Castelfondo* (p. 341) a bridle-track (guide advisable) leads over the *Jöchl* (4590′) to (2¼ hrs.) *Laurein*, Ital. *Lauregno* (3300′), and thence to the high-lying (1¾ hr.) **Proveis** (4640′; *Inn*, rustic; quarters at the curé's), finely situated on the E. slope of the *Gampen* (5950′), high above the *Pescara*. There is a school for lace-making at Proveis, where cheap specimens of the work may be bought. The inhabitants, who are civil and obliging, are said to be of Saxon origin. The following ascents may be made from Fondo: the **Laugenspitze* (7980′; 4 hrs.), by a bridle-path over the Hofmahd (see below; comp. p. 302); the *Ilmenspitze* (8710′; 4 hrs.; with guide), a rocky climb, for experts only; the *Hochwart* (8620′; 5 hrs.; with guide); etc. — About 4 M. to the S. of Proveis are the small baths of *Mocenigo* (3445′), whence a road runs viâ *Livo* to the (2½ hrs.) *Mostizzoll Bridge* (p. 341). A footpath leads from Proveis over the *Laureiner Alp* (*Malga di Laurengo*) to (3 hrs., with guide) *Unsere Frau im Walde;* and to the N. a bridle-path leads over the *Hofmahd* (5930′) to (3 hrs.) the *Ultener Mitterbad* (p. 303).

From Fondo to Meran over the Gampen-Joch, 9 hrs., attractive. A cart-track leads viâ *Tret* and *St. Felix* (4115′; Inn) to (2½ hrs.) *Unsere Liebe Frau im Walde*, Ital. *Senale* (4405′; rustic inn by the church), whence the *Laugenspitze* (see above) may be easily ascended in 3 hrs. A rather difficult pass (steep descent) leads hence to the W. over the *Gaidner Scharte* (5270′) to (6 hrs.) *Terlan* (p. 296). The ascent of the *Gantkofel* (p. 294) may be conveniently combined with this route. — Another hour brings us to the top of the **Gampen-Joch** (5060′). We descend by *Bad Gfrill* (3465′; *Inn), *Tisens* (p. 295), and *Lana* (p. 295) to (5½ hrs.) *Meran*.

From Fondo by *Sanzeno* to *Cles* and *Mezzolombardo*, see p. 338; omnibus daily in 3½ hrs. — For pedestrians the nearest way from the Mendel to Malè leads by (1½ hr.) *Cavareno* (see above) and then by *Dambel*, crossing the *Novella*, to (2¼ hrs.) *Revò* (p. 341).

The road to Malè descends in wide curves into the valley, leaving *Castelfondo* with its château to the right, crosses the picturesque ravine of the *Novella* (160 ft. deep), and winds gradually down the slope of the *Osol* (4975′) hy *Brez*, *Arsio*, *Cloz* (Corona), and *Romallo*, to the (8½ M.) prettily situated village of **Revò** (2375′; **Fellin's Inn*). To the left, on the hill, is Cles, with its castle (p. 339). We now descend to the right to (1 M.) *Cagno* (*Rosa) and thence in windings to the *Pescara Valley*, where we cross the *Ponte Schiava*. On the other side we ascend again, skirt the valley of the *Noce* high ahove the river (with *Livo*, p. 340, ahove us on the right), and finally once more descend in windings through the stony *Val Bresimo* to the (11½ M.) *Mostizzoll Bridge*, high ahove the foaming Noce. From here to (3¾ M.) *Cles*, see p. 339.

The road continues along the left hank of the Noce, through the rather monotonous valley of the **Sulzberg** or **Val di Sole**, hy *Bozzana*, *Bordiana*, *Tozzaga*, and *Cassana*. Beyond (3½ M.) *Caldes*, with two old castles, we cross the *Rabbies Brook* to (1½ M.) —

41 M. **Malè** (2420′; **Albergo Malè*, plain; carriages to be had of G. Cristoforetti), the chief village in the Val di Sole.

In the *Val di Rabbi*, to the N.W., 8 M. from Malè (diligence daily in 2½ hrs., viâ *Pracorno* and *S. Bernardo*), are the **Baths of Rabbi** (4000′; *Grand Hôtel Roma; Hôtel Rabbi; Hôtel Pangrazzi; Corona*), the most important in Tyrol, the water of which, strongly impregnated with iron, resembles that of Selters. The season extends from 15th June to 15th Septemher. — From the Baths (guides, *C. A. Dallaserra*, *Sim. Pangrazzi*, and *A. Mengon*) through the *Ulten-Thal* to *Meran*, see p. 303; over the *Sällent-Joch* (9810′) to the *Martell-Thal*, see p. 313. — An attractive route leads over the **Cercena Pass** (8600′) to *Pejo* in 6-7 hrs. (gnide 4 fl.). The pass commands a splendid view. Descent through the *Val della Mare* to Pejo (see below).

From Malè the road runs at nearly the same level through the hroad valley viâ *Croviana* and *Presson*, crosses the Noce, and then recrosses it. **Dimaro** (2510′; *Corona; Rosa*), 3 M. from Malè, lies to the left, at the mouth of the *Meledrio*, and on the route to Campiglio (p. 333). — Farther on the valley is wilder. On the S.W. rise the lofty granite huttresses of the Presanella. We next pass *Mezzana* and *Castello*, hoth on the right, high ahove the road, and reach *Cusiano* (3090′); to the right a beautiful glimpse of the *Val di Pejo*, with lofty ridges of ice in the hackground (Mte. Taviela, Vioz, Cevedale, etc.). The road then crosses the Noce to (7½ M.) —

51½ M. **Fucine** (3135′; *Zanella*, *Leone* or *Posta*, hoth good). To the left lies *Ossana*, with its large ruined castle.

The *Val di Pejo*, from which the *Noce* issues, is traversed by a road as far as Pejo, and divides at (4 M.) *Cogolo* (Moreschini). To the W. runs the *Val del Monte*, at the mouth of which (1¼ M.) lie the small baths of **Pejo** (4430′; *Hôtel Oliva*, well spoken of; *Antica Fonte; Ravelli; Daldos*). The baths are in the valley; the village on the N. slope, ¾ hr. higher. The lofty peaks of the S. Ortler region (*Palon della Mare*, 12,155′; *Punta San Matteo*, 12,110′; *Mte. Vioz*, 11,955′; *Punta Taviela*, etc.) may be ascended from Pejo by mountaineers. (Guides, *A. Caserotti*, *G. Groaz*, *Antonio* and *Ign. Veneri* of Cogolo.) The *Cima di Vioz* (8210′), ascended without difficulty from the village of Pejo in 3 hrs., and the **Redival* (9750′), on the S. side of the Val del Monte, ascended from the Baths viâ the Sorgente

Minerale and the *Malga Palu* in 4-5 hrs., afford a good survey of the grand environs. — Through the *Val del Monte* and over the *Sforzellina Pass* or the *Col delgi Orsi* (difficult) to *S. Caterina*, see p. 309. — To the N. is the *Val della Mare*, through which a tolerable route leads from Cogolo (provisions should be brought from Fucine) past (2½ hrs.) the *Malga Ponte Vecchio* (5785′) to the (1 hr.) *Malga la Mare* (6695′; 2 hrs. direct from the village of Pejo), thence ascending the steep *Scala di Venezia* in the bleak *Val Venezia* to the (2 hrs.) well-equipped **Cevedale Club Hut** (8550′), opposite the *Vedretta la Mare*, a good starting-point for the *Cevedale* (5-6 hrs.), *Palon della Mare* (4½ hrs.), *Cima Venezia* (4½ hrs.), etc. Across the *Fürkele-Scharte* or the *Hohenferner-Joch* to the *Zufall Hut*, see p. 313. We may also cross the *Eissee Pass* to *Sulden* from the Fürkele-Scharte, or descend across the *Langenferner-Joch* to *Sta. Caterina*; comp. p. 314. — A trying glacier-route leads over the *Col della Mare* (11,315′), between the Mte. Rosole and the Palon della Mare, to Sta. Caterina in 6-7 hrs. (see p. 309).

From Fucine to *Campiglio* over the *Passo di Nambino*, *Passo di Lago Nero*, or *Passo di Scarpacò*, see p. 334.

Near Fucine the road quits the Noce, and ascends to the S.W. through the *Val Vermiglio* in long windings. Towards the S. we enjoy a series of splendid views of the jagged and ice-girt crests of the *Presanella*, the highest peak of which is repeatedly visible. 2 M. *Pizzano* (4000′; *Alb. Panizza, plain), the Austrian custom-house.

From Pizzano to the *Mandron Hut* through the *Val Stavel* and over the **Passo di Cercen** (9985′), 11 hrs. with guide (8 fl.), difficult (path marked as far as the *Presanella Glacier*). From the Cercen Pass the *Cima Presanella* (11,690′) may be ascended by the *Freshfield Saddle* in 2-3 hrs.; see p. 337.

Beyond (3 M.) *Strino* (5110′), an Austrian fort built in 1866, and the (3 M.) *Locatori Inn* (6065′; plain), the road ascends past a poor Austrian Cantoniera to the (1 M.; 6½ M.) **Tonale Pass** (6180′), the boundary between Tyrol and Italy.

From the Tonale over the *Presena Pass* to the (6 hrs.) *Mandron Hut*, see p. 336 (marked path). *Mosconi* and *Kessler* of Pizzano, though not authorised, may be recommended as trustworthy guides.

The road descends, passing the mouth of the *Val Narcane* (left; p. 336), and then forming several long bends to the right (the steep footpaths, though shorter, are not recommended), to —

67 M. **Ponte di Legno** (4140′; *Alb. Battistazza*, *Alb. delle Alpi*, both mediocre; *Trattoria Baratieri*, R. 1½ fr., tolerable), in the *Val Camonica*, which is watered by the *Oglio*.

Over the *Gavia Pass* to *Sta. Caterina* (guide advisable, 12 fr.), see p. 309; to the *Val di Genova*, see p. 336. — To the N. an easy route crosses the *Forcellina di Montozzo* (8535′) to (7 hrs.) *Pejo* (p. 341).

At *Temù* (see p. 343), 1 hr. below Ponte di Legno, the attractive ***Val d'Avio** diverges to the S. A bridle-path, steep at first but afterwards more gradual, ascends this valley to the *Malga Caldea* (5195′), and past three pretty waterfalls and the picturesque *Lago d'Avio* (6170′) to the (3½ hrs.) *Malga Lavedole* (6700; hay-beds), which commands a splendid view of the impressive head of the valley (from right to left: Mte. Avio, Corno Baitone, Cima Premassone, Cima di Plem, Corno Miller, Adamello, and Corni del Confine). Thence a path leads to the left through the *Val del Venerocolo* to the (1½ hr.) *Rifugio Garibaldi* of the Italian Alpine Club (8335′), beneath the small Venerocolo Lake (now drained), which is the starting-point for the ascent of the *Adamello* (p. 336; 7-8 hrs.; difficult) viâ the *Passo d'Avio* (*Passo di Mandron*; 10,325′). A fine glacier-expedition, presenting little difficulty to experts, leads over the *Passo del Venerocolo* (10,430′) and the *Passo della Tredicesima* (10,570′) to the (5-6 hrs.) *Mandron Hut* (p. 336); the ascent of the *Mte. Venerocolo* (10,885′) may easily be

combined with this expedition. — The *Pantano d'Avio*, or highest part of the Val d'Avio, 1¼ hr. from Lavedole, was formerly the bed of a lake. Thence over the *Passo Premassone* (9010′) to the (5 hrs.) *Capanna Baitone*, see p. 344. — Guides, *G. Maria Bastanzini*, *Martino Bastanzini*, and *Em. Sozzi*, at Ponte di Legno.

From Ponte di Legno (one-horse carriage to Edolo 10 fr.) the road follows the *Oglio* to *Pontagna*, *Temù* (p. 342), *Stadolina*, *Vezza* (at the mouth of the *Val Grande*), *Incudine*, and —

76 M. **Edolo** (2260′; **Leone d'Oro*, high charges; *Gallo*, well spoken of; *Due Mori*, ½ M. to the W., on the Aprica road; beer at *Carminati's*, in the market-place), a picturesquely situated little town (1700 inhab.), commanded on the E. by *Mte. Aviolo*, and forming a single parish with *Mù*, on the left bank.

Excursions. The difficult but interesting ascent of the **Monte Aviolo** (9450′; 6-7 hrs.; with guide) is made viâ the *Val Moia* and the *Conca della Foppa*; fine view of the Adamello, Bernina, Disgrazia, Ortler, etc.

To the Val Tellina over the **Passo del Mortirolo** (6235′; 6½ hrs. to Grosio; guide not required by adepts, but advisable in the opposite direction as far as the pass), an easy and attractive expedition. A bridle-track, diverging to the left 40 min. above Edolo and before Incudine, ascends the *Val Mortirolo* past *Monno* to the (3½ hrs.) modest *Osteria della Fontana*, just on this side of the pass. Descent, with fine view of the Val Tellina, to (2¼ hrs.) *Grosio*, 1¼ M. below *Bolladore* (p. 310).

From Edolo to *Brescia* through the Val Camonica, see R. 60.

The Road to Tirano (24 M.; one-horse carriage in 6 hrs., 25 fr.) ascends gradually on the N. side of the *Val di Corteno*, commanding fine retrospects of the Val Camonica, with the snowy peaks of the Adamello in the background. It passes (4 M.) *Cortenedolo* (2975′), *Galleno* (1½ M.; 3290′), and the hamlet of *S. Pietro*, and reaches the (5½ M.) **Passo d'Aprica** (3875′). About ¾ M. beyond the pass, near the poor village of *Aprica*, stands the **Hôtel Aprica*, with a post and telegraph office.

A view of the Val Tellina, with Sondrio in the background, is soon disclosed. The broad gravelly bed of the *Adda* (p. 310), with traces of the devastation caused by the river, is well surveyed. Several of the snowy spurs of the Bernina come into view towards the N.; on the lower mountains above Tresenda rises the square watch-tower of *Teglio* (p. 311). On the road (1¼ M.) is the *Belvedere d'Aprica* (3010′; *Inn; over the *Passo di Venerocolo* to *Schilpario*, see p. 345). The road now descends through chestnut groves, describes a wide circuit by *La Motta*, and penetrates the rock by two cuttings. Before (4½ M.) *Tresenda* (p. 311) the Adda is crossed.

Pedestrians may quit the high-road a few hundred paces beyond the point where it bends to the W. by a path, somewhat steep at first, which crosses a brook near the hamlet of *Stazzona*, passes through an opening in a wall, and leads (to the right) to *Madonna di Tirano* (p. 311) in 1½ hr.; or the embankment of the Adda may be followed direct to (1¾ M.) *Tirano* (p. 311).

From Tresenda to (6½ M.) *Tirano*, see p. 311. Travellers bound for *Sondrio* (p. 311) need not go to Tirano, unless to hire a carriage, as conveyances are seldom to be had at Tresenda.

60. From Edolo to Brescia. Val Camonica. Lago d'Iseo.

Comp. Maps, pp. 332, 320.

To *Pisogne*, 34½ M., DILIGENCE daily in 7 hrs.; from Pisogne to *Iseo*, STEAMBOAT in 1¾ hr.; from Iseo to *Brescia*, 15 M., RAILWAY in 1¼ hr. — The *Val Camonica is watered by the *Oglio*. The upper part is narrow and enclosed by chestnut-clad slopes; the lower part is fertile and well-cultivated, and its chief products are silk and iron-wares. The valley is visited by mountaineers on account of the easy excursions to be made thence to the S.W. side of the Adamello region and to the Bergamasque Alps. The snow-peaks of the Adamello group are not seen from the valley, but are visible from the Lago d'Iseo, which adjoins it on the S.

Edolo (2260′), see p. 343. — The road runs to the S.E., skirting the chestnut-clad slopes of *Mte. Aviolo* (p. 343), to (1½ M.) *Sonico*, where it crosses to the right bank of the Oglio.

From *Rino* (2105′; Osteria Mutinelli, very fair; guide, Angelo Cauzzi), 1¼ M. to the S. of Sonico, a pleasant excursion may be made to the E. up the *Val Malga*, viâ the (3 hrs.) *Malga Premassone* (5215′), and thence to the left past the *Malga Baitone* to the (2½ hrs.) beautiful *Lago Baitone* (7370′) and the (¾ hr.) **Capanna Baitone** (7995′), on the *Lago Rotondo di Baitone*. This club-hut is a starting-point for the ascent of the *Cima di Plem* (10,465′; 4½-5 hrs.) viâ the *Bocchetta di Plem* (*Passo del Cristallo*, 9450′) and the S. slope; also for the ascents of the *Corno delle Granate* (10,390′), *Roccia Baitone* (10,980′?), *Corno Baitone* (10,930′), *Cima di Premassone* (10,070′), etc. — A tolerably fatiguing route leads to the N.E. over the *Passo di Premassone* (9340′), between the Cima di Plem and the Cima di Premassone, to (6 hrs.) the *Malga Lavedole* (p. 342) in the *Val d'Avio*. Easy and attractive routes lead to the W. over the *Forcella Bombia* (9125′) or the *Passo delle Granate* (10,020′) to the *Val Rabbia* and (6-7 hrs.) Rino.

To the E. in the Val Malga, 20 min. above the Premassone Alp, lies the *Malga Frino* (5575′), whence we may ascend the **Pian della Regina** (8620′; 3½-4 hrs.; fine view), to the S.W., viâ the *Passo del Coppetto* (8290′; or from Sonico or Malonno viâ *Garda* in about 6 hrs.). — From Frino a steep path ascends to the E. up the *Scale del Miller* to the high-lying **Val Miller**, in which are situated the *Malga Miller* (6790′) and the (2 hrs.) *Cà di Cevo* (7220′; poor), at the foot of the glacier-girt *Corno Miller* (11,070′). Thence we may ascend the *Adamello* (p. 336; 5-6 hrs., with guide), viâ the *Passo dell' Adamello* (10,630′), difficult. Over the *Passo del Miller* (9270′) to the *Rifugio di Salarno* (see below), 4 hrs., with guide, fatiguing.

The road skirts the right bank of the Oglio, and below (5 M.) *Malonno* (1770′) crosses to the left bank. It then passes the *Forno Nuovo*, a large iron-foundry at the mouth of the steep *Val Paisco*, and, leaving *Demo* on the left, descends to (9½ M.) **Cedegolo** (1335′; *Albergo all' Adamello; Caffè della Posta*, with rooms, fair). To the E. opens the *Val di Saviore*, watered by the *Poglia*.

A pleasant excursion may be taken hence up the *Val di Brate*, diverging to the N.E. from the Val di Saviore, viâ *Cevo* (3115′) and (2½ hrs.) *Saviore* (3970′; Albergo Tiberte, clean; guides, P. Brizio, G. Tomaselli, F. Boldini), to the picturesque *Lago di Salarno* (6685′) and the (3 hrs.) **Rifugio di Salarno** (7400′), grandly situated at the foot of the *Corno Miller* and the *Adamello Glacier*. The *Adamello* (11,640′; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 30 fr.; see p. 336), the *Corno Miller* (11,070), etc., may be ascended hence. A fine but fatiguing glacier-expedition, suitable for adepts only, with guide, leads from the Rifugio to the *Pian di Neve* of the *Adamello Glacier*, and thence over the *Passo dell' Adamè* (10,260′), *Passo della Lobbia Alta* (9960′), and *Passo di Lares* (10,480′) to the (8-9 hrs.) *Lares Hut* (p. 337). The ascent of the *Corno di Cavento* and the *Crozzon di Lares* may be conveniently made en route. — Over the *Passo del Miller* to the *Val Miller* and *Rino*, see above; over the *Passo di Poglia* to the *Val Adamè*, see p. 345.

A road from Cedegolo ascends the **Val di Saviore** as far as the (2¼ hrs.) village of *Valsaviore* (3640′; no inn), shortly before which a route diverges to the right to the *Lago d'Arno* and over the *Passo della Forcellina* to the *Val di Daone* (p. 337). The path in the valley goes on, passing several chalets, to the (1½ hr.) *Malga Lincino* (5260′), then ascends the steep and rocky *Scale di Adamè* to the (1 hr.) *Malga Adamè* (6920′), the last hut, whence the laborious *Forcella Rossa* (8885′) leads into the Val di Daone (p. 337). Several passes lead out of the **Val Adamè**, which is closed by the beautiful *Adamè Glacier:* to the N.W. over the *Passo di Poglia* (*Passo di Val Salarno;* 9220′) to the *Rifugio di Salarno* (p. 344); to the N. over the *Passo dell' Adamè* (10,260′) to the *Mandron Hut* (p. 336); to the E. over the *Passo della Porta* (9215′) to the *Val di Fumo* (p. 337).

The road then crosses the Poglia and the Oglio and leads past *Sellero*, on the slope to the right, through a broad pastoral valley, returning to the left bank of the Oglio over the *Ponte S. Rocco.* — 13 M. **Capo di Ponte** (1185′; *Albergo Ceseretti; Alb. S. Antonio*, plain; *Apollonio's Osteria*, very fair).

A bridle-path ascends hence to the W. through the *Val Glegna*, finally across pastures up to the (4 hrs.) *Passo di Campelli* (6200′), on the N. slope of the *Cima Baione* (7730′), with *View of the Adamello and Presanella groups to the E. Descent by the *Valle di Scalve*, watered by the *Dezzo*, to (2 hrs.) **Schilpario** (3725′; **Alb. Alpino;* guide, Tom. Mai), with smelting houses; in the church is a monument of Cardinal Mai, who was born here (d. 1855). From here a badly-kept path leads over the *Passo di Venerocolo* (7590′) and through the monotonous *Valle di Belviso* to the (8 hrs.) *Belvedere di Aprica* (see p. 343). The *Pizzo Tornello* (8820′) will repay the ascent, 4½ hrs. with guide. — 3¾ M. down the valley by carriage-road is a lateral valley in which lies **Vilminore** (3420′; **Alb. Bonicelli*, good wine; guide, G. Magri), whence an easy path leads over the *Passo della Manina* (5895′) to (5 hrs.) *Bondione* (p. 346). The road continues to *Dezzo* (2640′; Inn), where on the right the road from *Clusone* (p. 346) comes in, and by the grand ravine of the *Valle d'Angolo*, through which the *Dezzo* flows, passing *Angolo* and *Gorzone*, to the (10 M. from Dezzo) *Casino di Boario* (p. 346).

Another attractive detour leads to the E. from Capo di Ponte viâ *Paspardo* or viâ *Cimbergo* to the *Malga Tredenus* (6320′) in the *Val Tredenus*, then over the **Passo di Mezzamalga** (7870′), between the *Pizzo Badile* (see below) and the *Cima Tredenus* (9180′), to the *Case di Paghera* in the *Val di Dois*, whence we proceed through the *Val Pallobia* to (10 hrs.) Breno.

The road continues to follow the left bank of the Oglio, leaving *Ceto* to the left, at the foot of the *Pizzo Badile* (see below), and reaches (19½ M.) **Breno** (1080′; *Italia;* **Osteria al Fumo*, plain), with a ruined castle and several churches.

Excursions (guides, *B. Bettoni, P. Putelli*). The **Pizzo Badile** (7990′), a difficult peak, for adepts only, is ascended in 6 hrs. (guide 6 fr.) from *Ceto* (1470′; Osteria Beatrici), 1½ hr. from Breno. — The **Monte Frerone** (8770′; 7½-8 hrs.), difficult, is ascended from Breno viâ *Santello di Degna, Piano d'Astrio*, and the N.W. arête; splendid view.

At the head of the *Val Pallobia*, about 4 hrs. to the N.E. of Breno, are the humble **Case di Paghera** (3740′; Alpine fare, hay-beds). Difficult routes lead hence over the *Passo della Rossola* (8515′), the *Passo della Monoccola* (8530′), or the *Passo del Listino* (8645′), to (5-6 hrs.) the *Malga Boazzo* (Alpine fare, hay-beds) in the *Val di Daone*, whence a cart-track goes on to (3 hrs.) *Creto* (p. 337). Over the *Passo Mezzamalga* to *Paspardo*, see above.

Over the *Croce Domini Pass* to (9 hrs.) *Bagolino*, see p. 337.

The Oglio here flows through a rocky defile. The road crosses to the right bank. To the E. towers the bold *Mte. Frerone* (see above). Beyond the defile, on the left bank, lies the village of *Cividate*, over which rise the ruins of a monastery. The valley expands. Beyond

the (26 M.) *Casino di Boario* (*Hotel and baths), at *Corna*, the road to *Darfo* and (34½ M.) *Pisogne* (p. 344) crosses the stream to the left.

33½ M. **Lovere** (**Albergo Lovere; S. Antonio; Italia*), a busy harbour, is prettily situated at the N.W. end of the *Lago d'Iseo*, near the influx of the Oglio. The handsome church of *S. Maria in Valvendra*, built in 1473, contains frescoes by Ferramola, Moretto, and Andrea da Manerbio, and an altar-piece by Fr. Morone. In the *Palazzo Tadini* is a collection of ancient paintings.

A picturesque excursion may be made from Lovere to the **Val Seriana**, the easternmost of the main valleys of the BERGAMASQUE ALPS. A carriage road leads through the rich pastures of the *Val Borlezza* by *Sovere* and *Cerete* to (8½ M.) **Clusone** (2165′; **Gambero; Alb. Reale*), the chief locality of the lower Seriana valley, with 4000 inhab., 3 M. to the N.E. of *Ponte della Selva* (*Inn), the terminus of the railway to Bergamo (17 M., in 1¾ hr.). From here a road to the E. leads by *Rovetta*, *Castione*, and the *Giogo* (4225′; fine view into the grand ravine of the Dezzo), at the S.E. foot of the imposing *Presolana* (8240′; ascent by mountaineers in 4-5 hrs. with a guide, from the Cantoniera on the summit of the pass), to the *Valle d'Angolo* and (5 hrs.) *Dezzo* (p. 345). — From Clusone the road continues by *Ogna* and *Ardesio* to the (4 M.) *Ponte di Brialto*, where it joins the road from Ponte della Selva (see above) on the left bank of the Serio; then by (2½ M.) *Gromo* (2200′; *Osteria dei Terzi; guides, Is. Bonetti, Il. Zamboni, A. Scacchi) and (3¾ M.) *Fiumenero* (2560′; Inn) to (3 M.) **Bondione** (2920′; **Albergo della Cascata*, above the village; guide P. Bonacorsi), the last place in the Val Seriana (to *Vilminore* over the *Manina Pass*, see p. 345). Bridle-paths lead from here on both sides of the Serio (that on the left bank preferable), past some fine gorges and waterfalls (*Goi di Foncc, Goi del Ca*) to the (2 hrs.) grand ***Cascata del Serio** (about 1000′ in height), which is broken into three parts. The best view is obtained from the **Belvedere*, protected by iron railings (¾ hr. from the club-hut). Above the falls on the **Pian del Barbellino** (6170′; 3 hrs. from Bondione), is the *Ricovero del Barbellino* of the Italian Alpine Club, in a splendid situation, from which the *Mte. Gleno* (9460′) may be ascended in 3½-4 hrs., the *Pizzo di Coca* (10,010′) in 5 hrs., and the *Pizzo del Diavolo* (9600′) also in 5 hrs. From here to the *Val Tellina* over the *Passo di Caronella* (8585′), 7-8 hrs. with guide: past the small *Barbellino Lake* (7000′) and the source of the Serio to the (3 hrs.) summit of the pass, to the left of *Mte. Torrena;* then descending through the *Val di Caronella* to (3 hrs.) *Carona* (3870′; accommodation at the curé's) and (1½ hr.) *Tresenda* (p. 311).

The ***Lago d'Iseo** (*Lacus Sebinus*, 620′), 15 M. long, 1-3 M. broad, and 1000′ deep in the middle, vies with the Lago di Garda in the loveliness of its banks, which are luxuriantly clothed with vegetation, while to the N. rises the snow-clad Adamello group. In the middle of the lake lies a picturesque rocky island, 1¾ M. long, culminating in the *Mont' Isola* (1965′), with the fishing-villages of *Peschiera Maraglio* and *Siviano*. STEAMBOAT twice daily from *Lovere* to *Sarnico* (*Cappello), at the S.W. end, in 2¾ hrs.; stations, *Pisogne* (*Glisoni), *Riva di Solto* (W.), *Marone* (E.), *Sale Marasino* (E.), *Sulzano* (*Inn), *Peschiera Maraglio*, *Tavernola* (W.), *Iseo* (*Leone; railway-station for Brescia, see below), *Predore*, and *Sarnico* (admirable view from the *Villa Montecchio*).

RAILWAY from *Iseo*, in 1¼ hr., to (15 M.) *Brescia*, and from *Paratico* (on the left bank of the Oglio, opposite Sarnico), in 26 min., to *Palazzolo*, a station on the railway from Lecco to Brescia (to Bergamo about 1 hr.); comp. *Baedeker's Northern Italy.*

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61. From Trent to Bassano *(and Venice)* through the Val Sugana.

Comp. Map, p. 320.

57 M. Omnibus (railway under construction) from Trent to (21 M.) Borgo thrice daily in 4-5 hrs. (starting from the railway-station and the Albergo ai Conti; fare 1 fl. 20 kr.); from Borgo viâ Primolano to (36 M.) Bassano daily in 8½ hrs. (fare 2½ fl.). Railway from Bassano to *Padua* in 1¾ hr., from Padua to *Venice* in 1-1½ hr., see *Baedeker's N. Italy.* — One-horse carriage from Trent to Levico, including fee, 4½, carr. and pair 9 fl.; there and back, in one day, 7 or 13 fl.; from Levico to Borgo 6 fl.; carr. and pair from Bassano to Levico, with change of horses, 50 fr.

Immediately beyond Trent the road ascends, and soon enters the ravine of the *Fersina*, being at places hewn through the overhanging rocks. To the right is the *Ponte di Povo* (to *Pantè*, p. 322), and farther on is the *Pontalto* (*Fall of the Fersina, see p. 322). At the narrowest part of the valley the road is defended by the *Fort Cantanghel;* farther up to the left, near *Civezzano*, is a larger fort. At the *Osteria della Mochena*, 4½ M. from Trent, the road to the Val Pinè diverges to the left.

The pretty Val di Pinè, formerly inhabited by Germans, is worth a visit (a day's trip from Trent; carr. and pair there and back 10 fl.). The road passes *Maso Bariselli* (to the left the road to *Civezzano*, see above), and ascends the left bank in windings to (2½ M.) *Nogarè* (2225'). Farther on it passes *Fornace* (left) and the old church of *S. Mauro* and leads viâ *Tresilla* and *Baselga* to the (4 M.) pretty *Lago della Serraia* (3195'; *Alb. al Pavone and Alb. alla Tea, in *Serraia*, at the lower end). Passing the

smaller *Lago delle Piazze* (3320'), we next reach (1½ M.) the hamlet of *La Varda* (3345'; two inns), at the mouth of the *Val Regnano* (see below). From this point an easy pass leads to the S.E. viâ *Regnana* and the *Passo del Redebus* (4800') to (2 hrs.) *Palù*, in the Val Fierozzo (see below). — A cart-track leads to the N.W. along the N. side of the *Val Regnano* to (2 hrs.) *Segonzano*, with its interesting clay-pyramids (comp. p. 284; Inn at *Stedro*), whence we cross the *Avisio* to (½ hr.) *Faver*. Road hence viâ *Cembra* (2170'; Lanzinger), *Lisignago*, and *Verla* to (9 M.) *Lavis* (p. 321).

The road crosses the *Silla* and reaches *Cirè*; on the right is *Fort Roncogno* or *del Cimirlo*. At the *Osteria della Stanga* we cross the Fersina to (3 M.) —

7½ M. **Pergine** (1580'; **Hôtel Voltolini*; *Cavalletto*, unpretending), a well-to-do village (4434 inhab.), commanded by an old château of the bishops of Trent. Signor Chimelli has a large silk-spinning factory here, to which visitors are admitted.

In **Montagnaga** (2890'; *Corona*; *Alb. Toller*), 6 M. to the N. of Pergine, is the frequented pilgrimage-church of *Madonna di Pinè* or *di Caravaggio* (2 M. from Nogarè, see p. 348; 3 M. from Serraia).

The **Val Fierozzo** (Ger. *Fersen-Thal*), which here stretches to the N.E., contains several German communities in the midst of an Italian population: *Gereut*, *Eichberg*, *St. Franziskus*, *St. Felix*, and *Palai*. A visit to this pretty valley is recommended. The road ascends to (3 M.) *Canezza* (1975'), crosses the stream, and reaches (1½ M.) *Gereut*, Ital. *Frassilongo* (2790'; Holzer). Thence mostly through wood, past *St. Franziskus*, with its charmingly situated little church (opposite the prettily situated *S. Orsola* or *Eichberg*), and *St. Felix* (3680'), two hamlets of the parish of *Floruz* (*Fierozzo*, *Vierhof*; the curés receive travellers), to (4½ M.) *Palai* or *Palù* (4600'), at the head of the valley. Thence to (1½ hr.) *La Varda* in the *Val Pinè*, see above.

The road now crosses the ridge extending to the S.E. between the lakes of Levico and Caldonazzo (see below), and then runs high above the long and narrow *Lago di Levico* (1445').

To the W. of this lake, and separated from it by a small chain of hills, lies the larger and more beautiful **Lago di Caldonazzo** (1470'), the source of the *Brenta*. The walk from Pergine between the two lakes, viâ *Ischia*, *Tenna*, and the ruined castle of *Brenta*, to (2 hrs.) Levico, is far preferable to the road and commands charming views of the *Terrarossa* (p. 322) on the W., and of the finely-shaped *Mte. Scanupia* (p. 350). Or we may follow the road on the W. side of the Lago di Caldonazzo, passing *Calceranica* (1525'; Alb. al Pesce), with the oldest church in the valley, to (7 M.) Levico. [From Calceranica a steep path descends by *Vigolo-Vattaro* (2380'; Inn) and *Valsorda* to (3 hrs.) the station of *Matarello* (p. 323); a good cart-track (yellow marks), with fine views of the valley of the Adige, also descends to the right from Valsorda to (3½ hrs.) Trent.] — To Lavarone and Luserna, a pleasant excursion (carr. and pair to Lavarone, incl. fee, 10 fl.). From Calceranica we proceed to (1½ M., 3¼ M. from Levico) **Caldonazzo** (1605'; **Hôtel Caldonazzo*; *Due Spade*), a thriving village, then ascend the *Val Centa* by a good winding road, often hewn through the rock, to the (3¾ M.) *Stanga Inn* (toll 3 kr.) and to (3¾ M.) *Chiesa*, the chief village of the parish of **Lavarone**, Ger. *Lafraun* (3840'; **Hôt. des Alpes*; *Leon d'Oro*), with a small lake, grandly situated on the watershed between the Brenta and Astico. We then follow the new road, passing *Gionghi* and *Gaspari*, both belonging to *Cappella* (Caneppele Inn), which lies to the right. Passing the *Laghetto Alp* (below us, to the right) we next reach (4½ M.) the *Monte Rover Inn* (Ger. *Eichberg*; 4145'), whence we follow the E. side of the deep gorge of the *Riotorto*, chiefly through wood, to **Luserna**, Ger. *Lusarn* (4370'; *Osteria Gasperi*; *Ost. Nicolussi*), grandly situated on a bleak plateau (880 inhab.; lace-making school). [From this point a mule-track descends to the S.E. along the wooded slope of the *Oberleiten* and through the *Val Torra* to (2 hrs.) *Casotto*, the Austrian

frontier-village, in the *Val d'Astico*, whence a road runs viâ *S. Pietro Val d'Astico* to (4 M.) *Pedescala* (to Asiago, see p. 351).] — From Luserna we return to (1 hr.) the *Monte Rover Inn* (p. 349), and descend a steep bridle-path on the slope of the *Cimone* (5000'; ascended from Monte Rover in 3/4 hr.) to (2 hrs.) *Caldonazzo*. Or from Lavarone we may descend to the S.W. viâ *Girardi* to (1 1/4 hr.) *S. Sebastiano* (4270'; Inn) and by a new road to (1 hr.) **Folgaria**, Ger. *Folgareit* (3770'; *Stella*) and thence in windings (short-cuts for walkers) to (2 hrs.) the station of *Calliano* (p. 323). The *Corno di Scanupia* (7045'; fine view) may be ascended from Folgaria or S. Sebastiano in 3 hrs. (descent to Trent, see p. 322). — To Asiago (p. 351). From Monte Rover (see above) a fine new road leads to (3 M.) **Vezena** (4600'; *Inn*), beautifully situated amid luxuriant Alpine meadows. [Excursions may be made hence to the *Cima di Vézena* or *Pizzo di Verle* (6260'; 1 1/4 hr.), the *Cima Manderiolo* (6715'; 2 hrs.), *Mte. Veréna* (6625'; 3 hrs.), and *Luserna* (1 1/2 hr.).] Beyond Vézena we proceed through the *Val d'Assa*, viâ the *Osteria del Termine* (4305'; Italian frontier), *Ghertele* (3710'), and *Camporovere*, to (13 M.) *Asiago* (p. 351).

Before reaching (5 1/2 M.) **Levico** (1680'; 6100 inhab.) we pass the *Baths* of the same name (**Curhaus* or *Stabilimento di Bagni; Bellevue; Hôtel Levico; Grand-Hôtel Caliari; Alb. Voltolini; Germania* or *Deutscher Hof*, pens. 3 fl.; *Concordia; Corona; Villa Preiner; Villa Bosco)*, with springs containing arsenic, much patronized by Italians in summer. The chief spring rises at the little *Vetriolo Bath* (4675'), situated on a terrace of the *Mte. Fronte*, to the N. (bridle-path, 3 hrs.; footpath, 2 hrs.).

At this point begins the **Val Sugana** proper. Numerous villages testify to the fertility of the valley, in which mulberries and vines are chiefly cultivated. The road leads viâ *Selva* (with a ruined castle), *Novaledo*, and *Marter*. Farther on (left) is **Roncegno** (1655'; **Stabilimento di Bagni; Stella*, pens. 2 1/2-3 fl.; *Moro*, R. from 80 kr.), with arsenical springs. We then cross the *Brenta* to —

21 M. **Borgo di Val Sugana** (1290'; *Hôt. Val Sugana; Croce Bianca; Café Bocher*, with rooms), with 4800 inhab., the capital of the valley. On a height to the N. are the ruins of *Castello Telvana*, high above which are the remains of the *Castel di S. Pietro*. To the S. are the *Cima Dieci* (7270') and the *Cima Dodici* (7670').

A road leads from Borgo to the S. to (1 1/4 M.) *Olle*, at the entrance to the **Val di Sella**, in which (1 3/4 hr.) lies a *Stabilimento Alpino* (2850'), with lime and magnesia waters; near it is a large stalactite cavern. The **Cima Dodici** (7670'), fatiguing and fit for experts only, is ascended from Olle in 7 hrs. (guide).

From Borgo to *Primiero*, viâ *Primolano* and *Fonzaso*, diligence daily in 8 hrs.; see p. 356. — Over the *Passo Cinque Torri* to *Caoria*, see p. 358.

The road now follows the left bank of the *Brenta*. It crosses the broad gravelly channel of the *Ceggio*, and then, beyond (1 1/2 M.) *Castelnuovo*, the *Maso*, which descends from the *Val Calamento*. At the (1 1/4 M.) *Terza Barricata Inn* the road to the *Val Tesino* diverges to the left.

From Borgo to Primiero (11 hrs.). The road (diligence from Borgo to Castel Tesino daily in 2 3/4 hrs.; fare 1 fl.) leads viâ *Strigno* and *Bienno*, on the N. side of the *Val Chiepina*, to (8 M.) **Pieve di Tesino** (2925'; **Hôtel Tesino*, pens. 3 fl.; *Sole;* guides, Seb. Marchetto, G. Tessaro), a charming centre for many pleasant excursions. The road then descends into the *Val Tesino*, crosses the *Grigno*, and remounts to (2 M.) *Castel Tesino* (2950'; Rosa),

where the women wear a picturesque costume. From Pieve Tesino a bridle-track leads ronnd the W. slopes of the *Mte. Agaro* (6780′) to the (3 hrs.) **Brocon Pass** (5305′; poor inn), descends by the (¾ hr.) *Pian dei Cavalli* (fair inn) and *Ronco* to (2 hrs.) *Canale S. Bovo* (p. 358), and then crosses the *Gobbera* saddle (p. 359) to (3 hrs.) *Primiero* (p. 358).

On a wooded rock to the N. is the handsome château of *Ivano*, the property of Count Wolkenstein-Trostburg. *Ospedaletto* is passed on the left. Skirting the base of the *Cima Lasta* (5505′), we next reach (7½ M.) *Grigno* (870′), where the *Grigno* issues from the Val Tesino. The Austrian custom-house is at (3 M.) *Tezze* (750′; Aquila), the Italian about 1 M. beyond it.

38 M. **Primolano** (710′; *Posta*, unpretending), a poor village, 2¼ M. farther on, is remarkable for its confined situation. A road to the N., on which is a large new fort, ascends in windings to Primiero and Feltre (pp. 359, 388), while the Bassano road enters the ***Canale di Brenta**, a wild and imposing ravine, bounded by lofty precipices. In a rocky grotto beyond the village, 100′ above the road, are the ruins of the old fortress of *Covolo*, now inaccessible. On the opposite height (4½ M. from Primolano) lies the large village of *Enego* (2580′; Tre Pini; Aquila), whence a bridle-track leads to (5 hrs.) Asiago (see below). About 3 M. farther on the road crosses a handsome bridge over the *Cismon*, descending from the *Val Primiero* (p. 359). The village of *Cismon* is ¾ M. lower down. We next pass (6 M.) *Carpanè* (485′; Cavallino), opposite which on the right bank of the Brenta, at the mouth of *Val Frénzela*, lies *Valstagna* (510′), where broad-brimmed hats are largely manufactured.

A bridle-path ascends the wild and romantic *Val Frenzela* viâ *Buso* (with a church and inn), *Ronchi* (road beyond this point), and *Gallio*, to (4¾ hrs.) **Asiago** (3275′; *Croce Bianca; Rosa*), the chief place of the *Sette Comuni*, with 6200 inhab., two churches, a number of handsome buildings, and a museum of prehistoric and other antiquities. The Sette Comuni are seven isolated German parishes, in the midst of an Italian popnlation. In the 16th cent. the inhabitants were considered by Italian savants to be descendants of the Cimbri, who were defeated by Marius at Verona in the year 100 B.C., as no affinity could be traced between their language and the written German of the period. They are possibly, however, descended from the Alemanni who flocked to Theodoric, the Ostro-Goth, after the battle of Tolbiac in 496, as their dialect bears most resemblance to the Swabian. Most of the 30,000 inhabitants of this bleak npland plain now speak Italian only. Their chief occnpations are cattle-breeding and straw-hat-making. Down to 1797 the Sette Comuni formed a small republic under the protection of Venice. The nearest railway-station to Asiago is (15 M.) *Arsiero* (1170′; Alb. Bortolan), the terminus of the line to *Schio* (p. 323) and (32 M.; 2½ hrs.) *Vicenza* (see *Baedeker's N. Italy*). To reach it we proceed to the S.W. to *Canove*, cross the deep *Val d'Assa*, and, beyond (1½ hr.) *Roana*, descend viâ *Rotzo* and *Castelletto* to (2 hrs.) *Pedescala*, in the *Val d'Astico* (p. 350). Here we turn to the left for (1¼ hr.) Arsiero. — An interesting route leads to the S.E. of Asiago over the *Campo di Mezzavia* (3350′), at the N. base of the *Mte. Bertiaga* (4455′; ascent recommended; 1 hr., through the *Val de' Bonati*), to (6 hrs.) *Bassano* (see below).

Beyond (5¼ M.) *Solagna* (430′) the ravine at length expands, and we obtain a view of the extensive olive-clad plain of (3¾ M.) —

57 M. **Bassano** (420′; **S. Antonio*, near the principal piazza; *Mondo;* brewery beyond the bridge), a finely-situated town (13,700

inhab.), with old ivy-clad walls. The Town Museum contains several pictures by the *Da Ponte* family of artists, who are usually surnamed *Bassano*, after their native place. — The Cathedral contains pictures by *Jacopo Bassano*. — Near the N.W. gate is the old castle of the Ghibelline tyrant Ezzelino, part of which is now occupied by the 'arciprete' or dean of the cathedral (fine view). — The promenades surrounding the town afford fine views of the Alps and of the foaming Brenta, which is spanned by a picturesque wooden bridge. — The *Villa Parolini*, in the suburb of Borgo Leon, stands in a beautiful park. — For more details, see *Baedeker's Northern Italy.*

Railway from Bassano viâ (6 M.) *Cittadella* to (30 M.) *Padua* and (53 M.) *Venice*, see *Baedeker's N. Italy.*

62. The Valley of the Avisio (Fiemme and Fassa Valleys).

Comp. Maps, pp. 356, 286.

The **Valley of the Avisio**, 60 M. long, consists of three sections: the lowest, from Lavis to Val Floriana (21 M.), called the *Cembra* (or *Zimmers*); the central part, as far as Moëna (24 M.), the *Fiemme* (or *Fleims*); and the highest region, extending to Penia (15 M.), the *Fassa (Evas)*, which is famed for its Dolomites (comp. p. 377).

From *Lavis* (p. 321), where the *Avisio* emerges on the plain of the Adige from a narrow rocky gorge, the valley is seldom visited (from Lavis to *Cavalese* 27 M.). The usual route is from stat. *Neumarkt* (p. 320), direct to the central part of the valley.

Diligence from *Neumarkt* to (24 M.) *Predazzo* twice daily in 7-7½ hrs., fare 1 fl. 80 kr. (from Predazzo to Neumarkt in 5½ hrs.). Omnibus from *Predazzo* to *Vigo* daily in 2½ hrs., fare 85 kr. — Carriage and pair from Neumarkt to Cavalese 12, to Predazzo 20 fl.; one-horse carriage from Cavalese to Moëna 5 fl., from Predazzo to Vigo 5, to Campitello 7 (carr. and pair 8 and 12 fl.); one-horse carr. from Vigo to Campitello 3, to Predazzo 4, to Cavalese 6 fl. — The shortest routes for pedestrians from the valley of the Adige into the *Fassa Valley* lead from Botzen through the *Eggen-Thal* and over the *Karersee Pass* (p. 287), or through the *Grödner-Thal* and over the *Sella Pass* (p. 291).

Neumarkt (700′), see p. 320. The road at first ascends rather rapidly, and on the (2 M.) first plateau of the mountain, above the ruined *Castell Feder* (1330′), unites with the road coming from *Auer* (p. 320). On the slope to the right lies the village of *Montan* (Löwe; Rose), with the well-preserved old château of *Enn* (walkers should follow the old road through the village). The new road ascends in long windings, affording fine views of the valley of the Adige with the Kalterer See and the Mendel, and then bends round the N. slope of the wooded *Cislon* (5130′) into a green valley, through which the *Hohlenbach* has cut itself a deep rocky channel. We first reach (4 M.) *Kalditsch* (*Inn), prettily situated; then (3½ M.) *Fontana Fredda* (3115′; *Brewery), where a road to the right diverges to the German village of (2 M.) *Truden* (3770′).

A good forest-path (red marks) ascends to the N.E. from Fontana Fredda to the (1½ hr.) *Zirmerhof at *Radein* (5120′; pens. 2½-3½ fl.), pleasantly situated amid wood and commanding a splendid view of the Brenta, Presanella, Ortler, and Oetzthal Alps. Attractive excursions may

Mühlbach
Bruneck
St Lorenzen
Pfalzen
Brixen
Franzensfeste
Klausen
Bozen
Gries
St Ulrich
St Christina
Wolkenstein
Seisser Alpe
Schlern
Langkofel
Plattkofel
Sella
Mte Pordoi
Canazei
Campitello
Alba
Marmolada
Vigo
Pozza
Moena
Predazzo
Cavalese
Tesero
Fiemme
Falcade
Cencenighe
Primiero
Tonadico
Transacqua
Pala di S. Martino
Corvara
Colfusco
St Cassian
Tiers
Welschnofen
Rosengarten
Latemar
Reiterjoch
Kastelruth
Völs
Peitlerkofel
Plose
St Andrä
Villnösser Th.
Enneberg
Welschellen
St Vigil
Kronplatz
Geograph. Meilen
Kilometer.
Maassstab

Ob. Rasen
Auss. Büchl
Blankenst.
Auss. Villgratten
St. Justina
Asling
Pfonnh.
Kandellen
Taisten
Olang
Welsberg
Aufkirchen
Wahlen
Sillian
Panzendorf
Abfaltersbach
Mitterwald
Dommler Höhe
Brunstberg
Niederdorf
Toblach
Innichen
Ob. Viersach
Hollbruck
Wolfersau
In der Leiten
Hochalpe
St. Veit
Maistadt
Drau Quelle
Wildbad
Helmspitz
St. Leonhard
Ob. Tilliach
Rosskofel
Alt-Prags
Toblacher See
Guntsp.
Sexten
Moos (St. Joseph)
Pfannsp.
Eisenreich
Prags. Wildsee
Sarl Kofel
Dürrenstein
Birkkofel
Schwalben kfl.
Drei Schuster Sp.
Quaterna
Rosskahrsp.
Oberkahrsp.
Gamskfl.
Seekofel
Plätzwiesen
Hohe Gaisl
(Croda Rossa)
Elferkofel
Höhlenstein (Landro)
Drei Zinnen
Zwölferkofel
Col Becchei
Ospitale
Sasso Lungerino
Padola
Dosoledo
Candide
S. Nicolò
M. Rinaldo
M. Cristallo
Col d'Angelo
L. di Misurina
Cr. Cadino
M. Najarnola
Super.
Comelico
Inferiore
Danta
Auronzo
M. Piedo
S. Stefano
M. Terza Piccola
M. Campoduro
M. Tofana
Villapiccola
Cortina d'Ampezzo
Casa di S. Marco
Crode di Giastelina
M. Terza grande
M. Cornon
M. Nuvolau
M. Froppa
M. Schiavon
Vigo
Sorapiss
Mt. Marmarole
C. di Losco
Pelos
Laggio
Croda di Formin
Lozzo
Lorenzago
M. Tiersine
M. Carnera
Domegge
Grea
La Rocchetta
Selva
Calalzo
Vallesella
M. Antelao
Borca
Pieve di Cadore
M. Cridola
M. Clapsavon
Forni di sopra
Vodo
M. Pelmo
M. Fernazza
Alleghe
Valle di sop.
Sottocastello
Andrazza
M. Pena
M. Coldai
Zoppè
Coll. Alto
Cibiana
Perarolo
M. Cadin
Forni di sotto
M. Civetta
Pieve di Roda
Cr. di Lares
M. Premaggiore
S. Tiziano
Dont
Forno di Zoldo
M. Sfornini
Rivalgo
M. Bregolina
M. Moiazza
M. Duranno
Vetta Fornecia
Ospitale
M. Rocchetta
M. Citta
M. Turlon
Listolade
M. Petergnon
M. Mezzodi
Termine
Davestra
M. Borga
M. Centenaio
M. Pregajene
Taibon
Castello Lavazzo
Codissago
S. Martino
Cimolais
D. Prebutana
S. Michele di Valle
Soffranco
Agordo
La Valle
M. Promper
Longarone
Erto
Cornetto
Col Mol
Pro Cimon
Muda
Dogna
Claut
Rivo
M. Pelf
M. Ricitmone
Provagna
M. Jof
M. Digiona
M. Fratta
M. Pizzon
Fortogna
Vetta del M. Raut
M. Alto
M. Palla
V. Gallina
Soverzene
M. Maggiore
Crep Nudo
Andreis
M. Serva
Polpet
M. Dolada
M. Messer
Barcis
S. Antonio
M. Prabello
Peron
Pedeserva
Capo di Ponte
Socchieve
Irighe
M. Fara
Mas
Belluno
Cugnan
Pieve d'Alpago
M. Castellana
Montereale
Libano
Sois
La Secca
Cornei
Pianon
M. Cavallo
M. Castelletto
Puos
Orzes
Tambre
1: 500.000
Engl. Miles.
Österreich. Meilen.
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

be made to *Aldein* (p. 286; 1½ hr.), the convent of *Weissenstein* (p. 286; 2 hrs.), the *Grimmjoch* (p. 286; 1½ hr.), the *Weisshorn* (p. 286; 2½ hrs.), the *Schwarzhorn* (see below; 3 hrs.), etc. From Botzen to Radein viâ *Birchabruck* and *Weissenstein* is a long day's walk (9-10 hrs.), see p. 286.

From the (2½ M.) culminating point of the road, near *S. Lugano* (3610′), a view is obtained of the Fiemme mountains. The road now descends to the left, passing the sulphur-baths of *Carano*, above the road to the left, and *Castello*, to the right, to (4½ M.) **Cavalese** (3260′; **Ancora; Uva*, fair, R. 70 kr.; *Stella;* guide, Fr. Ventura), the principal place (2500 inhab.) in the *Fiemme* valley. The ancient palace of the Bishops of Trent, with a painted façade, is now a prison. The Gothic parish-church, with its old marble portal and pictures by native artists, stands on a hill to the E.

The **Schwarzhorn** (*Cima di Rocca*, 8005′) may be ascended from Cavalese in 4 hrs. (with guide), viâ the *Lavace Alp* and the *Grimmjoch* (not difficult; comp. p. 286). — Over the *Passo di Lagorai* to *Caoria*, see p. 358.

The **Val Fiemme**, or **Fleims-Thal**, is an Alpine valley of moderate width, watered by the *Avisio*. Viewed from the church-hill, the villages of (3½ M.) *Tesero*, (1¼ M.) *Panchia*, and (¾ M.) *Ziano* seem quite near, but the intervening gorges necessitate frequent circuits. Beyond Ziano we enter the broad dale of (2½ M.) **Predazzo** (3340′; **Nave d'Oro;* **Rosa;* B. Guadagnini, guide), an excellent field for the mineralogist. The visitors' book at the 'Nave' contains autographs of many eminent men of science. Fine new church. To the E. opens the *Val Travignolo* (to *Primiero*, see R. 63); in the background rise the Cimon della Pala and the Cima di Vezzana.

The last part of the Fiemme is a narrow, sequestered dale. The road leads by (3 M.) *Forno* (3720′; Sole) at the mouth of the *Valsorda*, to (3 M.) **Moëna** (3935′; *Corona*, well spoken of; *Cavalletto;* guide, Dom. Sommavilla), the first village in the **Fassa**.

From Moena to Cencenighe (7 hrs.). A cart-road (shadeless and uninteresting) leads through the *Val S. Pellegrino*, which opens to the E., to the (9 M.) church of *S. Pellegrino* (*Inn, plain), on the **Passo di S. Pellegrino** (6270′); descent to *Falcade* (p. 391) and (4 hrs.) *Cencenighe* (p. 391). — From S. Pellegrino passes lead to Paneveggio (p. 357) over the *Forcella Juribrutto* (7825′), or over the *Passo dei Zinghen* (7285′) and the *Passo Vallès* (6665′); both routes marked with red, but guide advisable. — From S. Pellegrino to Caprile over the *Forca Rossa* (8150′), to the S.E. of the *Cima di Valfredda* (9970′), and through the *Val di Franzedas*, an attractive route of 8 hrs. (guide). The route to Alba over the *Cirelle Pass* (8530′) is also interesting (8 hrs.; guide; see p. 356). — From Moena over the Lusia Pass to Paneveggio, 3½-4 hrs. We follow the S. Pellegrino road for 1 M., diverge to the right (cart-track) and ascend through pastures and wood to the (2-2½ hrs.) ***Lusia Pass** (6745), which affords a fine view. Descent by the road to the left to the (¾ hr.) *Malga di Lusia* (6240′), and thence by the path, indicated by red marks, to (½ hr.) *Paneveggio* (p. 357).

From Moëna or Vigo to *Botzen* over the *Karersee Pass*, see p. 287.

Immediately to the left rise the dolomite rocks of the *Rosengarten*, *Rothwand*, etc., the W. side of which presents so striking an appearance from Botzen (comp. Map, p. 286). To the N. the *Langkofel*, adjoined by the *Plattkofel* (p. 354), rears its white summit above the valley. To the right is the *Punta Valaccia* (8660′). The

road crosses the Avisio, and at (1½ M.) *Soraga* (3945′) recrosses the stream. We next reach (2 M.) *S. Giovanni* (4330′), the church of **Vigo di Fassa** (4565′; **Corona*; **Rosa*), the chief village in the Val Fassa, situated ½ M. higher up, to the left.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Ant.* and *Gius. Dacchiesa* and *Fr. Desilvestro*). The **Monte Campedie** (6590′), the E. spur of the *Mugoni*, between the valleys of *Vajolon* and *Vajolet*, is an admirable point of view (1½-2 hrs.; guide not indispensable). Beyond the village we diverge to the right from the road to *S. Giuliano*, enter a gorge, and ascend by a tolerable path. From the summit we obtain a magnificent view of the wild Vajolet valley and of the lofty pinnacles of the Rosengarten (Ital. *Vajolone*), which rise immediately opposite; to the N. are the rugged Dirupi di Larsec, and the Langkofel and Sella; E. the Punta Valaccia and the Sasso di Mezzodi, to the left of which is the Marmolada, and to the right the Cima di Lastè. — The **Sasso di Dam** (8130′), on the E. side of the valley (ascended by Pozza in 3 hrs.; guide 2½ fl.), commands a more extensive prospect: to the S. is the Val Monzoni, terminated by the syenite mass of the Costabella; to the E. rise the Marmolada, Cima di Valfredda, etc. — The **Cima di Malinverno** (8635′; 3½ hrs.) is an easy and remunerative ascent made from Pozza (see below) through the *Val Monzoni* (rare minerals found here). — The **Rothwand** (*Roda di Vael*, 9200′), ascended without difficulty from Vigo through the Vajolon Valley (3½-4 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), commands a splendid view. — The **Rosengartenspitze** (9835′), ascended through the *Vajolet Valley* and viâ the *Santner Pass* (p. 288) in 5-6 hrs. (guide), should not be attempted except by practised climbers; the last part, from the Gartl onwards, is very difficult.

FROM VIGO TO CAMPITELLO THROUGH THE VAJOLET AND DURON VALLEYS, 8-9 hrs. (guide 5 fl.), a fatiguing but highly interesting route. The path ascends to the left from (¾ hr.) *Perra* (see below) to the *Sojal* and the (2 hrs.) *Gardecia Chalets* (6415′), and thence through the wild **Vajolet Valley**, flanked by the huge precipices of the *Rosengarten* and the *Dirupi di Larsec*. From the rock-strewn head of the valley (7980′; over the *Grasleiten Pass* to the *Tierser-Thal*, see p. 287) the *Lausa Pass*, between the *Cima di Scalierett* or *di Larsec* (9460′) on the right and the *Kesselkogl* (9850′; ascent, see p. 287) on the left, leads to the N.E. to the **Antermoja Valley**, in which lies the (4 hrs.) little *Antermoja Lake* (8120′), grandly situated at the foot of the *Fallwand* (*Croda del Lago*, 9165′). About ¼ hr. farther down the Antermoja Valley narrows to an inaccessible ravine, and the marked path turns to the left along the slope of the *Fallwand*, crosses the *Donna Pass*, at the upper end of the little *Val Donna*, enters the *Duron Valley*, and reaches the (1½ hr.) *Soricia Alp*, whence it descends to the right to (1½ hr.) *Campitello* (see p. 355).

From Vigo to *Tiers* by the *Grasleiten Pass*, *Vajolet Pass*, etc., see p. 287.

The road descends viâ *Pozza* (4230′), at the mouth of the *Val Monzoni* (see above), to (2¼ M.) *Perra* (4310′; *G. Batt. Rizzi). At (½ M.) *Monzon* it crosses the *Sojal*, which descends from the Rosengarten through the wild *Vajolet Valley* (see above). We then cross the Avisio, and recross it near (1½ M.) *Mazzin*, a hamlet picturesquely situated at the mouth of the *Val Antermoja* (see above). We proceed viâ *Campestrin* and *Fontanazzo* to (2¼ M.) **Campitello** (4730′; **Battista Bernard 'al Mulino'; Valentini*, well spoken of), at the influx of the *Duron* into the Avisio.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Giorgio*, *Ant.*, *Gius.*, *Luigi*, and *Leon. Bernard*, *Antonio Mazzel*, and *Sim. Rizzi*). The ascent of the **Rodella** (8155′; 3½-4 hrs.; guide not indispensable for adepts) is best combined with the passage of the *Sella-Joch* (see p. 291). — The **Langkofel** (10,425′) may be ascended from Campitello viâ the *Sella-Joch*, in 6-7 hrs. (difficult, comp. p. 289; two guides necessary, 12 fl. each). — The **Plattkofel** (9710′; 5 hrs.; guide 4 fl.), ascended by a marked path viâ the *Fassa-Joch*, is laborious but not difficult (comp.

p. 290). — The Schlern (8415′; 5½ hrs., with guide) is ascended viâ the *Tierser Alpl* (p. 287) and *Rotherde* (p. 293); or, longer and easier (marked path), viâ the Mahlknecht-Joch and the Seiser-Alp (p. 292).

From Campitello to the Seiser-Alp (guide advisable; to the Mahlknecht 2, to Ratzes or Kastelruth 4½ fl.). A bridle-track ascends the *Duron Valley* to the W., skirting the stream, to the (1¼ hr.) *Duroner Alp* (5980′) and the (1 hr.) *Soricia Alp* (6425′). Here the path ascends to the right, in the direction of the pinnacles of the *Rosszähne* (7945′), to the (1 hr.) **Mahlknecht-Joch** (7180′). Thence across the *Seiser-Alp* to (3 hrs.) *Ratzes*, (5½ hrs.) *St. Ulrich*, or (4 hrs.) *Kastelruth* (p. 291). — From Campitello to Gröden over the **Fassa-Joch** (7535′; 5-5½ hrs.). From the valley of the *Duron*, above the second bridge, we ascend (marked path) to the right and proceed across the *Laris Alp* to the (2½ hrs.) pass, immediately to the W. of the *Plattkofel* (ascent, see pp. 290, 354). We descend to the (25 min.) *Zallinger Alp* (6680′; Rfmts.) and thence through wood, high up on the right side of the *Saltrie Gorge*, to (2½ hrs.) *St. Christina* (p. 285). — To Tiers across the **Tierser Alpl** (8055′), ascending to the left at the (2½ hrs.) *Soricia Alp* (from Campitello 7 hrs., guide 5 fl.), see p. 287. To the Grasleiten Hut viâ the Tierser Alpl and *Bärenloch*, or viâ the *Molignon Pass* (5 hrs.), see pp. 287, 288. — From Campitello to the (4 hrs.) *Antermoja Lake*, and through the *Vajolet Valley* to (5 hrs.) *Vigo*, see p. 354.

The Val Fassa now turns to the E.; the scenery is attractive and imposing. 1½ M. *Gries;* ¾ M. *Canazei* (4790′; Dantone's Inn, clean), where the path mentioned at p. 291 descends from the Sella-Joch. A shorter field-path leads to the right from Gries, crossing the Avisio, direct to Alba, without touching Canazei.

From Canazei to Buchenstein (5½ hrs.; guide 4 fl.; guides, *Sim. Micheluzzi* and *L. Pitscheider* of Canazei, *A. Soraperra* of Alba, and *Sim. Verra* of Penia). The ascent for the first ½ hr. is by the Sella path; we then turn to the right and ascend to the (2 hrs.) **Pordoi Pass** (7355′), between the *Sasso Pordoi* (8805′) on the N. and the *Sasso Beccie* (8335′) on the S. [The ascent of the latter, ¾ hr. from the pass, is recommended; splendid *View of the Marmolada, Langkofel, and Rosengarten.] Then an uninteresting descent, skirting the *Cordevole* part of the way, to (1½ hr.) *Arabba* (5290′; Inn) and (1½ hr.) *Pieve di Livinalongo* (see p. 389).

About ¾ M. farther on we pass *Alba* (4980′; *Rössl), on the hill to the right, and then reach (¾ M.) *Penia* (5095′), at the mouth of the *Contrin Valley* (p. 356), the last village in the Fassa.

From Penia to Capeile by the Fedaja Pass (5-6 hrs.), a most attractive route, chiefly owing to the immediate proximity of the huge Marmolada (path marked to the head of the pass; guide not indispensable, but desirable in the reverse direction for the inexperienced). The bridle-track ascends on the right bank of the Avisio (passing a fine waterfall after ¼ hr.), at first gradually through the broad valley, and afterwards more abruptly on the margin of a wooded ravine, from which rise the colossal cliffs and pinnacles of the *Vernel* (see p. 356), a part of the Marmolada mass. The (1¾ hr.) *Fedaja Alp* (6660′) is a sequestered Alpine valley 1 M. long, with a few chalets (*Verra's Inn*, to the right of the track; farther on, to the left, *Valentini's Inn*, well spoken of), overshadowed on the right by the snow-clad Marmolada. At the E. end of the valley we reach the small *Fedaja Lake*, with grey glacier-water, immediately beyond which is the **Fedaja Pass** (6710′; the frontier between Italy and Tyrol). On the N. is the *Mte. Padon* (8240′); fine view of the Langkofel to the W. and the huge Civetta to the S.E. from its slopes (better view from the **Belvedere*, 8680′; 1½-2 hrs.; guide needless for adepts). By the *Forcella di Padon* to *Buchenstein*, see p. 389. — We now descend, at first rapidly over pastures, into the *Val Pettorina*, and skirt the huge white precipices on the E. side of the Marmolada. On the S.E. rises the pyramidal *Sasso Bianco* (7900′). On the right, in the valley far below, at the *Malga Ciapela* (4720′; hut, with rfmts., 5 min. below), is the mouth of the *Val Ombretta*

(see below). The path (wine and beer at the saw-mill) then enters the imposing *Serrai di Sottoguda, a ravine with huge perpendicular walls, 3/4 M. long and so narrow at places that the path has to be carried on wooden galleries above the brawling stream. At the end of the ravine lies the village of (2 hrs.) *Sottoguda* (4270'). The valley expands. We pass *Paltè* to (3/4 hr.) *Rocca Pietore* (3760'; Posta, moderate), descend steeply, and cross the Cordevole to (1/2 hr.) *Caprile* (p. 390). Travellers from Caprile to the Fedaja Pass must ascend the valley to the right (N.) beyond the Sottoguda Ravine; the footpath passes a saw-mill and traverses pastures.

Another very interesting but fatiguing path leads to Caprile by the S. side of the Marmolada, through the *Contrin Valley* (p. 355), and over the Contrin-Joch (9070'), between the Marmolada and the *Mte. Cirelle* (10,350'). Descent through the *Val Ombretta* to the *Malga Ombretta;* then either viâ the *Scalore d'Ombretta* (with a 'mauvais pas' for novices), or (1/4 hr. longer, but much easier) by a slight ascent over the *Col Fraida* to the *Malga Ciapela* (p. 355; from Campitello to Caprile 10 hrs.; guide 7 fl.).

The *Marmolada, the highest of the Dolomites, is a huge group with several peaks: the W., the *Marmolada di Penia* (11,020'); the central, the *Marmolada di Rocca* (10,825'); the E. peak, the *Sarauta* (10,530'). The N. slope is gradual, and is covered with a vast mantle of snow, while the S. side descends in huge and almost vertical precipices. The ascent from the Fedaja Pass (4 hrs.) is trying and fit for adepts only (guide from Campitello 8 fl.). From the pass to the foot of the glacier 1 1/4 hr.; then along the W. margin of the glacier, which is sometimes much crevassed, to the (3 hrs.) W. peak. (About 1 hr. below the summit, in the rocks to the left of the glacier, is a *Refuge Cavern*, fitted up by the Italian Alpine Club, but practically unavailable.) The *View from the summit is superb.

The ascent of the Vernel (10,520'; from the Fedaja Pass in 5-6 hrs.; guide) is very difficult. — From Alba over the Forcella della Marmolada, between the Marmolada di Penia and the Kleine Vernel, to the Fedaja Pass, a laborious but attractive route. The ascent from the Contrin valley, over debris and through a snow-chimney, is very steep; this part of the route is very disagreeable in descending.

From Alba to S. Pellegrino over the Cirelle Pass (*Forcella Selva;* 8530'), an easy and remunerative route (8 hrs.; guide). We ascend rapidly through the *Contrin Valley* to the *Campo della Selva* and to the head of the pass, at the W. base of *Monte Cirelle* (10,345'), and then descend viâ *Fuchiade* and *Chergore* to *S. Pellegrino* (p. 353). Or from Chergore we may proceed to the left, past the *Col di Mezzo*, to *Falcade* (p. 391).

63. From Predazzo to Feltre *(Venice)* viâ Primiero.

Comp. Map, p. 352.

47 M. From Predazzo to Primiero (26 M.) Diligence in summer daily in 8 hrs., starting at 3.5 p.m. (fare 3 fl. 60 kr.); from Primiero to Feltre and to Borgo di Val Sugana diligence in summer daily. One-horse carriage from Predazzo to Paneveggio 4, to Primiero 12 fl., carr. and pair 20 fl. (8 hrs.). Carr. and pair from Cavalese to Paneveggio (3 hrs.) 12 fl., from Paneveggio to S. Martino di Castrozza (3 hrs.) 12 fl.; one-horse carr. from S. Martino to Feltre (5 hrs.) 13, two-horse 20 fl. — No through diligence tickets are given from Neumarkt (p. 320) to Primiero, but fresh tickets must be taken from Cavalese to Predazzo and again from Predazzo to Primiero. Not unfrequently (especially in the reverse directions) all the seats are engaged at the intermediate stations, and the traveller must then take a private conveyance. — The picturesque *Val di Cismone, or *Primiero Valley*, is well worthy of a visit. The best place for a prolonged stay is *S. Martino di Castrozza* (often crowded in summer; rooms should be ordered beforehand).

Predazzo (3340'), see p. 353. The road follows the right bank of the *Travignolo*, at first level and afterwards ascending to the left (short-cut for walkers), to (4 1/2 M.) *Madonna di Neve* (4495';

Welschnofen
Rosengarten
Pozza
Meida
V. di Monzoni
Mezzaselva
Rothwand
Vigo di Fassa
Unt. Eggenthal
Unt. Karer See
Costalunga
Karersee-Pass
Tamion
Cta di Laste
Fasca
Cta di Costabella
Ob. Kirche
Eggenthal
Ob. Eggenthal
Kirchtagweihe-Sp.
Latemar
Soraga
Pta Vallacia
Malinverno
Rizoni
FASSA TH.
Moena
Someda
Sorte
S. Pellegrino
L. di S. Pellegrino
Campo d'Oro
Reiter-J.
Cta di Valsorda
Medil
V. di S. Pellegrino
Col Margherita
Cta di Bocche
Cavignon
Forno
Mezzogiorno
Cta di Laste
Reiterjoch
Zangenbg.
Vardabe
Costa di Viezzena
Lusiapass
M. Prada
Val di Stava
M. Agnello
Cornon
Viezzena
Alpe Lusia
L. di Bocche
Cta Valles
Doss Capello
M. Mulat
Predazzo
M. di Lusia
Paneveggio
M. Juribello
Cornazzi
Pizzancae
Bellamonte
Dossaccio
Travignolo
M. Castellazzo
Tesero
Panchia
Zanon
Malgola
Val Travignolo
Rolle P.
M. Colbricon
Rodala
Ziano
Lago
Zanolin
Campo d. Pozze
L. di Colbricon
Colbricon P.
Cavalazza
FLEIMS
M. Valmaggiore
Campo Bozoni
L. di Moregna
Colbricon
Cavelonte
V. Cavelonte
M. Sadole
Forc. di Coldosè
L. Brutto
Cta di Cece
Caston
S. Martino di Castrozza
di Slavaci
Castelir
Collorondo
Valzanchetta
L. dell'Aje
Tognola
Campo Collorondo
Fossernica
Cauriol
Forc. di Sadole
L. Lagorai
M. Tognazza
Cta dei Paradisi
Cta di Cupolo
Caprioto
Masi di Tognola
Val Sorda
Stelle d. Sute
Cta Scanajot
Cardellin
P. di Lagorai
Caoria
Cta di Valsorda
Cta d'Arzon
Val Cia
Forc. di Valsorda
Col di S. Giovanni
M. Sotlede
Campo Valisette
Pralongo
Collondo
Pedole
Fiera di Primiero
Cta d'Asta
Maso al Lozen
Cinque Croci
La Brunca
Col d. Croce
Canale
Mezzano
Il Pasello
Prade
Imer
Val Campelle
V. Tolva
Calmandrino
Ronco
Gobbera
S. Silvestro
Cta Orena
M. Sorgazza
Tolova
Cta Rava
Piana dei Cavalli
Brocon-P.
Remitte
Masi di Vanoi
M. Vederne
Primalunetta
Fierollo
M. Rava
M. Agnerolla
M. Pavion
Monte Croce
Feltre
Bozen
Cavalese
Geograph. Anstalt von
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Engl. Miles 1 : 250000

Marmolada
Caprile
Pettorina
le Grazie
S.to Bianco
L. d'Alleghe
M. Forca
Alleghe
M. Coldai
P. Zorlet
C.a di Coltran
M. Civetta
Mareson
S. Tommaso
Falcade
Forno di Canale
V. Canale
Cencenighe
Col di Boi
M. Palmina
C.a di Pape
M. Pelsa
Spitz Zuel
S. Tiziano di Goima
M. Mojazza
M. Cooz
Pale di S. Lucano
Listolade
M. Framont
S. Sebast.no
M. Tamer
Tedesco
C.a dei Balconi
V. di S. Lucano
Forno di Valle
Pra
S. Cipriano
Taibon
Agordo
Voltago
la Valle
M. Agner
Pala
Pala di S. Mart.o
Frassene
Zenich
Fucine
C.a Valle
M. Ciefo
Villagrande
Muda
M. Luna
Pala d.a Madonna
Gosaldo
M. Gardellon
Sass Maor
C.a d'Oltro
Tocabianca
Rocchetto
M. Pizzon
M. Ferrech
M. Coro
Belvedere
Siror
Tonadico
Transacqua
Valalta
Sagron
M. Alto
M. Agnellezze
Piz di Sagron
M. Brandol
M. Prabello
M. Roa Bianca
C.a del Piz
Mis
M. Bocco
Neva
M. Pizzocco
M. Pabone
Gron
M. Corpeneda
Orzes
Vette di Feltre
M. Tre Pietre
M. Ramezza
S. Gregorio
Paderno
Sedico
Feltre
Bribano
Belluno
Longarone
Kilomètres
Wagner & Debes Leipzig

Ristorante di Bellamonte, plain), an Alpine hamlet. We cross (1 M.) the *Val Valazza*, descending from the left, and then ascend through wood, round the rock-strewn flanks of the *Dossaccio* (6024′), to (4½ M.) **Paneveggio** (5055′; **Inn*, R. 80 kr., pens. 2½-3 fl.), formerly a hospice, in a pine-clad valley, with a new fort. To the E. the *Cimon della Pala* (10,450′) and *Cima di Vezzana* (10,465′) tower majestically over the intervening green hills.

The ascent of the **Cima di Bocche** (9015′; 4 hrs.; with guide) forms an interesting excursion viâ the *Malga di Bocche;* magnificent panorama of the Dolomites of the Fassa and Primiero from the top. — To Moëna over the *Lusia Pass* (path marked with red), see p. 353.

FROM PANEVEGGIO TO CENCENIGHE OVER THE VALLÈS PASS, 6 hrs. (guide unnecessary). A cart-track (road in progress) follows the right bank of the *Juribrutt*, (½ hr.) passes on the right (without crossing) the bridge leading to the *Val Venegia* and by the *Juribell Alp* to the Rolle Pass (comp. p. 391), and (¼ hr.) crosses and recrosses the stream. Then a steeper and stony ascent to the (1½ hr.) **Vallès Pass** (6665′; Italian frontier), between the Cima Vallès on the right and the Mte. Pradazzo on the left. We descend through the *Val di Vallès* to (1½ hr.) *Falcade* (4290′), in the *Val Biois*, and thence by *Forno di Canale* to (2 hrs.) *Cencenighe* (p. 391).

The route to S. MARTINO over the **Colbricon Pass** (6235′), between the *Cavalazza* (7630′) and the *Colbricon* (8540′), and then down past the *Ces Alp* (3 hrs.), is more fatigning and less interesting than that by the Rolle Pass.

The road to S. Martino (3 hrs. either by carr. or on foot) crosses the Travignolo, and ascends in long windings (short-cuts following the telegraph-poles), through beautiful wood and afterwards over poor pastures, to the (4½ M.) **Rolle Pass** (6510′; rustic inn beyond the summit). The pass commands an imposing view of the *Cimon della Pala* (10,450′), a huge rocky pinnacle, the 'Matterhorn of the Dolomites', and of the jagged chain which extends to the *Sass Maor*. The *Mte. Castellazzo* (7470′), to the E., easily ascended from the inn in 1 hr., affords the best survey of the Cimon della Pala and the Cima della Vezzana, with their two small glaciers and the wild ravine into which the huge slopes of detritus descend.

The road now descends gradually to the *Fosse di Sopra Alp*, winds down a barrier of rock, crosses the *Cismone*, and leads through wood in windings, which may be avoided by the old bridle-path, to (4½ M.) **S. Martino di Castrozza** (4740′), originally a monastery, beautifully situated in a richly wooded basin at the foot of the Dolomites (**Hôtel des Dolomites*, R. 1, pens. 3½-4 fl.; *Hôtel Toffol*, new; *Alb. alla Rosetta*, Italian). Towards the S. a striking view is obtained of the Primiero valley, with the chain of the Vette di Feltre; to the W. are the Cavalazza, Cima di Colbricon, and Cima di Lastè. Beautiful walks in the neighbouring woods. Rich flora.

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS from S. Martino (guides, *Mich. Bettëga*, first-class; *Antonino Tavernaro, Gius. Zecchini*, comp. p. 359). To the W. is the **Tognazza** (7730′), easily ascended in 3 hrs. (guide 3 fl.; good view). — To the E. are the **Rosetta* (9035′), ascended viâ the *Rosetta Pass* (p. 358) in 3½-4 hrs. or from the *Rifugio Rosetta* in ½-¾ hr. (guide 3 fl.; panorama by Sigl), and the **Cima di Fradusta** (9650′), from the Rifugio Rosetta in 1½-2 hrs. (guide 6 fl.), both without serious difficulty. — The **Cimon della Pala** (10,450′; guide 12 fl.; first ascended by Mr. Whitwell in 1870), from the Rifugio Rosetta viâ the *Travignolo Pass* (10,050′), between the Cimon and Vezzana,

a difficult climb of 4-4½ hrs.; the worst place is facilitated by a wire-rope 100′ long. — The higher **Cima di Vezzana** (10,465′; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), from the Rifugio viâ the Travignolo Pass, is not quite so difficult. — The **Cima di Ball** (9130′) is ascended by the *Val Roda* and the *Passo di Ball* (see below) in 6½ hrs. (laborious; guide 9 fl.). — The **Pala di S. Martino** (9830′), ascended for the first time by Herr Meurer and the Marchese Pallavicini in 1878, may be scaled from S. Martino through the Val Roda in 5½-6 hrs. (guide 14 fl.; difficult). — The **Cima di Canali** (9335′; 8 hrs.; guide 12 fl.), ascended viâ the *Passo di Ball* and the *Val Pradidali*, and the **Sass Maor** (*Sasso Maggiore*, 9240′; 8 hrs.; guide 12 fl.), ascended by the *Roda Alp*, are both very difficult. The *Cima della Madonna*, the second peak (9075′) of the latter, is considered the hardest ascent of the Pala group.

PASSES. A toilsome but grand route (guide indispensable) leads from S. Martino to the N.E. over the *Pala Alp* (6245′) to the (3 hrs.) **Rosetta Pass** (8375′), between the Cima Corona and the Rosetta, a little above which lies the well-equipped *Rifugio Rosetta* (8530′). From the pass we proceed to the N.E. to the (20 min.) **Comelle Pass** (8545′), and thence descend by the 'Sentiero delle Sponde' on the right side of the deep *Val delle Comelle*, passing the chalets of *Valbona* (5900′) and *Cesurette* (5130′), to (3 hrs.) *Garès* (4600′), beautifully situated on the left bank of the *Liera* (Rfmts. in the lowest cottage), and (1½ hr.) *Forno di Canale* (p. 391; to Cencenighe 10 hrs.; guide 8 fl.). The direct descent through the grand *Val delle Comelle* should not be tried except by adepts and in dry weather. — Instead of descending to Garès, we may cross to the E. from *Valbona* (see above) by the **Forcella di Cesurette** (5930′) to the *Val di S. Lucano*, *Taibon*, and *Agordo* (12 hrs. from S. Martino; guide 9 fl.). — Another route leads from S. Martino over the arduous **Passo di Ball** (8040′), between the Pala di S. Martino and Cima di Ball, to the *Val di Pradidali* (p. 359; to Primiero 7 hrs.; guide 5½ fl.). The route over the **Passo di Pradidali** (about 8200′; to Primiero 8 hrs.; guide 6 fl.), between the Pala di S. Martino and the Cima Fradusta, is also grand, but laborious; comp. p. 359.

A bridle-path (guide desirable) leads from S. Martino to the W. viâ the *Tognola Alp* (6510′) and through the *Val Sorda* to (6 hrs.) **Caoria** (2680′; *Inn*), in the *Val di Canale*, watered by the *Vanoi*, at the N.E. base of the *Cima d'Asta* (9330′; which may be ascended through the *Val Regana* in 7½ hrs.; guide 7 fl.; Giuseppe Loss of Caoria, nicknamed 'Tabarro'). A cart-track leads through the *Val Cia*, or upper valley of the Vanoi, and round the spurs of the Cima d'Asta to the (3 hrs.) uppermost *Malga Sotiede* (5020′), whence we may proceed to the W. over the *Passo di Lagorai* (7770′) to (7 hrs.) *Cavalese* (p. 353), or to the S. over the *Passo Cinque Croci* (6635′) to the (3 hrs.) *Malga Cenon* (good inn), in the *Val Campelle*, and on to (4 hrs.) *Borgo* (p. 350). — A road descends the valley from Caoria, passing the former *Lago di Rebrut* (formed in 1819-23 by a landslip, now filled up with sand and debris), to (2 hrs.) **Canale S. Bovo** (2485′; *Stella*, well spoken of). Thence over the *Brocon Pass* to *Castel Tesino*, see p. 351; to *Imer* in the Primiero Valley (p. 359) over the saddle of *Gobbera* (3245′), 2 hrs. The valley farther down contracts into an impassable ravine, and joins the Val di Cismone below *Pontet* (p. 359).

The road follows the right side of the Cismone valley, at first through wood, and afterwards on the shadeless hillside, high above the river. Opposite tower the rocky pinnacles of the *Rosetta*, the *Cima di Ball*, and the *Sass Maor* (see above); to the S. lies the beautiful Val Primiero with the *Vette di Feltre* and *Monte Pavione*. Finally we cross the Cismone to (6 M.) *Siror* and (1 M.) **Fiera di Primiero** (2350′; **Alb. Gilli*; **Aquila Nera*, kept by the brothers Bonetti), the capital of the valley, with an early-Gothic church. The environs are rendered extremely picturesque by the contrast between the rich southern vegetation (maize, chestnuts, mulberries, etc.) and the huge barren peaks of the Dolomites on the N.

The best *Survey of the charming valley is obtained from a cross, 10 min. above the village, to the W. (Ascend to the right by the church, and keep to the left where the path forks.) Below, in the richly-cultivated valley, lie the villages of La Fiera, Tonadico, and Transacqua; on the left towers the Sass Maor or Sasso Maggiore, and farther back the Pala di S. Martino; in the middle distance, beyond the picturesque Castel la Pietra, rise the Rocchetta, Tacabianca, and Cima d'Oltro; farther to the right, above Transacqua, is the Sasso della Padella; to the S. are the Vette di Feltre, with the fine pyramid of the Mte. Pavione.

Excursions (guides: *Enrico Taufer*, *Girol. Trotter*, *Mich. Cordella*, *Giac. Feldkircher*, and *Bart. Zagonel*; comp. also p. 357). To the (1 hr.) **Castel la Pietra** (3330′), see p. 392; 1/4 hr. farther to the N., in the *Val di Canali* (see below), is a shooting-lodge of Count Welsperg, commanding an excellent survey of the lofty Dolomites at the head of the valley. — By Siror (see p. 358) to the (2 1/2 hrs.) picturesque **Calaita Lake** (5220′), and thence in 2 1/2 hrs. to the top of the *Cima d'Arzon* (7980′), a splendid point of view. — The **Val della Noana**, a wild and imposing ravine, which joins the valley of the Cismone at Imer (see below), is sufficiently seen by ascending the cart-track through it for 1 hr. Farther on it forks into the *Val Fonda* on the right, through which an unattractive route leads over the *Passo della Finestra* to Feltre (p. 388), and the *Vall' Asinozza* on the left, at the head of which rise the *Piz di Sagron* (8140′) and the *Sasso di Mur* (8380′; see p. 392). — The *__Monte Pavione__ (7665′) may be ascended from *Imer* or *Montecroce* (see below) viâ the *Agnerola Alp* (5165′; quarters) in 5 hrs. (guide 5 fl.). It affords a superb view of the Dolomites on the N., and of the plain as far as the Adriatic on the S. Rich flora. — The **Val di Pradidali** (sometimes erroneously called 'Pravitale'), a wild glen containing a small lake (7050′) surrounded by lofty limestone peaks, is reached by ascending to the left from the Val di Canali (4 1/2 hrs. from Primiero). On the N. side of it tower the *Cima di Canali* (9335′), and the *Cima di Fradusta* (9650′); on the N.W., the *Pala di S. Martino* (9830′); on the W. the *Cima di Ball* (9130′) and the *Sasso Maggiore* (9240′). — Toilsome passes lead hence over the *Passo di Ball* (p. 358) to S. Martino; over the *Passo di Pradidali* (about 8200′) and the *Fradusta Glacier* to the plateau, and thence either to the W. by the *Passo di Roda* (8465′), the *Comelle Pass*, and the *Rosetta Pass* to S. Martino, or to the N. by the *Sponde* to Garès (p. 358); and over the *Forcella di Canali* (8200′) and the *Forcella di Miel* (8325′) to the *Val di S. Lucano* and *Agordo* (p. 392). — From Primiero across the *Gobbera* saddle to *Canale S. Bovo* and *Caoria* (3 1/2 hrs.; guide 2 1/2 fl.), see p. 358. — Over the *Cereda Pass* to *Agordo* (7 hrs.; guide 6 fl.), see p. 392.

The Road from Primiero to Feltre (or Primolano) leads along the right bank of the Cismone, viâ *Mezzano*, *Imer* (opposite the mouth of the Val Noana, see above), and *Masi d'Imer* (where the bridle-path to Canale S. Bovo viâ *Gobbera* ascends to the right), to the (4 1/4 M.) *Ponte S. Silvestro* (1930′). Here we cross to the left bank and follow the romantic gorge of the *Val Schenere* to the (3/4 hr.) custom-house of **Monte Croce** or **Pontet** (1830′; *Inn*), on the Italian frontier. To the left, built into the rock, is a new fort. Thence a fine road, in many places hewn in the rock, leads past the mouth of the *Vanoi* (p. 358) and below the old *Castel Schenero* (to the left). Beyond (1 1/2 hr.) *La Moline* we cross to the right bank by the *Ponte d'Oltra* (1345′); 1 hr. farther on we recross by the *Ponte delle Serra* (1240′), and descend to (3/4 hr.; 14 M. from Primiero) **Fonzaso** (1080′; *S. Antonio*, fair; *Angelo*), a small town picturesquely situated at the foot of *Mte. Avena* (4775′). Here the road forks, the right branch leading to (24 1/2 M.) *Primolano* (p. 351), while the left runs viâ *Arten* to (2 hrs.; 20 1/2 M.) *Feltre* (p. 388).

64. From Franzensfeste to Lienz. Pusterthal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 352, 360, 460.

66 M. Railway in 2¾-5 hrs. — The **Pusterthal**, one of the longest valleys in Tyrol, consists of the valleys of the *Rienz* and the upper *Drave* or *Drau*, separated by the low saddle of Toblach. The scenery is pleasing, but has no claim to grandeur except at Franzensfeste, near Lienz, and at a few other points. Between Niederdorf and Lienz the bold forms of the Dolomites are visible from time to time beyond the green hills enclosing the valley. The Ampezzo-Thal, Ahrnthal, Iselthal, Möllthal, and other lateral valleys afford many beautiful excursions.

Franzensfeste (2450′), see p. 244. The train passes through the fortifications (rail. station) and crosses the *Eisak* by an iron bridge supported by six piers of granite, 200 yds. in length, and 260′ above the impetuous torrent in the gorge beneath. About 100′ lower is the old *Ladritsch Bridge*, 160′ above the Eisak. Beyond *Aicha* is a tunnel 275 yds. long, at the end of which we obtain a view of the *Plose* to the S., with the *Schlern* in the background (p. 292). At (3 M.) *Schabs* the line passes through the watershed between the Eisak and *Rienz* by means of long cuttings, turns to the left into the Pusterthal, and is carried along the hillside by a lofty embankment. On the right is the castle of *Rodeneck*. — 5 M. **Mühlbach** (2540′; **Sonne*, with garden; *Linde*, unpretending), a considerable village in a sheltered situation at the mouth of the *Valser-Thal*, is a summer-resort. Opposite, on the left bank of the Rienz, are the (1¼ M.) small baths of *Bachgart*.

Excursions (guides, *W. Hausberger* of Mühlbach and *B. Graf* of Vals). — An easy and attractive ascent is that of the **Alte Karl** (*Karleboden*; 6695′; 4 hrs.; guide not indispensable), which commands an excellent view of the Dolomites. — The **Gitsch** (8230′), easily ascended viâ (1½ hr.) *Meransen* (4655′; Inn, rustic) in 3 hrs. (gnide), is also interesting; fine view to the S.

A road leads through the **Valser-Thal**, past the (3 M.) *Valser Bad*, to (2¼ M.) *Vals* (4440′; Inn), whence the *Gaisjochspitze* (8665′; 4 hrs.), the *Plattspitze* (8765′; 4 hrs.), and the *Wilde Kreuzspitze* (10,285′; 6 hrs.) may be ascended (with guide; comp. p. 203). An easy but uninteresting pass leads over the *Valser-Joch* (6340′) to the *Maulser-Thal* and (5 hrs.) *Mauls* (p. 244). Over the *Sandjöchl* (8680′) to the *Grossberg-Thal* and to (7½ hrs.) *Wieden* in the *Pfitschthal*, see p. 203.

Beyond Mühlbach the valley contracts to a narrow ravine called the *Mühlbacher Klause*, once defended by fortifications, which were destroyed by the French in 1809. Beyond it the valley expands. — 10 M. **Vintl** (2495′), near the village of *Nieder-Vintl* (*Post), at the mouth of the *Pfunders-Thal*.

A road leads through the **Pfunders-Thal** to *Weitenthal* and (2¼ hrs.) *Pfunders* (3790′; Unterwirth, unpretending; guide Leo Huber, known as 'Kircher Leo'), a prettily-situated village. Thence viâ the *Daan-Alp* (5020′; quarters), the *Weitenberg-Alp*, and the *Pfunders-Joch* (8445′) to (6 hrs.) *Kematen* in the *Pfitscher-Thal*, see p. 203; viâ the *Daan-Alp*, *Engberg-Alp*, and *Glieder-Schartl* (8640′) to the *Wiener Hütte* (p. 203), 7 hrs., with guide; to *Lappach* (and *Taufers*) by the *Passen-Joch*, *Riegler Joch*, or *Eisbrugg-Scharte*, see p. 205. The **Hochfeiler** (8280′) is ascended viâ the *Daan-Alp*, *Eisbrugger-Alp*, *Eisbrugg-See*, *Untere Weisszint-Scharte*, and *Wiener Hütte* in 9½ hrs.; or direct in 7½-8 hrs. viâ the *Eisbrugg-Scharte* and the *Obere Weisszint-Scharte* (trying; comp. p. 205). — The **Eidexspitze** (8960′), ascended

Seebergl
Ringelst.
Stosskofl
Speikboden
Taufers
Mühlen
Kematen
Wasserfallsp
Putzernock
Gatternock
Schneeck
Mühlwald
Mühlwalder Thal
Griesbg.
Gruppach-Sp.
Reisenock
Donnerschlag Sp.
Mühlbacher Jöchl
Mühlbach
Mühlbach Thal
Tauferer Thal
Sambock
Gais
Tesselberg
Rammelstein
Terenten
Pichlern
St. Sigmund
Kiens
Issing
Pfalzen
Gaissbach
St. Georgen
Dietenheim
BRUNECK
Stegen
St. Lorenzen
Reischach
Ellen
Montal
Grabner Bg.
Saalen
Moseuener Bg.
Ochsenalpe
Kronplatz
Olang
Geiselsbg.
Brunstriedl
Lüsen
St. Jakobstöckl
Petschied
Güttner Joch
Welschellen
Enneberg
Peressp
Dreifingersp
Hochalpenkopf
Kühwiesenkopf
Maurer Bg.
Kl. Gabler Bg.
Untermoi Thal
Piccolein
St. Martin
Kaursp
Paratscha
Schwarzbg.
Seekofl
Fanes Thal
Peitlerkofl
Col Vereit
Wengen
Pares Bg.
M. Sella di Sennes
Tullen
Campill Thal
Campill
Armentara
Neuner Sp.
Eisengabel
M. Sella
Rosshautkofl
Col de Ru
Lavinores
Fore la Canin
Antholz
Ober-Wielenbach
Lüsener Thal
Gader Thal
Pustertal
Corvara St. Cassian
St. Cassian
Franzensfeste Mühlbach
Engl. Miles
1:25000

Lengstein
Rieserntock
Rothhorn
Weisses Beil
Hochgall
Almerhorn
Wildgall
Gr. Ohren Sp.
Defereggen Thal
St. Jakob
Erlsbach
Feistritz
Bruggen
Pfannhorn
Langschneid
Antholzer See
Staller Sattel
Kalhorn
Hochkreuz-Sp.
Hochleiten-Sp.
Rothe Wand
Hollensteiner Sp.
Weisse-Sp.
Degen-H.
Riepen-Sp.
Roth Kinkele
Karb. Bg.
St. Magdalena
Ampersp.
Frisibge-Kragen
Kerls-Sp.
St. Martin
Villgratten Th.
Inner Villgratten
Kesseberg
Schundelholzer Rudl
Ob. Planken
Hochhorn
Pfannhorn
Gumer-Kg.
Strickbg.
Thurnthaler
Egger Tbg
Silvester Thal
Bodeneck
Sillian
Arnbach
Niederdorf
Toblach
Innichen
Vierschach
Innichberg
Welsberg
Golser Bg.
Sarlkofl
Neunerkofl
Rautkofl
Helm
Sexten
Moos
Hochgruben
Herrstein
Rosskofl
Dürrenst.
Birkenkofl
Hochebenkofl
Dreischustersp.
Schusterplatte
Rothwand
Höhlensteiner Thal
Rothe Wd.
Kl. Gaisl
Hohe Gaisl
Strudelkopfe
Landro
Schwalbenkofl
Toblinger Knoten
Oberbachersp.
Paternkofl
Zwölferkofl
Elferkofl
M. Popera
Col Freddo
Schluderbach
M. Piana
3 Zinnen
Cortina d'Ampezzo
Kilomètres
Geograph. Anst. v Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

viâ *Terenten* (3940′; Hasenwirth) in 5-6 hrs., is somewhat fatiguing (marked path; guide not indispensable for adepts); splendid view, embracing the Zillerthal and Rieserferner snow-mountains, the Dolomites, etc.

The train crosses the Rienz. To the left are the villages of *Ober-Vintl*, *St. Sigmund* (where some trains stop), and *Kiens* (2560′; Stemberger). In a valley to the right lie the small sulphur-baths of *Illstern*. 14 M. *Ehrenburg* (2580′; *Burger), with a château of Count Künigl. Several deep cuttings. Near *St. Lorenzen* (2665′; *Rose; *Post; Mondschein; Löwe), a summer-resort, the train crosses the *Gader* (p. 373). To the left is the dilapidated monastery of *Sonnenburg*; on a rock to the right the ruined *Michaelsburg*.

19½ M. **Bruneck** (2670′; **Post*; **Stern*; **Hôt. Bruneck*, near the station; **Krone*; **Sonne*; *Mayr's*, good wine; *Hirsch*; *Bräu*; *Lamm*; *Niederbacher*, at the station, well spoken of; **Restaurant Blitzburg*, beside the station, with garden), the chief place in the W. Pusterthal, charmingly situated at the mouth of the *Tauferer-Thal* (p. 369), with two bathing-establishments, is much frequented in summer. The *Castle* (2880′), formerly a seat of the Prince-Bishops of Brixen, is now a prison; the tower (visitors admitted) affords a fine survey of the environs. The *Church*, destroyed by a fire in 1850, and rebuilt in the Romanesque style, contains frescoes by Mader and altar-pieces by Hellweger. Bruneck was the home of the famous wood-carver *Michael Pacher* (d. 1498).

Walks. To the S.W., through the new grounds on the *Kuhbergl*, to the (½ hr.) *Kresswasserl* (an excellent spring) and (½ hr.) *St. Lorenzen* (see above; good inns), and back by the Pusterthal road (2 M.). The *Kaiserwarte*, a wooden view-tower on the top of the *Kuhbergl* (3295′; ½ hr.), commands a fine panorama. — To the S.E. by (2 M.) *Reischach* (3135′; *Kapplerwirth, with garden), at the base of the Kronplatz (see below), to the (25 min.) *Lamprechtsburg*, picturesquely situated above the gorge of the Rienz, and now occupied by peasants; back by the new promenade on the left bank of the Rienz (½ hr.). — To the W. past (¼ hr.) *Stegen* and through wood to the (½ hr.) *Kaprabrünnl*, then to the right (E.), viâ *St. Georgen* on the Taufers road, to (2 hrs.) *Bruneck*. Or we may go on from the Kaprabrünnl farther to the W., through wood, to (¾ hr.) *Pfalzen*, then viâ the *Hexenplatz* and through a romantic gorge to (1 hr.) *Kiens* (see above), and finally back to (2 hrs.) Bruneck viâ *St. Lorenzen*. — On the right bank of the Rienz to (¼ hr.) *Dietenheim* (Bock; near the church), affording a fine view of Bruneck (from the crucifix); to (½ hr.) *Aufhofen* (2795′); to the (1½ hr.) hill of *Ameten*, with fine views; to the (1¾ hr.) castle of *Kehlburg* (p. 369). — About 2½ hrs. to the S.W. of Bruneck (1 hr. from St. Lorenzen; marked path viâ *Monthal*) is the prettily situated *Bad Ramwald* (4310′; good quarters), whence the *Grabner Berg* (*Astjoch*; 7210′), a fine point of view, may easily be ascended in 2½ hrs.

Mountain Ascents (guides, *Georg Engl*, *Joh. Fauster*, and *Fr. Schuster* of Bruneck). The ascent of the **Kronplatz* (7455′) is very attractive, whether made viâ *Reischach* and the *Ochsen-Alpe* (marked path; 4 hrs.; guide, unnecessary, 3½ fl.), or (longer and less interesting, marked path; 4½ hrs.) viâ Reischach and the hamlet of *Walchhorn*. This latter route, turning to the right at the Hölzlhaus, ascends to the (2 hrs.) *Scharte* (4840′), then leads to the right, passing the *Kappler-Alpe* and the lower N.E. peak (*Spitzhörndl*; 7000′), to the (2½ hrs.) N.W. and highest summit (*Brunecker Signal*, 7455′; new club-hut). The ascent is also often made from Olang (p. 362; 3½-4 hrs.). This route leads from the railway-station over the ridge to (¼ hr.) *Nieder-Olang* (3355′; Inn), where we turn to the left. At the fork, 10 min. farther on, the left branch leads to Geiselsberg (p. 362), while the right

(marked path) ascends through wood to (1 hr.) the beautifully situated little baths of *Schartl* (4745′). About 20 min. farther on our route (point of divergence not very distinct) leads to the left to the Kappler Alp (p. 361), and the (2 hrs.) summit. Or we may ascend to the left from Nieder-Olang to (1 hr.) the charmingly situated village of *Geiselsberg* (3760′; *Brunner's Inn, horses for hire), and thence, mainly through wood, to the *Schlichten* (horse-pasture) and the (3 hrs.) summit (p. 361). The *View embraces the Rieserferner and Zillerthaler Ferner on the N., the Oetzthaler Ferner on the W., the Ortler and Adamello to the S.W., and the Dolomites on the S. About 20 min. below the top, on the S. or Enneberg side, is the *St. Vigiler Unterkunftshaus* (6905′; Inn in summer, with 7 beds, well spoken of). Descent to (1½-2 hrs.) *St. Vigil*, see p. 373.

The **Rammelstein** (8150′) may be easily ascended from *Oberwielenbach* (4465′; *Mayr), 4 M. to the N.E. of Brnneck, in 3 hrs. (marked path, but guide desirable; Joh. and Georg Niederwolfsgruber). — The **Sambock** (7865′), a grand point of view, is ascended from Bruneck by a marked path leading to the N.W. viâ *Stegen* and *Greinwalden*, or (steeper) viâ *St. Georgen* (5 hrs.; guide 3½ fl.). — The *Grosse Windschar* (9950′; 7½ hrs.), viâ *Bad Mühlbach*, see p. 371.

The train crosses the Rienz, describes a wide curve round the town (fine glimpse of the Tauferer-Thal with the Löffler, Frankbach-Sattel, and Keilbachspitze), and passes through a tunnel 350 yds. long, opposite the *Lamprechtsburg* (p. 361). At *Percha* it recrosses the stream, the left bank of which it follows by means of cuttings and viaducts. Beyond two more tunnels we reach (28½ M.) **Olang** (3380′; *Inn* at the rail. station), the station for the villages of *Nieder-*, *Mitter-*, and *Ober-Olang*. (Ascent of the *Kronplatz*, see above; over the *Furkel* to *St. Vigil*, see p. 373.) Opposite, by the village of *Rasen*, opens the *Antholzer-Thal*, from which rise several peaks of the Rieserferner.

Antholzer-Thal (comp. Map, p. 360). From the station at Olang we cross the Rienz by the *Windschnur Bridge* to the (¾ M.) *Windschnur Inn* (carriages). Thence a good road leads by (¾ M.) *Nieder-Rasen* (3380′) and (1 M.) *Ober-Rasen* (3580′; Lechner; Troger) to the (3 M.) unpretending *Antholzer Bad*, or *Salomonsbrunnen* (3600′), the water of which is a cure for female ailments. The road continues thence to (1½ M.) *Niederthal*, or *Antholz*, and (3 M.) **Mitterthal** or *Gassen* (4055′; **Brunner*, unpretending; guides, Ant. Messner and Jos. Rohracher). (Passes hence into the Mühlbach-Thal and Reinthal, see pp. 369, 372.) Beyond Mitterthal a marked path leads over meadows and through wood (guide unnecessary) to the (1½ hr.) beautiful **Antholzer See* (5385′), at the base of the *Rieserferner* (p. 372). To the S.E. rises the **Rothe Wand* (9250′), ascended viâ the *Monthal-Alp* in 4½ hrs. (guide). The path skirts the lake for ½ hr., ascends to the (1¼ hr.) **Staller Sattel** (6740′), and then descends past (5 miu.) the small *Staller See* (6610′) into the *Staller-Thal*, the S.W. ramification of the *Deferegger-Thal*, and to (1½ hr.) *Erlsbach* (5145′; Stumpfer) and (1¼ hr.) *St. Jakob* (see p. 150). The path to Rein diverges to the left at a guide-post, ¼ hr. before Erlsbach (see p. 372; to Jagdhaus, 2½ hrs.).

Beyond Olang the train runs in numerous windings high up on the left side of the deep ravine of the Rienz, and passes through a tunnel, 150 yds. long. 32 M. **Welsberg** (3555′; **Lamm*; **Löwe*; *Rössl; Pens. Zellheim*) is pleasantly situated at the mouth of the *Gsieser-Thal*. (To the Deferegger-Thal over the *Gsieser-Thörl*, see p. 150.) The village was almost completely destroyed by an inundation of the Gsieserbach in 1882, but has since been rebuilt and improved. To the N. rise the ruins of *Welsberg* and *Thurn*; to the S., opposite the station, are the unpretending baths of *Waldbrunn*.

The train crosses the *Pragser Bach* (to the right the Hohe Gaisl and farther on the Dürrenstein and Seekofel), and ascends slightly to —

35½ M. **Niederdorf** (3800′; **Post*, R. & L. 1 fl. 15 kr.; **Adler* ('zur Emma'), D. 1 fl. 30 kr.; *Bräu*, moderate; rooms at the *Villa Tassenbacher*, the *Café Bachmann*, etc.), a large village in a broad green valley, much resorted to in summer. About ½ M. to the E. is the *Weiherbad* (*Pension Moser).

WALKS (guides, *A. Steffaner* and *Michael Straggeneg*). To *Bad Maistatt* (4060′), on the hillside, ½ hr. to the S.E., with pleasant wood-walks. By Weiherbad to (¾ hr.) *Gratsch* (Hermeter's Inn) and to (¼ hr.) *Toblach* (p. 364.) To (40 min.) the village of *Aufkirchen* (4340′), to the N., on a terrace of the *Eggerberg*, and to the (½ hr.) *Wetterkreuz* (*Viertler's Restaurant), with an admirable view of the Prags and Höhlenstein Dolomites. The (¾ hr.) *Thaler Bauer* (refreshments) and the *Schöne Aussicht* (½ hr. farther on) are also good points of view.

[About 1½ M. to the W. of Niederdorf, and about the same distance to the E. of Welsberg (p. 362), the attractive ***Pragser Thal** opens to the right (one-horse carriage to *Alt-Prags or Neu-Prags*, and back, 3½ fl.; to the *Pragser Wildsee* and back, 5½ or 10 fl.). Comp. Map, p. 360. The road leads round the foot of the *Golser Berg* (or we may take the shorter path diverging to the left at the railway-station, crossing the hill, and passing the *Lercher Höfe*) to the *Gräberhof* (fine view) and the (3 M.) *Hofstatt* in *Ausser-Prags*, where the valley divides into *Ausser-* or *Alt-Prags* on the left (E.), and *Inner-* or *Neu-Prags* on the right (W.). About 1½ M. up the E. branch of the valley (road) lie the baths of **Alt-Prags** (4535′; *Inn*), amidst superb scenery (S.E., the precipitous slopes of the Dürrenstein; S., the lofty Hohe Gaisl; W., the Rosskofel group). Pleasant walk to the (20 min.) *Heinrichshöhe*.

EXCURSIONS (guide, *Jacob Schwingshackl*). Ascent of the **Sarlkofel** (7740′; guide, not indispensable, 2 fl. 30 kr.) viâ the *Sarl-Sattel* in 3½ hrs., easy and attractive, see p. 365. — The ***Rosskofel** (8520′; 4 hrs.; guide 3½ fl.), ascended viâ the *Gufidaun-Alp* or *Postmeister-Alp*, is not difficult; splendid view; the descent may be made to the Pragser Wildsee. Good walkers may proceed (a fine route) viâ the Gufidaun Alp and *Ross-Alp* to the **Col di Fosses** (7800′), and descend viâ the *Fosses Alp* and the *Forcella di Giralbes* (7280′) to *La Stuva* and the Ampezzo road (to Cortina 10-11 hrs.; guide to the Ampezzo road 6½ fl.; comp. pp. 374, 381). — To SCHLUDERBACH an easy and very fine route crosses the *Plätzwiesen* (4 hrs.). A road leads past the base of the *Heimwaldkofel* and up the valley for 1 hr., and a cart-track then ascends a wooded slope to the left (with the Daumkofel and the Schwalbenkofel on the right) to the extensive pastures of the **Plätzwiesen** or *Wälsche Böden* and to (1½ hr.) the **Hôtel Dürrenstein* (6540′; R. 1 fl. 40 kr., pens. 3 fl.), at the S. base of the **Dürrenstein* (9320′), which is easily ascended hence by a good path (red marks) in 2¼ hrs. (see p. 378). On the right rises the imposing *Hohe Gaisl* (*Rothwand*, 10,330′; see p. 380). Our route crosses the plateau. Before us rise the *Cadini* (p. 380) and the huge **Monte Cristallo* (p. 379). At the (½ hr.) end of the pastures the path crosses a low rocky saddle (with an unfinished fort). It then descends to the left, past the *Knollkopf* (7220′), into the *Seeland-Thal*, and through wood (keep to the left) to (1 hr.) *Schluderbach* (p. 377).

Through the *Inner-Prags*, or W. arm of the valley, a tolerable road leads from the Hofstatt (see above), viâ the hamlet of *Schmieden*

(3995′; Inn), to the unpretending baths of (2 M.) **Neu-Prags** (4320′; **Inn*, D. 1 fl. 10 kr.). About 1/3 M. farther on, near the last houses of *St. Veit* (*Hôtel-Pension Jesacher), the road crosses to the left bank of the brook, and then ascends through wood (red marks) to (1/2 hr.) the beautiful, dark-green ***Pragser Wildsee** (4850′; *Restaurant*, with rooms), in which the huge *Seekofel* (9220′) is reflected (boats for hire). On the left rise the *Herrstein* (8035′) and *Rosskofel* (8520′), to the right is the *Schwarzberg* (6960′).

Excursions (guides, *Jos. Appenbichler*, *Andr. Müller*, and *Joh. Steiner*). The ascent of the *Kühwiesenkopf (*Kaiser Franz-Josefs-Höhe;* 7035′), accomplished from Neu-Prags in 2 1/2 hrs., is easy and attractive; the key of the view-tower (fine panorama) is kept by the guide Müller in St. Veit, who accompanies travellers for 1 1/2-2 fl.; the path beyond the large pasture is marked. — The *Hochalpenkopf (7030′), ascended from Neu-Prags viâ the *Kaser-Alp* in 3-3 1/2 hrs. (with guide), is easy and commands a magnificent view. Edelweiss grows abundantly on this mountain. The descent may be made to the W. to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Kreuzjoch* (see below). — The ascent of the *Seekofel (9220′; 4 1/2 hrs.) from the Pragser Wildsee, through the *Nabige Loch* and the *Ofen*, is toilsome but well worth the trouble (comp. p. 374; guide 4 fl.). — From Neu-Prags over the Kreuzjoch to St. Vigil, 5 hrs., uninteresting (guide, not indispensable for adepts, 4 1/2 fl.). The path leads from the (3 M.) W. end of the Pragser See, through the *Grünwald-Thal*, and past the *Grünwald-Hütte* and *Altkaser-Hütte* to the (2 hrs.) *Hoch-Alpe* (retrospect of the Rosskofel, Seekofel, Ricegon; to the S., Mte. Sella di Senes) and the (1/2 hr.) **Kreuzjoch** (7395′; no view), with a small lake, between the *Paratscha* on the left and the *Dreifingerspitze* and *Peresspitze* on the right. We then descend through the narrow *Foschedura-Thal* to (1 1/2 hr.) *St. Vigil* (p. 373).]

At *Gratsch* the train crosses the Rienz, which descends from the Höhlensteiner-Thal, for the last time, and soon reaches the *Toblacher Feld* (3965′), the watershed between the Rienz and the Drave and the highest point on the line. To the right opens the narrow *Höhlensteiner-Thal*, enclosed by pinnacled Dolomites (to the left the Neunerkofel, to the right the Sarlkofel and Dürrenstein). In the background rises the Cristallino.

38 M. **Toblach.** — **Hotels.** In *Neu-Toblach*, near the station: *Hôtel Toblach or Südbahn-Hôtel, a large house, opposite the station, finely situated close to the wood, R., L., & A. from 1 fl., D. 1 fl. 80, S. 1 fl. 20 kr., pens. 3 1/2-5 fl.; *Germania, with the dépendance *Dolomitenhof*, R. 1 fl.; Hôtel Ampezzo, R. from 80 kr., these two to the right of the rail. station; Waldhof (hôtel garni), *Ploner, both on the Ampezzo road, 1/4 M. from the station and close to the woods. — In *Dorf Toblach* (see below): *Mutschlechner, R. 70 kr.-1 fl. 80, D. 1 fl. 20 kr., pens. 2 1/2-3 fl.; *Schwarzer Adler; *Goldnes Kreuz; Stern, unpretending. — Post and telegraph-office at the station.

About 3/4 M. to the N. of the station lies the village of Toblach *(Dorf Toblach)*, with a handsome new church. The view from the village is much finer than that from the hotels in Neu-Toblach, which lie too close to the mountains.

Excursions from Toblach (guides, *Jos. Oberwexer* and *Jos. Taschler*). A pleasant path on the bank of the *Toblacher Wildbach* ascends to the (3/4 hr.) *Silvester-Thal*, where large embankments have been constructed to prevent floods; as we return we have a pretty view of the Dolomites. — On the *Ehrenberg*, the wooded spur of the *Haselberg*, to the E. of Toblach, are laid out the pleasant shady grounds of the '*Kaiser-Park*', affording

charming views of the Toblacher Feld and the Dolomites of Prags and Ampezzo. — The *Wetterkreuz* (1 hr.), *Gratsch*, *Maistadt*, *Aufkirchen*, *Niederdorf*, see p. 363. To the *Rienz*, a brewery 3/4 M. to the W. of the station. To the (3/4 hr.) *Toblacher See* (p. 377; rfmts.; boats). To the (1 hr.) *Hackhoferkaser*, at the foot of the Neuuerkofel, etc. — The ascent of the *Pfannhorn (8730′) is easy and interesting (4 1/2 hrs.; guide, not indispensable, 3 1/2 fl.). The marked path ascends gradually over the gently-sloping Alpine pastures of *Wahlen* and *Kandellen*, with pretty views of the wooded valleys far below, to the (4 hrs.) *Pfannhorn-Haus* (opened in 1894) and the (1/2 hr.) summit. Excellent view of the Dolomites (Dreischusterspitze), the Tauern, the Zillerthal Alps, etc. (mountain-indicator). — *Sarlkofel (7740′; 3 1/2 hrs.; guide 2 1/2 fl.). About 1/4 hr. beyond the Toblacher See the path ascends to the right through the Sarl (p. 379) to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Sarl-Sattel* (6860′), whence it climbs to the right to the summit over steep slopes of debris. Splendid view of the Pusterthal, the Tauern, the Rieserferner and Zillerthal snow-mountains, and the Dolomites. Descent to *Alt-Prags* (p. 363).

From Toblach to the **Val Ampezzo*, see p. 377.

The train now descends, passing the insignificant source of the Drave on the right, to (41 1/2 M.) **Innichen** (3855′; **Bär*, R. 1 fl.-1 fl. 30 kr., D. 1 fl.; **Schwarzer Adler*; **Pens. Saxonia*, 5 fl. a day, recommended for a long stay; **Goldner Stern*; **Rössl*, pens. 2 1/2 fl.; *Sonne*), another summer-resort, prettily situated at the mouth of the *Sexten-Thal*. The Romanesque *Stiftskirche*, dating from the 13th cent., has an interesting portal. The first chapel to the left on entering the village is a 17th cent. imitation of the chapel of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem and served as a model for the burial chapel of Emp. Frederick III. at Potsdam. To the E. rises the *Helm* (7985′; see below; bridle-path in 3 1/2 hrs.); to the S. are the lofty *Dreischusterspitze* (10,365′) and other Sexten Dolomites.

[The road into the **Sexten-Thal** (comp. Map, p. 360; one-horse carr. to Bad Moos 3 1/2, two-horse 6 fl.; diligence to Sexten twice daily in 1 hr.) turns to the S. at the Bär Inn, crosses the *Sextner Bach*, and ascends on the left bank. After 1 1/4 M. a road diverges to the right to the (3/4 M.) *Innicher Wildbad* (4315′; *Bath House), in the woods above the main road (fine view from the *Herminenhöhe*, 8 min.). The road (tablet commemorating the visit of the Crown-Prince Frederick William of Prussia on Sept. 11th, 1887) then passes the mouth of the *Innerfeld-Thal* (fine view of the Haunold on the right, and the Gsellknoten and Dreischuster on the left), crosses the *Ixenbach* at the *Sommerer-Mühle*, and reaches (4 1/2 M.) **Sexten** or *St. Veit* (4300′; **Post*, R. 70 kr.; *Kreuz*; *Mondschein*), the chief place of the valley.

Excursions (guides, *Ant. Bergmann* and *Alois Michiler* of Innichen, *Sebast.* and *Veit Innerkofler* and *Joh. Walschinger* of Sexten). The *Helm (7985′; guide, not indispensable, 2 fl., or with descent to Weitlanbrunn 3 fl.), a splendid point of view, is comfortably ascended by a marked path viâ the *Tschurtschenthaler Hof* in 3 hrs. At the top is the *Helm-Hütte* (Inn in summer).

An interesting route leads through the wooded **Innerfeld-Thal**, and over the *Wildgraben-Joch*, to Landro (5 1/2-6 hrs.; guide 4 1/2 fl.). From the Sommerer-Mühle viâ the *Hochgriessel* to the *Unter-Hütte* (5390′), on the *Schwarzboden*, 2 hrs.; the route then ascends to the right to the (3/4 hr.) *Ober-Hütte* (6400′), which affords a fine view of the Dreischusterspitze,

Schusterkofel, Schwalbenkofel, Bullköpfe, etc. Thence through the *Innicher Wildgraben* to the (1¼ hr.) **Wildgraben-Joch** (7530′), affording a picturesque view. Steep descent to the Rienzthal and (1½ hr.) *Landro* (p. 377). — The ascents of the *Hochebenkofel* (9530′) and the *Birkenkofel* (9555′), accomplished from the Ober-Hütte, viâ the *Lückele* (8300′) in 4 hrs., are trying (guide 4½ fl.; comp. p. 380). — The *Haunold* (9535′; from the Unter-Hütte in 5-6 hrs.; guide 7 fl.) is difficult. A toilsome and uninteresting pass leads over the *Birken-Schartl* (8290′), between the Haunold and Birkenkofel, to the Höhlensteiner-Thal and the (4½-5 hrs.) Ampezzo road. — The *Dreischusterspitze* (10,365′), 6 hrs. from Bad Moos (see below), is difficult.

About ½ hr. above St. Veit (the direct path to the baths diverges to the right, 2 min. from St. Veit) we reach *Moos*, or *St. Joseph* (4365′), where the valley forks (two new forts on the right and left). In the right arm lies (¼ hr.) the unpretending **Bad Moos** (4455′; **Kastlunger's Restaurant*, with rooms), whence a beautiful walk may be taken to the ***Fischeleinboden** (4755′), which affords an admirable view of the imposing head of the valley (Gsellknoten, Dreischusterspitze, Schusterplatte, Oberbacherspitze, Einserkofel, Elferkofel, Zwölferkofel, and Mte. Popera or Rothwandspitze); the traveller should go as far as (1 hr.) the point where the ascent begins and the valley branches into the *Altenstein-* or *Böden-Thal* to the right (S.W.) and the *Bacher-Thal* to the left (S.E.).

An attractive route leads through the former (route marked; guide to Landro for the inexperienced 4½, to the Dreizinnen-Hütte 3½ fl.), viâ the *Sextner Böden* and the small *Böden Lakes*, to the (3 hrs.) *Dreizinnen-Hütte* on the **Toblinger Riedel** (7740′); descent through the *Rienzthal* to (2½ hrs.) *Landro* (p. 377), or over the *Patern Saddle* and the *Lavaredo Saddle* to *Rimbianco* (p. 379) and *Misurina* (p. 378; from Sexten 8 hrs.). The Dreizinnen-Hütte commands a fine view of the *Drei Zinnen*, to ascend which we must cross the Patern Saddle to the S. side (guide from Sexten 8 fl.; comp. p. 380). — In the *Bacher-Thal*, 3½ hrs. from Sexten (guide 2 fl. 80 kr., not indispensable), is the **Zsigmondy-Hütte** (7320′) of the Austrian Alpine Club, the starting-point for the ascent of the *Oberbacherspitze* (8770′; 2½-3 hrs.; guide 3 fl.; not difficult), the *Hochbrunnerschneide* (10,040′; 3-4 hrs.; guide 7 fl.; toilsome), the *Zwölferkofel* (*Croda dell' Agnello*, 10,150′; 3½-4½ hrs.; guide 12 fl.), and the *Elferkofel* (10,220′; 4-5 hrs.; guide 12 fl.), the last two very difficult. Attractive but toilsome passes lead hence to the W. across the **Oberbacher-Joch** (8295′), between the Santebühel and the Oberbacherspitze, to the *Pian di Lavaredo*, and then either to the right over the *Patern Saddle* to the (2½-3 hrs.) *Dreizinnen-Hütte* (p. 379), or to the left over the *Lavaredo Saddle* to *Rimbianco* (to *Misurina* 4½-5 hrs.; see p. 379); to the S. over the **Forcella di Giralba** (8005′), lying between the Zwölferkofel and the Hochbrunnerschneide, in 6 hrs., or over the **Forcella Cengia** (8270′), between the Zwölferkofel and the Santebühel, in 7 hrs., to *Auronzo* (p. 385).

From Bad Moos (see above) the Sexten-Thal road ascends steeply to the (2 hrs.) **Kreuzberg**, or *Monte Croce* (5340′; Inn, well spoken of), where it crosses the Italian frontier. Thence to the *Val Comelico* and viâ *S. Stefano* to *Auronzo* or *Sappada*, see p. 386. From the Monte Croce a rough path leads to the *Schuss* or *Cima dei Collesei* (6230′), the extreme E. spur of the Rothwandspitze (fine view to the N. and E.).

Beyond Innichen the line follows the right bank of the Drave, passing (46 M.) the baths of *Weitlanbrunn* (*Hotel), to (48 M.) **Sillian** (3600′; **Adler; Riesenwirth*), the highest market-town in Tyrol. To the N., at the mouth of the *Villgratten-Thal*, stands the well-preserved castle of *Heimfels* (to *Defereggen*, see p. 150).

Excursions (gnide, *Martin Pranter*). The *Helm (7985'), ascended from *Weitlanbrunn* (p. 366) by a shady bridle-path viâ the *Forscher Alp* in 3½ hrs., is an admirable point (summer inn at the top; see p. 365).

From Sillian to Kötschach (p. 461), 13-14 hrs., unattractive. The route (at first a narrow carriage-road) ascends on the left side of the *Kartitsch-Thal*, viâ *Hollbruck* and *St. Leonhard* or *Kartitsch* (4450'; *Inn), to (3 hrs.) *In der Innerst* (4980'), the head of the pass, and the watershed between the Drave and the Gail, and descends through the *Lessach-Thal*, as the upper Gailthal is called, to (1½ hr.) *Ober-Tilliach* (4745'; Inn) and (2½ hrs.) **Maria-Luggau** (3720'; **Post; A. Guggenberger*), a pilgrimage-resort. (Over the *Birbach-Scharte* or the *Kofl* to *Lienz*, see pp. 368, 369.) The road from this point to (6½ hrs.) Kötschach is very bad, and scarcely practicable even for the lightest vehicles. It leads over very hilly ground, and is intersected by innumerable water-courses descending from the Kreuzkofel chain. From (1 hr.) *St. Lorenzen* (*Mitterberger) the **Paralba** (*Hochweissstein, Jochkofel;* 8825'; 6 hrs.; with gnide), a splendid point of view, which is visible towards the S.E., may be ascended without much difficulty: to the Brenn-Hütte in the *Frohnthal* (night-quarters) 2½ hrs.; thence over the *Ofner-Joch* or *Hochalpel Pass* (7220') and the *Forcella dell' Oregione* or *Veranis-Joch* (7550') to the top 3½ hrs. The descent may be made viâ the *Bladner-Joch* (7540') and through the *Val Sesis* to *Sappada* (see p. 385), or over the *Veranis-Joch* and through the *Val Degano* to *Forni Avoltri* (see p. 480). In the *Radegund-Thal*, 2 M. to the N. of St. Lorenzen, lies the rustic watering-place of *Tupfbad* (4125'). From St. Lorenzen over the *Zochen Pass* or the *Lavanter Thörl* to *Lienz*, see pp. 368, 369. — The next places are (¾ hr.) *Liesing* (3345'; Inn); 1½ hr. *Bierbaum* (3280'; *Huber); 1¾ hr. *St. Jakob* (3280'; *Inn); and (1½ hr.) *Kötschach* (p. 461).

The train crosses the Drave and descends to (53 M.) *Abfaltersbach* (3040'). Charming view down the valley. To the right the *Lienz Dolomites* with the *Spitzkofel* (p. 368) are seen. The scene becomes wild and lonely. The line, rebuilt since the floods of 1882, is carried along the hillside hy lofty emhankments and descends rapidly (gradient 1 : 40). 57 M. *Mittewald* (2800'; Weiler's Hotel & Baths); 61 M. *Thal* (2660'). To the right opens the interesting *Gamsbach-Klamm* (walk of ¾ hr. as far as the waterfall, 230' in height). After traversing a defile 8 M. long the train reaches the *Lienzer Klause*, which has often heen successfully defended hy the Tyrolese.

66 M. **Lienz** (2210'; **Post*, R., L., & A. from 1 fl.; **Weisses Lamm; Rose*, with garden, R. 60-80 kr.; *Traube; *Adler; Sonne; Huber; Fischwirth*, on the left hank of the Isel; **Rail. Restaurant*, R. 1 fl. 30 kr.), the *Aguontum* of the Romans, the easternmost town in Tyrol, with 3600 inhab., is delightfully situated near the confluence of the Drave and the *Isel*, a river three times as large. The *Lieburg*, a large edifice of the 16th cent. with two towers, in the Platz opposite the Post, is now the seat of the district-authorities. Travellers from the N. here obtain their first view of the Dolomites, to which the chain of the *Kreuzkofel*, or *Lienz Dolomites*, separating the valleys of the Drave and Gail, belongs. To the S. of Lienz, on the opposite side of the Drave, rise the wild and jagged *Rauchkofel* (6270') and *Spitzkofel* (8915').

Walks. To the new **Schiessstand* on the Schlossberg, with verandah commanding a fine view (indicator); thence to (½ hr.) the *Venediger-Warte on the Schlossberg, overlooking the valley of Lienz, with the

snrrounding mountains, and the Iselthal, with the Gross-Venediger in the background (adm. 10 kr.; keys at the Schiessstand, the Schloss Bruck, etc.; free on Sun. and holidays). — To the N.W., on the slope of the Schlossberg, rises **Schloss Bruck** (2375′), once a seat of the counts of Lurn and Pusterthal, now a brewery (rooms to let in summer); the chapel contains some interesting old frescoes, and the tower affords a good survey of the town and its environs. — To (1/2 hr.) *Bad Leopoldsruhe* (2370′), with a fine view of Lienz. To *Amlach* (2250′; *Inn, with pretty garden), 1 1/4 M. to the S., on the right bank of the Drave. Viâ *Tristach* to the (1 1/4 hr.) pretty *Tristacher See* (2660′) and to (1/4 hr.) the baths of *Jungbrunn*.

Mountain Expeditions (guides, *Ant. Egger*, *Math. Marcher*, *Franz Gassler*, *Joh. Gufler*, and *Jos. Kreuzer*). The **Schönbüchele** (6600′), the highest peak of the Schlossberg, is easily ascended in 3 1/2 hrs. (guide 2 fl. 70 kr.) by a new path viâ the Venediger-Warte (p. 367) and the *Tazer-Gassl* (splendid view; new chalet at the top). — The **Böse Weibele** (8265′), ascended without much trouble viâ the Schönbüchele and the *Blösseneck* in 5 hrs. (guide 4 fl.), or from the S., viâ *Leisach* and the high-lying village of *Bannberg* (4160′), is another grand point of view.

To the (4-4 1/2 hrs.) *Kerschbaumer Alp, a fine route (guide 3 fl.). We proceed by *Amlach* or *Leisach* (marked path) to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Galizenschmiede*, at the mouth of the imposing *Galizen-Klamm, and follow this ravine to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Klamm-Brücke* (6050′); thence to the right in 1 3/4 hr. to the grandly situated Alp (5800′; two beds). Rich flora. From the Alp to the *Linder-Hütte*, on the *Spitzkofel* (see below), 2 1/2-3 hrs. The ascent of the **Kreuzkofel** (8825′), accomplished from the Kerschbaumer Alp viâ the *Hallebach-Thörl* (8010′) in 3 hrs. (guide 6 fl.), is toilsome but remunerative. A trying route (guide 5 fl.) leads from the Alp over the *Zochen Pass* (7390′) to the *Tupfbad* in the *Wildensender-Thal* and to (4 1/2 hrs.) *St. Lorenzen* in the *Lessach-Thal* (p. 367); another crosses the *Birbach-Scharte* to (5-5 1/2 hrs.) *Maria-Luggau* (p. 367). — The ascent of the *Spitzkofel (8915′; 6 1/2 hrs.; guide 6 fl.) is easy and very attractive. The route leads through the *Galizen-Klamm* (see above), and ascends to the right along the *Hallebach*, 3/4 hr. above the Klamm-Brücke, to the (2 1/2 hrs., 6 hrs. from Lienz) *Linder-Hütte* (8805′) and to the (10 min.) summit (splendid view).

A visit to the **Laserts-Hütte** (5 hrs., guide 3 1/2 fl.) is very interesting. The route leads through the *Galizen-Klamm* (see above) and at the (2 1/2 hrs.) Klamm-Brücke ascends to the left to the *Leitmeritzer* or *Laserts-Hütte* (7390′), on the small *Laserts Lake*, in the grand basin of the *Laserts Dolomites*. The ascent hence of the **Sandspitze** (9350′; 3 hrs., with guide), the highest summit of the Lienz Dolomites, is difficult and suited only for adepts. — The *Lasertskopf* (9150′; 2 1/2 hrs.), the *Wildensenderspitze* (9020′; 2 1/2 hrs.), and the *Ganskofel* (8725′; 2 hrs.) are three toilsome ascents also made from the Laserts-Hütte. An interesting pass leads over the *Kerschbaumer-Thörl* (7495′) to the (1 1/2-2 hrs.) *Kerschbaumer Alp* (see above); that over the *Laserts-Thörl* (8125′) and the *Lavanter-Thörl* (p. 369) to the *Lessach-Thal* is fatiguing.

The ascent of the **Ederplan** (6500′; 3 1/2-4 hrs.; guide 3 fl.) from Dölsach or Nikolsdorf (bridle-path) is interesting (refuge-hut on the top, see p. 161). — The *Hohe Zieten (8140′; 4-5 hrs. from Nikolsdorf by a club-path; guide 4 1/2 fl.; 2 hrs. from the Ederplan by a marked path) also commands a fine view.

The **Schleinitz** (9520′; 6 1/2 hrs.; guide 5 fl.) is another splendid point of view. The path ascends steeply to the N., viâ *Thurn* in the *Schleinitztobel*, to the (4 hrs.) *Thurner-Alpe* (highest chalet 6915′); thence a difficult climb to (2 1/2 hrs.) the top. — The ascent of the *Hochschober (10,860′) is trying but very fine (guide from Lienz 8 fl.). The route leads through the monotonous *Debant-Thal*, via (1 hr.) *Debant* (p. 161), to the (4 hrs.) *Lienzer-Hütte* (6685′), and thence over tnrf, rock, and the small *Schoberkees* to the (4 hrs.) summit (superb view). The descent may be made to the S.W. to *St. Johann* (p. 150), in the *Isel-Thal*, or to the N.W. viâ the *Schober-Thörl* (p. 369) to the *Lessach-Thal* and *Kals* (p. 159). — The ascent of the **Petzeck** (10,770′; 5-6 hrs.) from this side is fatiguing (better from *Döllach* through the *Graden-Thal*, see p. 161). The route rnns from the Lienzer-Hütte over

the *Feld-Scharte* or *See-Scharte* (8305′) to the upper *Wangernitz-Thal*, and then crosses the *Bärschiltz-Scharte* (9810′). — Toilsome passes (8 hrs. each) lead from the Lienzer-Hütte to the *Lessach-Thal* and *Kals* over the *Schober-Thörl* (9520′), between the Hochschober and the Ralfkopf; over the *Kalser Thörl* (9195′), between the Ralfkopf and Glödis; and over the *Glödis-Thörl* (9290′), between the Glödis and Thalleitenspitze. The route over the *Gösnitz-Scharte* (8965′) to the *Gösnitz-Thal* (p. 160) and (8 hrs.) *Heiligenblut* is also fatiguing. That over the *Feld-Scharte* (*See-Scharte*; 8305′) to the *Wangernitz-Thal*, *Stampfen*, and (6½ hrs.) *Döllach* (p. 161) presents no difficulty.

The route from Lienz to the GAILTHAL viâ the *Kofl* (5970′) and the *Schönjoch* (6165′; to *Maria-Luggau*, p. 367, 6-7 hrs.) is easy but uninteresting. That over the *Lavanter-Thörl* (8240′) to (10½ hrs.) *St. Lorenzen* (p. 367) is toilsome.

From Lienz to the *Iselthal*, see R. 31; to *Kals*, see R. 32; to the *Möllthal* (Heiligenblut), see R. 33. The interesting excursion to the **Kals-Matreier Thörl* (p. 157) may be made in one day from Lienz by driving to Windisch-Matrei (starting at 4 a.m.), and ordering the carriage to be in waiting at Huben at 6 p.m.

From Lienz to *Villach* and *Marburg*, see R. 79.

65. From Bruneck to Taufers. Reinthal.

Comp. Map, p. 360.

From Bruneck to Taufers (9½ M.) OMNIBUS twice daily in 2 hrs. (70 kr., coupé 1 fl.). One-horse carriage 5, two-horse 8-9 fl. (comp. p. 204).

Bruneck (2740′), see p. 361. The Taufers road diverges to the left, just beyond the Rienz bridge, ascends a little, and crosses the railway. Fine retrospect of Bruneck; to the S.E. rise the Prags Dolomites, and to the N. the Frankbach-Sattel and Keilbachspitze. We then descend to (1½ M.) *St. Georgen*, traverse a fertile tract, and next reach (1½ M.) *Gais* (2780′; Inn); on the hill to the rights tands the *Kehlburg* (3930′). View of the Löffler, to the left of the Frankbach-Sattel; to the S. towers the Peitlerkofel (p. 374).

About 4 M. up the **Mühlbach-Thal**, which opens here to the E., lies the village of *Mühlbach* (4795′), 2½ M. above which is the rustic *Mühlbacher Bad* (5560′; *Inn). A marked path (not very difficult) ascends the **Grosse Windschar* (9945′) from the Bad in 4 hrs. (guide Jac. Mairhofer, nicknamed 'Auerjaggl', of Gais). Fine view from the top. The descent to Kematen requires an absolutely steady head (see p. 371). The *Grosse Rauchkofel* (10,230′) and the *Grosse Fensterlekofel* (10,430′) may also be ascended from the Bad (experience and a good guide necessary). To REIN a fatiguing route crosses the *Grubscharte* (9195′) and the *Elferscharte* (9320′) and descends over the *Rauchkofel Glacier* into the *Geltthal* (7 hrs. to Rein); another rough route crosses the *Mühlbacher Joch* (9715′), between the *Morgenkofel* (10,060′) and the *Schwarze Wand* (10,175′; both ascended from the col without difficulty), and descends over the *Geltthal Glacier* to the Geltthal and (8 hrs.) *Rein* (p. 371). The ronte over the Geltthal Glacier and the *Gänsebichl-Scharte* (9170′) to (8 hrs.) *Mitterthal*, in the Antholzer-Thal, is trying (comp. p. 362).

The road crosses the Ahrnbach and leads past the ruin of *Neuhaus* on the left to (2½ M.) *Uttenheim* (2790′), with the ruin of that name perched on the rock above (4035′). It then traverses meadows, dotted with alders, to (2½ M.) *Mühlen* (2790′; Inn), at the mouth of the *Mühlwalder-Thal*, which opens on the W. (p. 204).

Beyond Mühlen the *Tauferer Boden* is entered. To the N.E., beyond the mouth of the *Reinthal*, rises the *Grosse Mostock* (10,030′),

on the slope of which lies the village of *Ahornach* (see below); on the left rises the precipitous *Pursteinwand* (see below). We next reach (3/4 M.) the Gothic parish-church of *Taufers*, of the 16th cent., with the much more ancient chapel of St. Michael adjoining it. Then (3/4 M.) **Taufers** (2800′; **Post*, R. 60 kr. to 1 fl., D. 90 kr.; **Elephant*, R. 1/2-1 fl., D. 90 kr.; **Plankensteiner; Mohren*; private lodgings at *Jos. Steeger's*, opposite the court-house), consisting of the villages of *Sand* (post and telegraph office) on the right, and *St. Moritzen* on the left bank of the stream, most picturesquely situated, and commanded by the old castle of *Taufers*. To the N. is the Schwarzenstein (p. 201), with the Trippbach Glacier on the right and the Schwarzenbach Glacier on the left, while more to the left rise the Hornspitzen.

WALKS. [The paths are all indicated by marks; maps in the inns; guides, see p. 204.] The *Schiessstand* (rifle-range), 5 min. to the E. of the Post Hotel, reached by a path across the meadows, commands an unimpeded view of the valley and of the glaciers to the N. By the targets the path divides; that to the left leads to (1/2 hr.) *Bad Winkel*, plainly fitted up (Inn), that to the right to (1/2 hr.) *Kematen* (Stockmaier). By the last house of Kematen a path ascends somewhat steeply to the left over pastures, crosses a torrent, and leads in zigzags to the (1/2 hr.) *St. Walburg-Kapelle* (3380′), an excellent point of view. The **Reinbach Falls* (there and back 2 hrs.; guide unnecessary) may be reached either by taking the path to the left of the rifle-range through the fields to *Winkel*, or from *Sand*, on the left bank of the Ahrenbach, viâ *St. Moritz* and Winkel. The path crosses the *Reinbach* and gradually ascends on the left bank to the (3/4 hr.) broad *Lower Fall*, which issues from a cleft in the rocks. A path to the right ascends to the (10 min.) larger **Second Fall*, in a wild gorge which we view from above. We next ascend the path to the right to the *Schupfenboden*, a shady spot in the forest, strewn with fragments of rock, and thence follow the winding path through woods to the (20 min.) bridge high above the *Third Fall*. Thence we cross to the *Plattenschmied* (p. 371) and return to (3/4 hr.) Taufers by the right bank.

**Schloss Taufers* (3130′; 25 min.). By the last houses of Sand we cross the bridge to the right and ascend by a rough paved track. From the (10 min.) chapel we may either ascend to the right by a zigzag path direct to the castle, or follow the broader path to the left, round the castle-rock, and approach the castle from the back. (This second path is also reached by following the Luttach road for 1/2 M. beyond the castle, and then ascending to the right.) The Schloss, the ancient seat of the knights of Taufers, is still in part occupied. The old chapel and an inscription on the panelling in one of the rooms are objects of interest. The windows on the S. side overlook the Tauferer Boden, and those on the N. survey the Zillerthaler Ferner. — From the Schloss we may ascend to (1/4 hr.) *Aschbach*, and follow a tolerable forest-path to the right to the church of (1 hr.) *Ahornach* (4375′), which affords an admirable survey of the Rieserferner and the Enneberg Dolomites; or from Aschbach we may go to the left to (1 hr.) *Poyen*, another striking point of view.

A picturesque walk by the Ahrnthal road leads to (1 hr.) **Luttach** (one-horse carriage 1 fl. 80 kr., comp. p. 204). The finest point is reached about 1/2 M. before the village. About 1 1/4 M. farther on, near *St. Martin* (p. 206), is a lake formed by the great inundation of 1878. — To **Ober-Purstein**, 1 1/2 hr. We ascend to the right between the court-house and the bakery, and turn to the left at the fork beyond *Unter-Purstein*. The clearing above the chalets affords a magnificent view of the glaciers to the N.

LONGER EXCURSIONS. Ascent of the **Speikboden* (8265′), 4 1/2-5 hrs. (guide, unnecessary for experts, 3 fl., returning by Mühlwald or Weissenbach, 3 fl. 30 kr.), easy and attractive. The path (marked with red)

diverges to the left from the Luttach road, after about 1 M. (guide-post), crosses the Ahrnbach, and ascends through pastnres and woods, to (1 hr.) *Michelreiss*, a cluster of houses visible from below, commanding a fine snrvey of the Rieserferner, Hornspitzen, Schwarzenstein, etc. Thence through wood, steep at places, to the (1¾ hr.) *Michelreisser Alp* (good spring by the last hnt; 6155′). We now ascend to the right through rhododendrons, and mount a stony slope to a basin filled with debris. Turning to the left here, we regain the path a little farther np, and ascend to the summit without difficnlty in 1¾ hr. more. Splendid *Panorama: N., the chief range of the Zillerthal Alps, from the Weisszint to the Birnlucke; E., the Tauern, with the Simonyspitze and Dreiherrnspitze, the Rieserferner; S., the Dolomites; S.W., the Adamello and Ortler; W., part of the Oetzthaler Ferner. Below the snmmit, 5 min. to the W., lies the *Sonklar-Hütte* (7940′), commanding a good view. — Descent from the hut over steep pastures and loose stones, through woods, and over meadows to the (1½ hr.) *Mitterberg-Alp* (milk), the highest chalets in the *Mühlwalder-Thal*. The path, generally good, here turns to the left and leads chiefly through wood, finally joining the cart-track to (2 hrs.) *Taufers* (Mühlen lies below on the right, comp. p. 204).

The arduous but interesting ascent of the **Wasserfallspitze** (8705′; 5-6 hrs.; guide 3½ fl.) may be made viâ *Kematen* (p. 370) and the *Kofel-Alp*. — ***Grosse Windschar** (9945′), 6-7 hrs., for experts only, with guide. The path ascends the *Lanebach Valley* to the *Grubscharte* (pass to the Mühlbach-Thal, p. 369), where it joins the Bruneck path leading to the right to the summit (comp. p. 362).

The **Grosse Mostock** (*Moos-Stock*; 10,030′; 6½ hrs.; guide 4 fl.) is ascended by *Ahornach* (direct route, but trying), or by *Poyen* (p. 370) and the (3 hrs.) *Poyer Alpe* (6685′), where the night is spent; next morning we ascend on the W. side, chiefly over fragments of rock, to the (3 hrs.) summit. View very striking, particularly of the Rieserferner, towering immediately opposite. Descent to (3 hrs.) *Rein* (see below), laborious.

A visit to the ***Reinthal** is recommended (to Rein 3½ hrs.; guide, 2 fl. 60 kr., unnecessary). Beyond St. Moritz we ascend gradually to the left through wood (by the upper path) to the (1 hr.) *Plattenschmied* (3510′; Inn, plain), whence a marked path descends to the right, crossing a bridge, to the (10 min.) *Third Reinbach Fall* (p. 370). We then follow a paved track to the (½ hr.) *Fourth Reinbach Fall* or *Tobel Waterfall*, cross the bridge (passing on the left the scanty remains of an old convent on the Burgkofel), and ascend through the *Reinwald*, on the left side of the brook, with its numerous falls. The path is bad at places. After 1 hr. we cross to the right bank by the second, broader bridge, and in ¼ hr. reach the unpretending *Sager Inn* (4950′); to the right opens the *Geltthal* (p. 372), between the *Putzernock* (7870′) on the right and the *Gatternock* (9480′) on the left. The path then leads past the chapel, through the level valley of the *Reiner Au*, and crosses two bridges. At the bifurcation of the path we may turn to the right and cross the *Knuttenbach* to the (3 M.) lower *Hochgall Inn* (plain), or ascend to the left to the (¾ hr.) church of **Rein** or **St. Wolfgang** (5250′; *Klammlwirth*, plain, but well spoken of). The village lies most picturesquely at the junction of the (N.) *Knutten-Thal* with the (E.) *Bacher-Thal*, which is encircled by the snow-clad *Rieserferner*. A good point of view is at the cross, 5 min. to the N. of the church (from E. to W., the *Stuttennock*, *Lengstein*, *Riesernock*, *Hochgall*, *Wildgall*, and *Schneebige Nock*).

Ascents (guides, *Jos.*, *Joh.*, and *Bartlmä Ausserhofer*). To the *Tristenbach-Fall* in the *Bacher-Thal*, 1½ hr., guide not indispensable. — The starting-point for most of the ascents is the Rieserferner-Hütte (7460'; new hut built in 1894), at the foot of the *Tristenkees*, 3 hrs. from Rein (good path viâ the *Untere Terner Alp*). — The *Schneebige Nock (*Ruthnerhorn;* 11,020'; 3½-4 hrs. from the Rieserferner Hut; guide 6 fl.), a grand point of view, is not difficult (club-path). — The *Hochgall (*Rieser;* 11,285'; 5-6 hrs. from the hut; 8 fl.), a splendid point of view, and the Wildgall (10,735'; 5 hrs.; 7 fl.) are both troublesome (for experts only). A refuge-hut is being built on the Hochgall. — The Stuttennock (8980'; 3½-4 hrs. from Rein viâ the *Kofler-Alp;* 3 fl.) is easy and interesting. — The Grosse Lengstein (10,615), ascended viâ the *Ursprung-Alp* in 5-6 hrs. (guide 5 fl.), is fatiguing. The descent may be made (difficult) to the *Lengstein-Joch* (10,145') and over the *Fleischbachkees* to the *Seebach-Alp* (p. 151). — The Grosse Mostock (10,030'; from Rein in 4½ hrs.; 4 fl., with descent to Taufers 5 fl.) is fatiguing (see p. 371). — The Durreck (10,260'; 5 hrs.; 5 fl.), viâ the *Moosmayer-Alp*, is attractive. — The Hirbernock (9895'; 4-4½ hrs.; 5 fl.) is easy and attractive. The descent may be made to the Ahrnthal (p. 207).

Passes. From Rein to Mühlbach. Two routes lead from the *Geltthal* (where the night is spent at the *Innere Geltthal-Alp*, 1½ hr. from Sager): either by the *Elfer-Scharte* and the *Grubscharte* (7½ hrs.), or by the *Mühlbacher Joch* (8½ hrs.; both toilsome), see p. 369. — To the Antholzer-Thal from the *Geltthal* (see above), over the Gänsebichl-Scharte (9170'), 8 hrs. to Mitterthal (p. 362), fatiguing; or from the Bacher-Thal over the Antholzer-Scharte (9250'), 6 hrs. from the Rieserferner Hut to Mitterthal, steep descent (guide 6 fl.). — Over the Klamml to the Deferegger-Thal (to Jagdhaus 3½, to St. Jakob 7 hrs.); guide unnecessary (to Jagdhaus 2 fl. 80 kr., to St. Jakob 5 fl.; provisions should be taken). From the church the path ascends the *Knutten-Thal* (with retrospect of the Schneebige Nock) to the (1¼ hr.) Alpine hamlet of *Knutten* (6190'), crosses the bridge, and mounts to the right, passing the small *Klamml-See*, to (1½ hr.) the Klamml-Joch (7515'). Steep descent (on the left a good spring) over pastures to the *Affen-Thal*, or upper Deferegger-Thal, and the (¾ hr.) Alpine hamlet of Jagdhaus (6590'; poor quarters). — Ascent of the *Fleischbachspitze* (10,360'; 3½ hrs. from Jagdhaus, with guide), interesting and not difficult. The *Röthspitze* (11,470'; 5-6 hrs., with guide), ascended over the *Schwarzach Glacier*, is difficult (descent over the *Röth Glacier* to the Lenkjöchl Hut, p. 207; to the Clara Hut in the Umbal-Thal, p. 156). — From Jagdhaus to *Erlsbach* and *St. Jakob*, see p. 151; over the *Rothenmann-Thörl* or the *Schwarzach-Thörl* to *Prägraten*, see p. 156; over the *Merbjoch* to *Prettau*, see p. 208.

From Rein to Taufers, interesting return-route viâ *Ahornach* (guide desirable). The route turns to the left (N.W.) at the church of Rein and ascends mountain-pastures for 1 hr., affording a fine survey of the Rieserferner. We then skirt the slope by a tolerable path, and, as soon as we obtain a view of the bottom of the valley, follow the margin of the wood to the left. The Zillerthaler Ferner are gradually disclosed to view. We now descend by a rough path to the (1¼ hr.) church of *Ahornach* (p. 370), and viâ *Aschbach* to (1½ hr.) *Sand*.

From Taufers to *Kasern (Ahrnthal)*, see pp. 204-207.

66. The Enneberg Valley or Gaderthal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 352, 360, 286.

Diligence from St. Lorenzen to (20 M.) *Corvara* daily in 8 hrs. (fare 2 fl.), stopping over 2 hrs. at Pederoa, and from Bruneck to (8 M.) *St. Vigil* daily in July & Aug. and on Tues., Thurs., & Sun. during the rest of the year (3½ hrs.; fare 1 fl. 10 kr.). One-horse carr. from Bruneck to St. Vigil 6, two-horse 8 fl., to St. Leonhard 15 or 20, to Corvara 20 or 30 fl. — The Language spoken in the Enneberg, Gröden (p. 288), and Livinalongo (p. 389) valleys is '*Ladin*', which resembles the Romance of the Grisons. Each of these valleys has a slightly different dialect. Phi-

logists may consult *Joh. Alton's* 'Ladinische Idiome in Ladinien, Gröden', etc. (Innsbruck, 1879) and 'Beiträge zur Ethnologie von Ostladinien' (Innsbr., 1880); also *Vian's* 'Der Grödner nnd seine Sprache' (Botzen, 1874), and *Gartner's* 'Gredner Mundart' (Linz, 1879). In the Gröden valley, however, Italian is gradually superseding Ladin, and the prayer-books in common use are almost all Italian. Of the twelve pastors in that valley eight preach in Italian, three in Ladin, and one in German; bnt every one understands and speaks German. In the Enneberg, on the other hand, German is becoming the predominant language.

St. Lorenzen (2665′), see p. 361. The NEW ROAD, recently completed as far as Corvara, ascends on the left bank of the *Gader* and crosses that stream below *Monthal* (above, to the right). It then, with the aid of cuttings and tunnels, traverses the **Gader-Schlucht*, a picturesque ravine 4 M. long, passes (4½ M.) the *Palfrad Inn*, and reaches (1½ M.) *Longiega*, Ger. *Zwischenwasser* (3330′; Inn), situated at the junction of the *Vigilbach* and the Gader.

[The name *Enneberg* strictly belongs to the *Vigil-Thal*, which opens here to the S.E., and above St. Vigil is called the *Rau-Thal*. **St. Vigil**, in Ladin *Plan da Maró* (3940′; **Stern; Krone*, unpretending), the chief place in this valley, and a summer-resort, lies 3 M. above Longiega, amid grand scenery. To the S. rise the Crostafels or Paresberg and Eisengabel, to the N. are the Mte. Sella di Senes, Paratscha, Piz da Peres, and Kronplatz. About ¾ M. to the S., on the stream, are the small baths of *Cortina* (bath 15 kr.).

EXCURSIONS (comp. Map, p. 360; guides, *Fr. Flöss*, *Franz* and *Joh. Kastlunger*, *Al. Elliscases*, and *Frz. Obegsweger* of St. Vigil, *Frz. Clara* of Piccolein, and *Joh. Miribung* of Wengen). To the Jöchl (5030′), with view as far as the Marmolada, 1 hr. (steep descent to Piccolein, ¾ hr.). The easy and attractive ascent of the *Kaarspitze* (6210′) may be made from the Jöchl in 1¼ hr. — To the top of the *Kronplatz (7455′; 3-3½ hrs.; guide, not indispensable, to Olang 3½, to Bruneck 4 fl.). An easy marked path ascends through pastures and woods in the direction of the *Furkel* (see below), diverging to the left (attention necessary) before reaching the latter, to the (2½ hrs.) *St. Vigiler Unterkunftshaus* (6905′), 25 min. below the summit (p. 362). Descent to *Bruneck* or *Olang*, see p. 361. — To OLANG (p. 362) over the Furkel (5700′), an easy walk of 3½ hrs.; descent by *Geiselsberg* or past the small baths of (2 hrs.) *Bergfall* (4365′) and along the *Furkelbach*. — To NEU-PRAGS over the *Kreuzjoch* (5 hrs.), see p. 364. From the Jöchl the *Paratscha* (8040′), to the S., may be easily ascended in ¾ hr. The *Piz da Peres* (8225′; 1¼ hr.), to the N., should not be attempted without a guide. The *Mte. Sella di Sennes* (9145′), ascended through the *Krippes-Thal* in 4 hrs., requires mountaineering skill and a guide (easier route from the *Sennes-Alp*, see p. 374). — To ST. CASSIAN (p. 375), a charming expedition (6 hrs.; marked path; guide 5 fl.). The path leads over the (2 hrs.) Rittjoch (6230′), to the W. of the *Paresberg* (7740′; ascended from the pass in 1½ hr.; laborious), to (¾ hr.) *Spessa* in the upper *Wengen-Thal* (Miribung's Inn); then over the lofty Alpine terraces of *Armentara*, which command a splendid prospect (to the left, the *Heiligenkreuzkofel*), to the (2 hrs.) church of *Heiligenkreuz* (p. 375) and to (1 hr.) *Abtei* or (1½ hr.) *St. Cassian*.

The VAL AMPEZZO may be reached from St. Vigil by two routes (provisions should be taken). — a. The easier, but less interesting of the two leads viâ FODARA VEDLA (to Cortina 8 hrs.; guide, unnecessary for adepts, 6 fl.). A road ascends the *Rauthal* to the (2¼ M.) small *Kreidensee* (to the right, below the road, is the source of the *Vigilbach*, at the foot of the *Paresberg*), and then past the entrance of the *Krippes Valley* to (4½ M.) the *Tamers Alp* (4710′), with a shooting-box of Baron Sommaruga. A bridle-

path leads hence to the (3/4 hr.) grand head of the valley, known as *Pederù* (4950'). We then mount the steep slope of the *Col de Rù*, keeping to the right at the top, to (1 1/4 hr.) the cross at the head of the pass (6700') and to the (10 min.) **Alp Fodàra Vedla** (*Rudo di Sotto*, 6530'). We then descend rapidly, enjoying a view of the Croda Rossa and Mte. Cristallo, to the *Campo-Croce Hut*, at the mouth of the *Val Salata*, and to the (1 1/4 hr.) *La Stuva Alp* (5560'), whence the Ampezzo road is reached in 3/4 hr., at the apex of the long curve below Peutelstein (comp. p. 381). — The ascent of the ***Seekofel** (9220') is easily combined with the route to Ampezzo or Prags. In this case we turn to the left 40 min. beyond Pederù (see above), and ascend to the (1 hr.) splendidly-situated *Sennes Alp* (*Rudo di Sora*, 6980'); thence over the depression of the *Ofen* (*Sora al Forn*, 7840') to the (2 1/2 hrs.) summit, which commands a strikingly grand view. Descent through the *Nabige Loch* (arduous) to the *Pragser Wildsee* (p. 364), by the *Ross-Alp* to *Alt-Prags* (p. 363), or by the *Fosses Alp* and the *Forcella di Giralbes* to *La Stuva* (see above).

b. Viâ Fanes (to Cortina 8 1/2-9 hrs.; guide 7 fl.). From (3 hrs.) *Pederù* (see above) this route leads through the *Vallon di Rudo*, passing the little *Lake Pischodèl* (6135'), to the (1 3/4 hr.) *Klein-Fanes Alp* (6650'), magnificently situated above the small *Grünsee*, whence the *Heiligenkreuzkofel* (9550'; 3 1/4-4 hrs.; guide) and *Lavarella* (10,040'; 4-5 hrs.; guide) may be ascended (descent to Abtei or St. Cassian, see p. 375). We then turn to the S.E., and proceed viâ the **Limo-Joch** (7070') and the *Limo-See*, or *Fanes-See*, to the (3/4 hr.) *Gross-Fanes Alp* (6900'), where the route from the *Col Lodgia* (p. 375) descends on the right. We next traverse the *Fanes Valley*, between the *Furcia Rossa* (8805') on the right, and the *Croda del Becco* (9165') and *Col Becchei di Sotto* (8240') on the left, pass the small *Fanes Lake*, and reach the *Ponte Alto di Progoite* (p. 393), in the *Pian di Luova*, and the (2 hrs.) Ampezzo road (to Cortina 3 1/2 M.; p. 381).]

The new road (not very interesting as far as Abtei) crosses the Vigilbach and ascends the right bank of the Gader to (3 M.) *Piccolein* (3660'; Inn, plain). *St. Martin* (3730'; Dasserwirth), with the old castle of *Thurn*, is seen on the left bank of the Gader.

In the Untermoi-Thal, about 5 1/2 M. to the N.W. of St. Martin, is the village of **Untermoi** (4970'; **Oberwirth*), with the small *Valdander* baths, whence an interesting route leads viâ the *Würzjoch* (6580') and the *Kofeljoch* (6120') to (5 hrs.) *St. Peter* in the *Villnöss-Thal* (p. 246). The ascent of the *Peitlerkofel* (9440'; 4 hrs., with guide) from Untermoi, viâ the *Col Vercin* (6935'), is highly attractive (see below).

We next reach (1 1/2 M.) *Preroman*, at the mouth of the *Campill Valley*.

About 6 M. up the Campill Valley lies *Campill* (4590'; Inn), whence the ***Peitlerkofel**, Ladin *Sas de Butgia* (9440'; magnificent view) may be ascended by the *Lüsener Schartl* (7745') in 5 hrs., with guide (not difficult for experts). — Over the *Kreuzkofel-Joch* to *Villnöss*, see p. 246; over the *Furcella de la Roa* to *Gröden*, see p. 290.

The road crosses the Gader twice. At (2 1/4 M.) *Pederoa* (3810'; Inn) opens the *Wengen-Thal*, with the hamlet of *Wengen* and the small baths of *Rumschlungs*. Farther on we pass through a ravine, crossing the tracks of several large mud-torrents. At (3 M.) *Costisella* (3980') the road crosses to the left bank of the Gader to (2 1/2 M.) *Pedrazes* (4350'; *Nagler, R. 40 kr.; Zingerle), with small sulphur-baths. Opposite, on the right bank (new iron bridge), lies —

St. Leonhard, or **Abtei** (4510'; *Craffonara's Inn; Kreuz*, bed 1 fl.), Ladin *Badìa*, the chief place of the valley (here called the *Abtei-*

Thal or *Val Badia*), overshadowed by the precipitous *Heiligenkreuzkofel* (9550′). On the W. rises the *Gardenazza* (7700′).

Pleasant walk to the (2 hrs.) pilgrimage-church of *Heiligenkreuz* (6710′; Inn, rustic); admirable view and echo. — Ascent thence of the ***Heiligenkreuzkofel** (9550′; 3-4 hrs.; with guide, *Franz Delucca* of St. Leonhard), for adepts only. We ascend by a steep and dizzy route to the pass, and mount over detritus to the (1 hr.) summit, which affords a noble prospect. Descent (disagreeable) viâ the *Medesjoch* (see below) to *St. Cassian*, or to the E. to the *Klein-Fanes Alp*, and thence to the N. to *St. Vigil*, or to the E. by *Gross-Fanes* to *Ampezzo* (see p. 374).

[From St. Leonhard a cart-road leads along the right side of the Abtei-Thal (from which the Corvara Valley diverges 1 hr. farther up, near *Stern;* see below) to *Valle* and (4½ M.) **St. Cassian** or *Armentarola* (5060′; **Inn*, plain), near which fossils abound.

Mountain Ascents (guides, *Joh. Canins*, *Jos. Rudiferia*). The **Heiligenkreuzkofel** (9550′; 5 hrs., guide 4 fl.), either viâ *Heiligenkreuz* (see above) or over the *Medesjoch* (8200′), is laborious. — **Lavarella** (10,040′; guide 7½ fl.), ascended through the *Val de Medes* in 5 hrs., difficult and for adepts only (somewhat easier viâ *Fanes*, p. 374).

From St. Cassian to Cortina viâ Tre Sassi (6-7 hrs.), an interesting route (club-path; guide, not indispensable, 4 fl.). We ascend through pastures and past the mouth of the *Lagazuoi Valley* (see below) to the (1¼ hr.) *Valparola* or *Eisenofen Alp* (5700′). Below the chalets we cross the brook and, ascend steeply through wood, and afterwards over grass and loose stones to the (1½ hr.) **Valparòla Joch** (*Castello Pass;* 7050′), to the E. of the *Mte. Castello* (7755′), which commands a retrospective view of the Enneberg Valley, the Kreuzkofel, the Peitlerkofel, and the Zillerthal Mts. (to the N., in the distance). Beyond the pass, above a small lake, the path divides. The lower and better route descends to the right, soon affording a fine retrospect of the Marmolada, and afterwards leading through wood, to *Buchenstein* (to the *Castell Andraz*, p. 389, 1¼ hr.). The upper path follows the slope to the left, traversing dreary tracts of debris, crosses the pass **Tre Sassi** ('Tra i Sassi'; 7215′), between the *Lagazuoi* on the left and the *Sasso di Stria* on the right, and reaches the (2 hrs.) *Falzarego Hospice* (p. 389; to Cortina 2 hrs. more; horse from St. Cassian to Cortina 9 fl.). — To the Ampezzo Valley over the Col Lodgia, a laborious route (to Cortina 7 hrs.). After ½ hr. we diverge to the left from the Valparola route (see above) and ascend along the *Sorè* (to the right the wild *Lagazuoi Valley*) to the (2 hrs.) **Col Lodgia** (*Tadega-Joch;* 7030′), between the *Sligaspitze* (9350′) on the left and the *Mte. Casale* (9100′) on the right. We then descend to the (1 hr.) *Gross-Fanes Alp* (6900′) and proceed through the Fanes Valley to the Ampezzo road (comp. p. 374). — To Buchenstein viâ *Valparola* (to Andraz 4½ hrs.), see above. Another route (marked, but guide advisable) leads over the *Stuore Meadows* (numerous fossils) and the saddle of **Pralongia** (7020′), with fine view of the Marmolada, etc., to (4½-5 hrs.) *Pieve di Livinalongo*. Extensive panorama from the **Sottsass* (W. peak, 8405′), reached from Pralongia by following the arête for 1½ hr. to the E.]

The road from Pedrazes (p. 374) to Corvara follows the bank of the Gader to the (1½ M.) hamlet of *Alting* (4620′) and then ascends to the right in windings, passing below (1½ M.) *Stern* (4870′). It then descends viâ *Varda* to the *Corvara-Bach* or *Grossbach* and ascends a little on the right bank to (3¾ M.) **Corvara** (5110′; **Rottonara's*, plain), a finely-situated village. About 1¼ M. farther up the W. arm of the valley, which ascends to the Grödner-Jöchl, lies **Colfosco** or *Kolfuschg* (5400′; **Kapellenwirth*), the most picturesque point in this interesting dolomitic region (S. the Pis-

ciadù and Mëisules; N. the Sass Songer and Chiampatsch). A direct path to Colfosco leads off to the right over the bridge, about 3/4 M. before Corvara.

Excursions (guides, *Eustach* and *Jos. Dapunt* of Stern, *Jos. Kostner* of Corvara, and *Peter Pescosta*). The **Sass Songer** (8750'; from Colfosco in 3 hrs.; guide 4 fl.), not difficult for adepts, commands a fine view. — A marked path leads from Colfosco to the N.W., passing the small *Lake Chiampatsch* (7210') and crossing the *Gabel* (*Chiampeï-Joch*; 7835'), to the (3 hrs.) **Ladinia-Hütte** (8170'), on the *Putz* or *Puez Alp*, whence the *Putzkofel* (*Piz Putz*; 8920'; 3/4 hr.) and the *E.* and *W. Putz-Spitze* (9545', 9615'; 1 1/4-1 1/2 hr.; fine views) may be ascended (guide). The adjacent *Col di Montigella* (8785'), to the N.E., and *Col de Dosunell* (8700'), to the S.E., abound in fossils. The descent from the Ladinia Hut to Gröden may be made through the *Langethal* (steep at first) to *Wolkenstein* (2 1/2 hrs.), or viâ the *Furcella de Forciës de Sielles* to the *Regensburger-Hütte* (p. 290). From the Gabel (see above) over the *Crespeina Joch*, see p. 290. — From Colfosco the *Sas de Pisciadù* (*Wasserfallspitze*, 9785'; 4 hrs.; with guide), and the *Boë-Spitze* (10,340'; 5 hrs.; with guide) will be found attractive ascents, not difficult for adepts (comp. pp. 291, 389).

From Corvara to Buchenstein. One route, a bridle-track (marked with red), leads to the right over the saddle of **Campolungo** (*Chaolonc*; 6165') to *Arabba* and (4-4 1/2 hrs.) *Pieve* (p. 389); another and more attractive path (also marked), to the left, crosses the **Incisa-Joch** (about 6400'), which affords a fine survey of the Marmolada, Civetta, etc., and descends viâ *Contrin* and *Corte* to (3 1/2-4 hrs.) *Pieve*.

From Corvara to the Val Fassa there are two routes: one leading as above to (2 hrs.) *Arabba*, and then crossing the *Pordoi-Joch* (p. 355) to Canazei in 3 1/2 hr.; the other, far more attractive, crosses the **Grödner-Joch** and the **Sella-Joch** to (5 1/2 hrs.) Campitello. This route ascends from Colfosco to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Grödner-Jöchl* (see p. 290). Descending through the upper region of the valley (*Plan de Frea*, see p. 290), we follow an ill-defined path to the left, close to the precipices of the Meïsules (descent to S. Maria vitz *Piz Culatsch* to be avoided), descend to a ravine running down from the Meïsules, and cross the stony bed of a brook, where the bridle-path from S. Maria is reached. We now ascend to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Sella-Joch* (p. 291); thence to (1 1/4 hr.) *Canazei*, see p. 355.

To the Gröden Valley, over the *Grödner-Joch* (5 hrs. to St. Ulrich), see p. 290.

67. From Toblach to Belluno. Val Ampezzo.

Comp. Maps, pp. 352, 360.

67 M. Post-Omnibus from the *Toblach* station to (18 1/2 M.) *Cortina* daily in 4 hrs., starting at 7.30 a.m. (fare 1 fl. 70 kr., coupé 2 fl.). Omnibus from *Hôt. Toblach* in summer daily, at 3 p.m., in 4 hrs. (fare 1 fl. 80 kr., return-ticket 3 fl. 30 kr., to Landro 80 kr., Schluderbach 1 fl. 20 kr., from Schluderbach to Cortina 1 fl.). Omnibus from the *Hôtel Germania* daily, at 6 a.m., in 3 3/4 hrs. (fare 2 fl.; to Landro 1 fl., Schluderbach 1 fl. 20, Ospitale 1 fl. 50 kr.). — Carriage with one horse from Toblach to Landro 2 1/2, with two horses 4 fl.; to Schluderbach 3 and 5 fl.; to Cortina 7 and 13 fl. To Cortina and back, with one horse 9, two horses 16 fl., if kept overnight 11 and 18 fl.; to Cortina viâ Misurina, and back by the high-road, with two horse 20, if kept overnight 23 fl. From Cortina to Schluderbach, one-horse carr. 4, two-horse 8 fl.; to Landro 4 1/2 and 9 fl.; to Toblach 6 and 11 fl. — Post-Omnibus from Cortina daily in 1 1/2 hr. to *Borca* (fare 60 kr.) and Italian diligence (uncomfortable) thence to *Belluno* in 8 1/2 hrs. (10 1/2 hrs. in the reverse direction; fare 6 fr. 80 c.); halt of 3/4 hr. at Tai di Cadore, during which the diligence runs to Pieve di Cadore and back. Carriage with one horse from Toblach viâ Cortina to Pieve di Cadore and back (2 days) 20, two-horse 32, returning by Auronzo and Misurina 34 fl. From Toblach viâ Cortina to Vittorio (2 1/2 days)

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Forcella alta
Forcella bassa
Col dell'Angelo
Forcella bassa di Misurina
M. Misurina
Misurina
Col di Varda
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35 and 64 fl. From Cortina to Belluno 15½ and 29 fl., to Vittorio 24 and 45 fl. One-horse carr. from Pieve di Cadore to Belluno 16 fr., with fee of 2 fr.; from Belluno to Pieve di Cadore 18, two-horse 30 fr. From Belluno to Cortina 40 or 60 fr. From Belluno to *Venice*, 72 M., railway in 4½ hrs. — The journey from Cortina to Venice viâ Belluno is easily made in one day; but travellers in the other direction should spend the night at Belluno and start early next morning. The custom-house barrier at S. Vito (p. 384) is closed at 8.30 p.m.

A visit to the Limestone Alps of S. Tyrol, enclosed by the Drave, Rienz, Eisak, Adige, Brenta, and Piave, and generally known as the **Dolomites** (from Dolomieu, the geologist, who first examined this magnesian limestone formation), is greatly facilitated by the Pusterthal railway. Strictly speaking, the term *Dolomite* belongs to the Fassa Mts., the Langkofel, Rosengarten, and Schlern, but does not apply to the Cristallo, Hohe Gaisl, Tofana, Sorapis, Antelao, Pelmo, and other peaks of the Ampezzo Limestone Alps; but as these mountains are widely known as the 'Ampezzo Dolomites', the popular nomenclature is adhered to in the Handbook. Alike to the man of science and the mountaineer the curiously fissured Dolomites offer a rich and varied field of interest, in their innumerable large and small peaks, pinnacles, caverns, cañons, and subterranean water-courses. The most striking formations are generally found about halfway up the mountains, as from the summits as well as from the valleys many of their most characteristic features are lost to view. The Dolomites consist of unstratified rocks, and some geologists see in them an analogue of the coral-formations. Comp. *The Dolomite Mountains*, by *Gilbert and Churchill* (London).

The *Ampezzo Road (called by the Italians 'Strada d'Allemagna') quits the Pusterthal at the *Toblach* station (p. 364), leads due S., between the *Sarlkofel* on the right and the *Neunerkofel* on the left, into the *Höhlensteiner-Thal*, watered by the *Rienz*, and passes the small, dark *Toblacher See* (4130′; Restaurant). The valley soon contracts to a wild gorge. To the left the *Klausenkofel (Nasse Wand)* is conspicuous; to the right rises the jagged spurs of the *Dürrenstein*. The view up the valley to the S. is bounded by the *Mte. Pian* p. 378). Above the *Klaus-Brücke* (4310′) the *Rienz* (p. 379) issues from its subterranean channel. On the left slope of the valley rises a curiously-shaped isolated rock, called by the natives the *Muttergotteskofel*. Near Landro the road passes a new fort.

6¼ M. **Landro**, Ger. **Höhlenstein** (4605′; **Post*, kept by *Baur*, D. 1½, pens. 3-5 fl.), a pleasant summer-resort. At the head of the valley of the *Schwarze Rienz*, which opens here to the left, rise the lofty and glistening *Drei Zinnen* (*Cime di Lavaredo*; 9850′). A few paces farther on, at the N.W. base of the Mte. Pian, is the light-green *Dürrensee*. In the background rise the huge **Monte Cristallo* (10,495′), with its glacier, and its neighbours, the *Piz Popena* (10,310′) and the *Cristallino* (9140′), presenting a most striking picture. The lake, into which the *Schwarze Rienz* flows, is sometimes dry in autumn, but fills again in spring. The road skirts the W. side of the lake and 1½ M. from Landro reaches —

8 M. **Schluderbach** (4730′; **Hôtel Ploner*, R. 1 fl. 25, D. 1 fl. 50 kr., S. 1, pens. 4 fl.; one-horse carr. to Cortina and back 6, to Lago Misurina and back 3 fl.), beautifully situated at the mouth of the *Val Popena* (p. 378). The Monte Cristallo is here concealed

by the sombre *Rauhkofel* (6570′); to the left are the lower *Cristallino* and the *Cadini*, rising beyond the Val Popena. To the right rises the imposing red limestone pyramid of the *Croda Rossa* (*Rothwand*, or *Hohe Gaisl*, 10,330′).

WALKS AND EXCURSIONS from Landro and Schluderbach. Ronnd the *Dürrensee*, part of the way lying in wood. — From Schluderbach to the (1/2 hr.) *Eduardsfelsen*, at the entrance of the *Val Fonda* and the base of the Cristallo; to the (1/2 hr.) *Sigmundsbrunnen* in the *Schönleiten-Thal*; through the fine woods of the *Seeland-Thal* to the *Plätzwiesen* (road; to the Hôt. Dürrenstein, 2 hrs.; see p. 363 and below).

The *__Monte Pian__ (*Piana*; 7630′) may be ascended from Schluderbach without difficulty in 2 1/2-3 hrs.; guide not indispensable (one of the men at the hotel, 2 fl.). We ascend the *Val Popena* by the Auronzo road, from which we diverge to the left by the mountain indicator of the Austrian Tourist Club. Beyond a long curve (1 hr.) we follow a steep path (marked with red) over the *Forcella Alta* (6480′) to the (1 1/2-2 hrs.) summit, an extensive plateau, with curiously fissured rock-formations. The highest point is on the W. margin, facing the Rienzthal. Stones painted yellow indicate the way to the (20 min.) best point of view (7600′; shelter-hut). The panorama is very fine: to the S. are the Cristallo, Sorapis, Antelao, Marmarole, Cadini, and the Lago Misurina; S.W., the Tofana and the distant Marmolada; to the W., far below, lie Schluderbach and Höhlenstein (Landro), with the Dürrensee, beyond which rise the Hohe Gaisl and Seekofel; N., the Schwalbenkofel, Birkenkofel, and Dreischusterspitze, with the Zillerthaler Ferner, Rieser Ferner, Tauern, and the Gross-Glockner; E., the Drei Zinnen and the Mts. of Comelico. The part of the mountain towards Landro, from which it appears to be the highest summit, should also be visited, for in some particulars the view from it is finer; grand fissures on the Rienzthal side. — The Monte Pian may also be ascended from *Landro* (p. 377) through the *Rienzthal* and viâ the *Katzenleiter*, *Rimbianco Valley* (p. 379), and *Forcella Alta*, without much difficulty. The route through the woods from Rimbianco to the Forcella is, however, not easily found. Descent (indicated by blue marks) viâ the *Forcella Bassa* (6165′) to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Lago Misurina*, see below.

*FROM SCHLUDERBACH TO CORTINA, VIÂ MISURINA AND TRE CROCI, 12 1/2 M. (4 1/2-5 hrs.; guide 4 fl., unnecessary), a highly attractive excursion (carriage-road, see p. 384). This expedition is best made from Schluderbach, as the ascent is more gradual than in the opposite direction, while the finest views are in front of the traveller; the return should be made by the Ampezzo Road. — The Erzstrasse leads S.E. from Schluderbach, up the wooded *Val Popena* (the ascent of the *Mte. Pian*, on the left, adds 2-3 hrs. to the expedition; see above). Beyond the *Col S. Angelo* (5900′) we reach the (1 1/2-1 3/4 hr.) *__Lago Misurina__ (5760′; **Alb. Misurina*), a sheet of pale green water, amidst beautiful surroundings (the Drei Zinnen on the N.E., the Cadini on the E., the Marmarole, Antelao, and Sorapis on the S.). We follow the W. bank of the lake, viâ the *Misurina Alp*, for 1/2 hr., then, at a guide-post (5385′), take the narrow road entering the wood to the right, and ascend gradually along the slope of the *Crepe di Rudavoi*, with fine views of the Marmarole and Sorapis on the left, and of the huge cliffs of the Cristallo on the right. In 3/4 hr. our route joins the narrow road from the Val Buona (p. 386), and then ascends to the right to the (20 min.) __Passo Tre Croci__ (5930′; **Hôtel Tre Croci*, R. 80 kr.), whence the *View of the beautifnl Ampezzo valley suddenly discloses itself, to the W. Opposite us rises the huge Tofana, in the distance, to the left, adjoining the Nuvolan, appears the snow-covered Marmolada, and to the right is Mte. Cristallo. We descend through woods and pastures, along the *Bigontina Valley* and passing the hamlet of *Alverà* to (1 1/4 hr.) *Cortina* (p. 381).

Ascent of the *__Dürrenstein__ (9320′; 4-4 1/4 hrs.; guide 3 fl., unnecessary), very attractive. A road (very uncomfortable for driving downhill) leads through the *Seeland-Thal* to (2 hrs.) the *Hôtel Dürrenstein* (p. 363), whence

a marked path, steep at places, ascends to the right to the (2¼ hrs.) summit. The fine view includes the Tauern, the Ortler and Adamello groups, the Dolomites, and the Pragser-Thal and Pusterthal. Caution should be exercised in plucking edelweiss. This ascent may conveniently be combined with the route to Prags (p. 363).

The **Flodige** (6 hrs. there and back from Landro; guide not necessary). The route diverges to the W. from the Ampezzo road a little beyond the (1½ hr.) Toblacher See, and ascends (red marks) into the *Sarl* (5600'), a beautiful sequestered valley between the Sarlkofel (right) and the Flodiger Berg (left). From the (2½ hrs.) *Sarl-Sattel* (6860'), to the N. of the *Sarlköfele* (7575'), we obtain a picturesque glimpse of the Prags valley (descent to Alt-Prags 1½ hr.; ascent of the *Sarlkofel*, see p. 365). We now retrace our steps, descend a little, and proceed towards the S. over the pastures of the *Sarl-Alp*. We then ascend by an easy route to the *Flodiger Schneide* (7130'), immediately in front of the rugged precipices of the Dürrenstein; then descend over grass and follow the path (indicated by marks) through the *Flodige Valley*, to the (1¼ hr.) Klaus-Brücke (p. 377).

To the **Rienzthal** and the **Toblinger Riedl**, 3½ hrs. (guide advisable). A stony track from Landro traverses the Rienzthal as far as the (¾ hr.) rocky barrier that seems to close the valley, and above which tower the Drei Zinnen; to the right is the Monte Pian. A steep path (*Katzenleiter*), beginning opposite the shepherd's hut, ascends the *Rimbianco Valley*, backed by the Cadini, to the (1 hr.) *Rimbianco Alp* (6035'; Rfmts., see below). — The path to the left in the Rienzthal divides in 20 min.; one branch leading steeply to the N., through the *Grosse Wildgraben*, to the (1½ hr.) *Wildgraben Joch* (p. 366); the other (imperfectly marked) running to the E., via the *Rienzböden*, to the (2 hrs.) **Toblinger Riedel** (7140'), a saddle strewn with needle-like rocks, between the *Paternkofel* (9000') on the right and the *Toblinger Knoten* (8580') on the left. A little above the Riedel stands the Dreizinnen-Hütte of the German Alpine Club (7900'; Inn in summer), in a grand situation opposite the perpendicular cliffs of the *Drei Zinnen* (p. 380). The *View embraces the Rienzthal, Mte. Cristallo, Hohe Gaisl, etc., to the W., and the Altenstein-Thal to the E., with the *Böden Lakes*, lying but a few yards below the Riedel (to Sexten, see p. 366; guide from Landro 5 fl.). — A stony but tolerable path diverges sharply to the left a short distance down the path to Landro, skirts the rubble-strewn flanks of the *Paternkofel*, and finally ascends again to the (1 hr.) **Patern-Sattel** (8040'), between the Paternkofel and the Kleine Zinne. View hence of the Cadini, Marmarole, and Antelao to the S. We descend to the *Pian di Lavaredo*, with its two small lakes (route over the Oberbacher-Joch to the Zsigmondy-Hütte, see p. 366), then skirt the S. side of the castellated *Drei Zinnen* (ascent from this side, see p. 380), to the **Lavaredo Saddle** (*Forcella Nungeri* on the Italian maps; 7610'), whence we descend over loose stones and grass, and afterwards through wood, to the (1½ hr.) *Rimbianco Alp* (see above). Thence we may regain (1½ hr.) *Landro* via the Katzenleiter and the Rienzthal; or follow the cart-track to the left which leads past the small *Lago Vantorno* (6080') to the *Col S. Angelo* and to (1 hr.) *Misurina*.

The ascent of the **Cristallino** (highest peak, 9140', the fourth from the left as seen from Landro; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 3½ fl.) is attractive and not difficult for adepts. The view from the summit embraces the valley of Höhlenstein as far as Toblach, the Tauern in the distance, and in the immediate foreground the wild precipices of the Popena and Cristallo.

The **Monte Cristallo** (10,495'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 8 fl.) is fit only for expert climbers with steady heads. The route leads through the *Val Fonda (Val del Monte Cristallo)* to the (2½ hrs.) *Cristallo Glacier*, which it crosses to (1½ hr.) the *Cristallo Pass* (*Forcella*; 9270'), between the Mte. Cristallo and the Popena. We then ascend the 'Lange Band' on the S. side of the Cristallo and finally clamber over rocks (the worst point being the 'Böse Platte') to the arête and the (2-3 hrs.) summit. The view is magnificent. The descent may be made from the Cristallo Pass over snow and debris to *Tre Croci* and *Cortina* (p. 383).

The **Hohe Gaisl** or **Rothwand** (*Croda Rossa*, 10,330′; 7-8 hrs.; guide 9 fl.) is ascended from the *Plätzwiesen* (p. 363), or from Ospitale by a very toilsome and difficult route viâ the *La Rosa Alp* and the *Val Buones*. — Of the **Drei Zinnen** (9755′, 9850′, 9020′), the central peak (4½-5 hrs. from Rimbianco viâ the *Lavaredo Saddle* and up the S. side to the top; guide 8 fl.) is both the highest and the easiest, but is fit only for experts with steady heads (route from the Dreizinnen-Hütte, see p. 366). The *Kleine Zinne* is a dangerous ascent.

The **Hochebenkofel** (9530′; 5 hrs.; guide 5½ fl.) is accomplished by adepts without difficulty from Landro over the *Toblacher Schafalm*. It is connected with the slightly higher *Birkenkofel* (9555′), to the N., by a narrow arête, requiring a steady head. Descent viâ the *Lückele* to *Sexten*, see p. 366. — The **Cadini** (*Cadini del Neve* 9025′; *Cadini di S. Lucano* 9320′) are ascended from Misurina in 4-5 hrs., with guide (difficult).

From Schluderbach to Auronzo viâ *Misurina*, see p. 378. Other attractive but more toilsome passes lead from the (2 hrs.) *Rimbianco Alp* (see p. 379) over the *Lavaredo Saddle* (7610′) or the *Forcella di Rimbianco* (7190′) to the *Val Marson* and (5-6 hrs.) *Auronzo* (p. 386).

The road ascends, crosses the *Seelandbach*, and then the bed of the *Knappfussbach*, which is generally dry, and reaches the *Gemärk*, or *Cime Banche*, the low watershed (5000′) between the Rienz and the Boite, which forms the boundary of the Ampezzo district. To the right rises the majestic *Hohe Gaisl* (10,330′), with the precipices of the *Col Freddo* (9230′), and next it the *Croda d'Ancona* (see below), appearing above the wooded slopes of the *Crepa di Zuoghi;* before us the peaks of the *Tofana* overtop the *Col Rosa;* to the left is the *Cristallo;* behind us, the *Monte Pian* and the *Cadini*. The road descends gradually, passing the shallow *Lago Bianco* (4950′) on the left, and crosses the *Rufreddo*, which descends from the right. We next cross the *Gottresbach* and soon reach (4 M.) **Ospitale** (4835′; **Inn*, good wine), once a hospice, picturesquely situated at the base of the *Crepa di Zuoghi* (6745′). Opposite is the *Vecchio del Forame* (9415′), with the valley of that name, watered by the *Felizon*, which here unites with the Rufreddo. Farther down is the *Val Grande*, flanked on the W. by the *Pomagognon*, beyond which rise the *Tofana*, *Col Rosa*, and *Furcia Rossa*.

Beautiful Walk in the *Gottres Valley*, between the *Col Freddo* on the right and the *Crepa di Zuoghi* on the left, to the (1¾ hr.) **La Rosa Alp** (6700′), which commands a fine view of the mountains of Fanes and Travernanzes (p. 383), and, to the right, of the Seekofel (p. 374). We may then proceed over the *Forcella di Giralbes* (7280′) to the (2 hrs.) large sheep-pasture of *Fosses* (7015′), with its two small lakes, whence we may descend over the *Col di Fosses* or the *Sora al Forn* (p. 364) to *Prags* (see p. 364). Ascent of the (2 hrs.) *Seekofel* from the *Fosses Alp*, and route viâ the *Sennes Alp* to *St. Vigil*, see pp. 383, 374.

Through the Val Grande to Cortina (4½ hrs.), attractive. A good track descends, crosses the *Felizon*, and ascends to the S. in the *Val Grande*, between the *Pomagognon* (7910′) on the right and the *Crestabianca* (9625′) on the left, to the (2 hrs.) *Padeon Alp* (6070′). Thence we ascend to the (1 hr.) *Forca* (6880′), and descend to (1½ hr.) *Cortina* (comp. p. 382).

For some distance the road, now level, skirts the slope of *Monte Cadini* (*Croda d'Ancona* or *di Rancona*, 7750′), the side of which is pierced by an aperture high above us. On the left are the ravine of the *Felizón* and the *Val Grande*. (A finger-post by the telegraph-post numbered 463 indicates a short-cut which crosses the deep gorge

of the Felizon by the **Ponte Felizon*, rejoining the road below the Ponte Alto. The road, however, is more attractive in point of scenery.) The road ascends for a short distance, and then descends. About 1¼ M. beyond Ospitale the conspicuous *Peutelstein* (4945′) rises on the left. The rock was formerly crowned with the ruins of the castle of that name (Ital. *Podestagno*), which were removed in 1866. The road bends sharply to the right, and winds down into the *Ampezzo Valley*, watered by the *Boite*. In the foreground is the *Col Rosa*, overtopped on the right by the *Furcia Rossa*, to the right of which are the *Col Becchei di Sotto*, *Taè*, *Croda d'Antruilles*, and *Lavinores*. The apex of the long curve, where a finger-post indicates the way to St. Vigil to the right (comp. p. 374), commands a fine survey of the valleys of *Fanes* and *Travernanzes*, and (right) that of the Boite; in the distance to the S. are the Croda da Lago, Becco di Mezzodì, and Pelmo.

The road now descends to the S., skirting precipitous slopes, and crosses the deep gully of the *Felizon* by the (1¾ M.) *Ponte Alto* (to which the above-mentioned path descends from the Ponte Felizon). The following stretch of the valley is monotonous; the Boite flows through a broad stony bed, between pine-clad banks, over which tower the rocky masses of the Tofana on the right and the Pomagognon on the left. About ¾ M. farther on a finger-post indicates the route to the right to St. Cassian (p. 375) viâ Travernanzes and Fanes; and after ¾ M. more we pass the inn of *Fiammes* (4255′). The road then (1½ M.) quits the wood, and affords a view of the beautiful valley of (1 M.) —

18½ M. **Cortina.** — **Hotels.** *Hôtel Faloria, first-class, with baths, 1 M. to the S.E., finely situated, high up and close to the woods, R. 1-3 fl., D. 1½, pens. 3½-4 fl. — *Aquila Nera, the dining-room and the exterior of which are decorated with paintings by the sons of the late landlord *Ghedina*, R. & L. 1¼-1½, D. 1½, S. 1 fl.; *Croce Bianca, with baths, R. & L. 1-1½, D. 1½ fl., S. 80 kr., pens. 3-4 fl.; *Hôtel Cortina, R., L., & A. 1-1½ fl., D. 1 fl. 60 kr., S. 1, pens. 3-3½ fl. (good rooms in the *Villa Apollonio*); *Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue, at the N. end of the town, in an open situation; *Stella d'Oro (frequented by the English); *Hôt. Victoria, at the S. end of the town, R. 80 kr.-1 fl., pens. 3 fl.; *Ancora. — *Swimming Baths*, ¼ M. below the Aquila Nera; baths also at the Croce Bianca, Victoria, and Faloria. — Views of the Dolomites on sale in *Cecchini's Studio*. — *English Church Service* in summer.

Guides: *Alessandro Lacedelli*, *Fulgenzio*, *Pietro*, and *Ant. Dimai*, *Arcangelo Dibona*, *Mansueto* and *Giov. Barbaria*, *Ang.*, *Ant.*, *Luigi*, and *Tobia Menardi*, *Sim. Ghedina*, *Pietro*, *G. Ces. (Santo)*, *Gius.*, and *Arcang. Siorpaes*, *Venanzio Zardini*, *Pietro Costantini*, *Angelo Zangiacomi*, *Giac.* and *Gius. Colli*, *Zacc. Pompanin*, *Ang. Dandrea*, and *Gius. Rimoldi*. Most of the guides speak a little German.

Cortina di Ampezzo (4025′), a town of 3032 inhab., superbly situated and admirably adapted for a prolonged stay, is the capital of the valley and the seat of the district-authorities. The *Industrial School* deserves a visit (filigree-work and wood-mosaic tasteful and not expensive). The *Church* contains a rich altar, wood-carvings by Brustolone, etc. The gallery of the handsome detached *Campanile*

(about 250′ in height; 235 steps) commands an admirable *Survey of the surrounding landscape. On the N.E. rises the Cristallo group, with the Pomagognon and the highest Cristallo peak; E., the Tre Croci saddle; S.E., the Sorapis and Antelao; S., the Pelmo, and (nearer) the Rocchetta and Becco di Mezzodì; S.W., the Croda da Lago, Lastè di Formin, Nuvolau, and, in the foreground, the Crepa; W., the Cinque Torri, Lagazuoi, and Tofana; N., Col Rosa, Lavinores, Seekofel, and Croda d'Ancona. Pleasant promenades have been laid out on the Boite, to the W. of the church.

A fine view is obtained from the (1/4 hr.) *Hôtel Faloria* (see p. 381). — The best survey of the valley, for which the evening-light is most favourable, is afforded by the (1 hr.) *Belvedere on the *Crepa* (5060′), a prominent rocky hill on the W. side of the valley. We ascend the Falzarego road to (2 1/2 M.) the *Albergo Tofana*, on the Pocol Alp, and proceed thence to the left to (5 min.) the *Restaurant* on the nearer side of the rock (guide quite unnecessary; horse 2 fl.). In the wood, beyond the Belvedere, are several deep fissures in the rock, of which the traveller should beware. — A path, diverging to the left from the way to the Crepa after about 3/4 M., leads through the hamlet of *Mortisa* to the *Grottoes of Maria di Zanin* or *di Valpera*, at the S.E. foot of the Crepa, 50 min. from Cortina. These ravines, with their grotesque rock-formations, have been made accessible by foot-bridges and ladders. Below, at the foot of the mountain at the end of the Costeana ravine (1 hr. from Cortina), lie the baths of *Campo di Sotto*, destroyed by an inundation in 1882. In the wood on the opposite side of the Costeana is a curious deep rocky gorge, with ice, known as *La Quaire* (1 3/4 hr.; guide necessary, 1 fl.). — Other good points of view are the *Colfiere*, near *Gillardon* (1/2 hr.), and the *Col Druscie* (5840′; 1 3/4 hr.), above the *Rumerlo Alp*, at the S.E. base of the Tofana.

Another attractive walk leads to the (3 M.) **Ghedina Lake**, embosomed in woods at the foot of the Tofana (guide unnecessary). We diverge to the left from the Schluderbach road at the kilomètre-stone 29,4, or at the *Albergo Verra*, a little farther on, cross the Boite, and ascend by a marked path. The return-route commands a fine view of the Val Ampezzo. — A good path through the woods leads by *Campo di Sotto* (see above) and the *Federa Alp* to the (3 1/2 hrs.) little **Lago da Lago** (6700′), picturesquely situated at the foot of the *Croda da Lago* (p. 384) and the *Becco di Mezzodì* (p. 383). Thence to the *Forcella da Lago*, see p. 390.

To **Zumelles** (7290′; 2 1/2-3 hrs.; fine view). The route ascends to the left after following the Tre Croci road for 1 1/4 hr. ('Via Sonforca-Ospitale') and crosses the *Forca* (p. 380); we may return through the *Val Grande* to Ospitale, across the *Felizon Bridge* to the *Ponte Alto*, and by the high-road to (4 hrs.) Cortina. — To the **Tondi di Faloria**, on the *Monte Casadio* (3 1/2 hrs.). The path diverges to the right from the Tre Croci route (p. 378) by a finger-post about 1/2 hr. below the pass, and ascends to the clearing of the *Pian della Bigontina*. We cross (10 min.) a bridge, and (1/4 hr.) where the path forks we proceed to the right to the grassy hill of the *Faloria Alp* and the (1 hr.) *Crepedel* (7690′), which commands a splendid survey. To the S. is the *Punta Nera* (8900′), with the rocky range stretching from it to the *Cesta* (9080′) and the *Cadin del Laudo* (7890′) and separating the Mte. Casadio from the Val Sorapis.

To the *Pfalzgau-Hütte, 4 1/2-5 hrs. (guide, desirable for the inexperienced, 4 fl.; *Arcangelo Siorpaes* of Tre Croci). From (2 hrs.) *Tre Croci* (p. 378) a marked path leads to (2 1/2-3 hrs.) the hut, splendidly situated on the *Sorapis Lake* (6350′), in the wild *Sorapis Valley*, shut in by the huge cliffs of the Sorapis, Punta Nera, Seletta, and Cesta. The **Punta di Sorapis** (10,520′) may be ascended hence by two routes.. The old 'Grohmanns-Weg, (4 1/2-5 hrs.), crossing the W. flank of the Sorapis, joins the S. Vito route near the summit (see p. 384; difficult). The new 'Müller-Weg' (6-8 hrs.), which traverses the E. glacier and ascends direct over the huge precipices on the N.E. side, is one of the finest tours in the

Dolomites, but also one of the most difficult and fatiguing. In unfavourable weather it is exposed to danger from falling stones. — The Pfalzgau Hut is also the starting-point for the ascents of the *Punta Nera* (8900′; 3 hrs.; guide 5½ fl.), the *Seletta* (8700′; 2½ hrs.; 6 fl.), and the *Cesta* (9080′; 3 hrs.; 6 fl.). — We may return viâ *Valbona* (p. 386) and Tre Croci (4½ hrs.), or viâ the *Laudo Pass* (4¾ hrs.; guide 5 fl.).

The ascent of the *Nuvolau (8440′; 4½ hrs.; marked path; guide, 3 fl., not necessary for adepts; horse to the Nuvolau Saddle 5½ fl.) is very attractive and not difficnlt. Driving is practicable by the Falzarego road (p. 389) to a point about 2½ M. beyond (3 M.) *Pocol;* at the finger-post we diverge to the left and ascend by a bridle-path through larch-woods and the pastures of the *Averau Alp* (on the right the curious *Cinque Torri*, 7750′) to the *Nuvolau Saddle* (*Forcella;* 7875′), between the Nuvolau and *Mte. Averau* (8690′). From this point we ascend to the left over the broad ridge of rock to the (2½ hrs.) *Sachsendank Club Hut* (8470′; small restaurant, with wine, beer, and other rfmts.), which commands a noble *Panorama: to the W. the Marmolada, farther off the Rosengarten Mts., and adjoining them in the distance the Suldner Königspitze, the Sella Group, the Oetzthal snow-mountains, the Geislerspitzen, the Stubaier Ferner, Lagazuoi, Mte. Cavallo, the Tofana Group, Rothwand, Dürrenstein, Gross-Glockner, Mte. Cristallo, the Sexten Dolomites (Drei Schuster, Zwölfer, Elfer), Cadini, Paternkofel, Sorapis, Marmarole, Antelao, Croda da Lago, Becco di Mezzodi, Pelmo, Civetta, and the Primiero Group (Pala, Vezzana). — In returning from the Nuvolau we may ascend the S. peak of the *Cinque Torri* (see above). This apparently inaccessible rock is cleft and fissured in such a way as to offer no serious difficulties to an expert climber (ca. 20 min.; guide necessary). — From the Nuvolau Saddle to (2½ hrs.) *Colle S. Lucia* or (2 hrs.) *Andraz*, see p. 390.

The interesting **Val Travernanzes** (9-10 hrs. round the Tofana and back; guide 4½ fl.; horse to the Alp 6 fl.) is well worth a visit. At the (1¼ hr.) guide-post on the Ampezzo road beyond *Fiammes* (p. 381) we turn to the left and enter the (½ hr.) *Pian di Luova*, an imposing rocky basin, where the Boite is reinforced by the brooks of Antruilles, Fanes, and Travernanzes. Crossing the Boite and then the Fanes stream we skirt the foot of the *Col Rosa* to the left to the (½ hr.) *Ponte Alto di Progoite*, spanning at a height of 260′ the gorge of the Travernanzes brook, at the point where the road from *Fanes* (p. 374) debouches. Beyond the bridge we turn to the left, pass the entrance of the *Valles Valley*, recross the stream in ¼ hr., and ascend the narrow and profound *Val Travernanzes*. To the left rise the huge cliffs of the *Tofana*, and to the right the *Furcia Rossa*, *Mte. Casale*, *Mte. Cavallo*, and *Fanesspitze*. About 2 hrs. farther on is the poor *Travernanzes Alp* (6560′), whence we ascend in 1¼ hr. (latterly no path) to the *Forcella di Travernanzes* (*Col dei Bos;* 7580′), between the *Tofana di Roces* (10,550′) on the left and the *Cima Falzarego* (8355′) on the right. Beyond the pass we obtain a splendid view of the Marmolada (still finer from the Cima Falzarego, easily ascended in ¾ hr.). The descent leads across steep Alpine pastures to the (1 hr.) Falzarego road (p. 389), where we proceed to the left to (1¾ hr.) Cortina.

The *Seekofel (9220′) is reached from Cortina in 6½ hrs. (guide 6½, if a night be spent at La Stuva 8 fl.). We follow the Ampezzo road to the (1½ hr.) guide-post indicating the route to the *Rauthal* (p. 381), where we ascend to the left to (1 hr.) the *La Stuva Alp*, and proceed viâ the *Forcella di Giralbes* and the *Fosses Alp* to the (4 hrs.) summit (comp. p. 374).

Among the more important ascents from Cortina, all fit for adepts only, that of the **Tofana** (*Tofana di Mezzo* 10,635′; *Tofana di Fuori* 10,600′; *Tofana di Roces* 10,550′) is comparatively the easiest. The night is spent in the *Tofana Hut*, on the *Forcella di Tofana* (8490′), 4 hrs. from Cortina; thence to the Tofana di Mezzo 3-3½ hrs., to the Tofana di Roces 2½ hrs. (guide 7, if a night be spent 8½, for all three summits in one day 12 fl.). — The **Becco di Mezzodi** (8430′; guide 5½ fl.), ascended from the S. side viâ the *Forcella da Lago* (p. 390) and the *Forcella Col Duro* (7520′) in 5 hrs. (last ¾ hr. a difficult climb), commands a magnificent and very interesting view. — **Mte. Cristallo** (10,495′), ascended from the *Hôtel Tre Croci*

(p. 378) viâ the *Cristallo Pass* in 3½-4 hrs. (guide 7 fl.; comp. p. 379), offers to adepts an interesting and not dangerous climb. — The **Sorapis** (10,520′), ascended from the Pfalzgau Hut (p. 382) in 4½-5 hrs., or from *S. Vito* viâ the *Forcella Grande* (see below) in 7-8 hrs. (guide 10½ fl.), is toilsome and difficult. — The **Croda da Lago** (*Cima di Formin*; 8815′), from Cortina viâ the *Alp Federa* in 6-7 hrs. (guide 16 fl.), is very difficult.

From Cortina to Schluderbach viâ Tre Croci (4½-5 hrs., or including Mte. Pian 7½ hrs.), a very attractive route (preferable in the reverse direction, comp. p. 378; guide, 3 fl. 25 kr., including Monte Pian 5 fl., unnecessary; light vehicle to Misurina 5¼, carr. & pair 10, viâ Misurina to Schluderbach 6¾ or 12 fl.). The route diverges to the left from that to the Val Buona, about ¼ hr. beyond the Tre Croci Pass (guide-post) and cannot be missed (to Misurina 3 hrs.).

Pleasant day's drive to **Pieve di Cadore* (see below; one-horse carr. there and back 7, two-horse 13½ fl.). — From Cortina to *Buchenstein* and *Caprile*, see p. 388; to *St. Cassian*, see p. 375; to *St. Vigil*, see p. 374.

The road next reaches *Zuel* (splendid view down the valley) and then (3 M.) *Acquabuona*, the last Tyrolese village, crosses the (1½ M.) Italian frontier, and descends rapidly to (1½ M.) *Chiapuzza* (3475′), the first Italian hamlet, and (½ M.) **S. Vito** (3315′; *Alb. all' Antelao*, clean), with the Italian custom-house, finely situated at the base of the Antelao. The old church, *La Difesa* (1512), has some curious old frescoes. The new church contains a fine altar-piece by Francesco Vecelli, Titian's elder brother. To the right (S.W.), above the wooded hills, towers the *Pelmo* (10,395′), a colossal rock, forming the most conspicuous feature in the landscape.

Ascents from S. Vito (guides, *Gius.* and *Arcang. Pordon*, *G. B. Zanucco*, *Luigi Cesaletti*, and *Gius. de Vido*; tariff lower than that at Cortina). The ascent of the **Sorapis** (10,520′; 7-8 hrs.; guide 18 fr.), viâ the *Forcella Grande*, is very laborious (see above). — The **Mte. Antelao** (10,710′; 6½-7 hrs.), a superb point of view, though fatiguing, offers no special difficulty to experts (guide from Cortina 9½ fl., from S. Vito 15 fr.). The route leads viâ the *Forcella Piccola* (see below) to the (3½ hrs.) *Capanna Vicenza* (7540′; club-hut) and thence by the N. arête to the (3 hrs.) summit. — The **Mte. Pelmo** (10,395′; 7½-8 hrs.), now generally ascended from S. Vito (guide 18 fr.; from Cortina 10½ fl.), is difficult, and should be attempted only by expert climbers with perfectly steady heads. The route leads to the S.W. viâ the *Najarole Alp* to the (3 hrs.) *Capanna Venezia*, on the *Rutorto Pass* (6890′), and to the (4½ hrs.) summit. Comp. p. 386.

From S. Vito (or Borca) over the *Col della Poina* or the *Forcella Forada* to *Caprile*, see p. 391; to the *Val Zoldo* over the *Rutorto Pass*, see p. 386. — To the E. over the *Forcella Piccola* (6960′), between the Mte. Bel Pra and the Antelao, and through the *Val Oten*, to *Pieve di Cadore* (see below), 6 hrs. (with guide; fatiguing).

Between S. Vito and *Borca* (3090′; *Alb. al Pelmo) the road runs high above the Boite on the slopes of the Antelao, a landslip from which in 1816 overwhelmed the villages of Marceana and Taulen. The road then leads past *Cancia*, *Vodo* (Alb. d'Italia), and *Peajo* to (6½ M.) —

33 M. **Venas** (2895′; *Alb. Borghetto*), below which the *Vallesina* unites with the Boite. Then (2¾ M.) *Valle* (Leon Bianco; route to *Zoldo*, p. 386), finely situated opposite the mouth of the *Val Cibiana*, (1¾ M.) *Tai di Cadore* (2795′; Alb. al Cadore, well spoken of; *Alb. Venezia, on the road to Pieve), and (1 M.) —

38½ M. **Pieve di Cadore** (2905′; **Progresso*; *Angelo*; *Sole*, well

spoken of; *Café Tiziano*), the capital of the *Val Cadore*, beautifully situated on a mountain-spur high above the *Piave*. In a corner of the chief Piazza stands the humble dwelling in which Titian was born in 1477 (d. 1576), denoted by a tablet. In 1880 a bronze statue of the great painter, by Del Zotto, was erected in the Piazza. The school contains a small *Museum* of natural history objects, coins, and antiquities, and Titian's patent of nobility (1533). The church possesses a Madonna by Orazio Vecelli, and other pictures by Cesare and Marco Vecellio, etc. The Municipio is adorned with a monument to the heroes of 1848 and a medallion-portrait of the patriot P. F. Calvi ('morto per la patria' 1855). Two rooms inside are adorned with fine panelling and portraits of celebrated natives of Cadore.

A fort (no admission) is being built on the site of the old *Castello*, above Pieve. The road below the Castello commands a fine view to the W.; the *Chapel of S. Rocco* one to the E. (key at the Progresso Inn).

Attractive excursions to the *Cappella S. Dionigi* (6385'; 3-4 hrs.), to the top of the *Mte. Vedorchia* (5890'; 3 hrs.), etc. — The **Mte. Zucco* (3930'), easily ascended from Tai in 1¼ hr., commands a superb survey of the Pelmo, Antelao, Marmarole, etc., and of the Piave valley.

From Pieve a good road leads through the beautiful **Val Cadore**, which is enclosed by picturesque Dolomites (right, the *Mte. Cridola;* left, the *Marmarole*), to the picturesque mountain-hamlets of *Domegge* (*Alb. Belvedere) and (7 M.) *Lozzo* (2480'; Osteria alla Fortuna). At (1½ M.) *Pelos* it crosses the Piave by the *Ponte Nuovo* (2370'; route to *Tolmezzo* over the *Mauria Pass*, see p. 481), and again at (¾ M.) *Tre Ponti* (2400'; Inn, with sulphur-baths), at the influx of the *Ansiei*, which descends from the Val Auronzo (see below; handsome bridge).

[**Val Comelico.** Above Tre Ponti the Piave dashes through a series of wild ravines. A good road runs from *Gogna* (see below) through the narrow valley, crossing from the right to the left bank by the *Ponte della Lasta*, to (7 M.) **S. Stefano** (3030'; **Aquila Nera; Umiltà*), the capital of the *Comelico Inferiore*, pleasantly situated at the junction of the *Padola* and the Piave. (By the *Kreuzberg* to *Sexten*, see below.) From S. Stefano we ascend the valley of the Piave past *Campolongo* and *Presenajo* to the (4½ M.) *Ponte del Cordevole* (4130'), above the confluence of the Piave with the *Cordevole*, which emerges here from the deep *Val Visdende*, to the N. We then follow the right bank of the Piave to (3½ M.) *Granvilla* (4280'; *Kratter, by the chnrch; *Stern), the chief hamlet of the parish of **Sappada**, Ger. *Bladen*, picturesquely situated at the foot of the *Mte. Ferro*. The villagers are Germans, probably mediæval immigrants from the Pusterthal. A cart-road leads from Granvilla by *Cima Sappada* (*Oberbladen*, 4275') to (2¼ hrs.) *Forni Avoltri* (p. 480). Route over the *Bladner Joch* and *Ofner Joch* to (8-9 hrs.) *St. Lorenzen* in the Gailthal, see p. 367 (with this may be combined the ascent of the **Paralba;* guide 15 fr.). — From S. Stefano a good road leads to the N.W., making a wide bend (short-cut for walkers) past *S. Nicolò* in the *Upper Comelico Valley*, to (5 M.) *Candide* (4035'; *Alb. alle Alpi, in an open situation), whence it continues on the left bank of the Padola viâ *Dosoledo* (4160'), passing (1¼ M.) *Padola* (4430'; Due Nazioni) on the right bank, and crosses the Italian frontier at the (2 hrs.) *Kreuzberg* (or *Mte. Croce;* 5340'). A rough road (walking shorter and better than driving) leads hence to *Sexten* and (4 hrs.) *Innichen* (p. 365).]

In the **Val Auronzo** (road to Schluderbach; diligence from Pieve to Auronzo daily), ¾ M. above *Tre Ponti* (see above), lies *Gogna* (route to Comelico, see above), and 3 M. farther up is **Auronzo** (2850'), consisting of the villages of *Villapiccola*, with a large new church, and *Villagrande* (*Alb. Centrale; Alle Grazie; Vittoria;* from Pieve to this point a drive of

2½ hrs.). The *Mte. Calvario* (3050′) affords a good survey of the environs. A highly-attractive route leads to the N. through fine woods to the (2 hrs.) *Forcella di Mte. Zovo* (4910′), commanding good views of the Sexten Dolomites, Mte. Ajarnola, Sasso Lungerin, etc., to the N., and to the S. of the Mts. of the Comelico and Piave valleys as far as the Cima di Lares. Thence we descend to (1 hr.) *Padola* (p. 385). The route viâ the *Colle Castello* (4335′) to *Danta* and (2½-3 hrs.) *S. Stefano* (p. 385) is also easy and attractive. — The road through the upper Val Auronzo, or *Val Buona*, follows the left bank of the *Ansiei* viâ *Reane* and *Ligonto* to (1¼ hr.) *Giralba*, at the mouth of the Giralba Valley (over the *Giralba-Joch* to Sexten, see p. 366). To the S. rises the imposing chain of the **Marmarole**, the highest summit of which, the *Mte. Froppa* (9620′; 7-8 hrs.; not difficult for experts; guide, *Pacifico Orsolina*) may be ascended viâ the *Val di Rin*, beginning S. of *Reane*, and the *Forcella della Froppa*. We next pass the mouth of the *Val Marson* (on the right; at its head rise the *Drei Zinnen* or *Tre Cime di Lavaredo*, p. 380) and the (3 M.) *Miniera Argentiera* (3250′; lead and zinc mines; Inn) to (3 M.) *Stabiziane* (3570′; Inn), and (1½ M.) the solitary forester's house of *S. Marco* (3710′). From the (2¼ M.) *Ponte delle Acque Rosse* onwards the Ansiei forms the Tyrolese frontier. About 1½ M. farther on, on the opposite bank, is the *Osteria Valbona*, with a good view of the Sorapis. (To the *Pfalzgau Hut*, 2¼ hrs., see p. 382.) A road (not very good) to the left leads over the (4½ M.) *Passo Tre Croci* (p. 378) to (3¾ M.) Cortina, while the new 'mineral road' to the right, first on Austrian, then on Italian soil, passes the (4½ M.) *Lago Misurina* and leads to (4½ M.) *Schluderbach* (comp. p. 378).

From Tai the road describes a long circuit round *Mte. Zucco* (p. 385), and descends in windings, being hewn in the rock and supported by masonry at places, to the (4½ M.) valley of the *Piave*, into which the Boite here falls.

43 M. **Perarolo** (1735′; **Corona d'Oro*, carr. and pair to Vittorio 25, to Cortina 40 fr.; *Alb. Sant' Anna*). The Piave runs for many miles through a narrow ravine, in which there is barely space for the road. 1½ M. *Macchietto*, with the small pilgrimage-church of *S. Maria della Salute*. Farther on are the villages of *Rucorvo* and *Rivalgo*. To the right, near (3½ M.) *Ospitale*, is a fine waterfall; opposite the hamlet of (2 M.) *Termine*, on the left bank of the Piave, is a second fall *(La Pissa)*. Beyond a cutting, 50′ deep, the road reaches (1¼ M.) *Castel Lavazzo*, the ancient *Castellum Laebatium*, as appears from an inscription found here. Then (2½ M.)—

54 M. **Longarone** (1470′; *Posta*, R. & A. 2½ fr.; **Albergo di Roma*, unpretending; *Lepre*), charmingly situated at the junction of the *Maè*, which issues from the *Val di Zoldo*, with the Piave.

The attractive, but little-visited **Val di Zoldo** is entered by a narrow ravine, through which a road (diligence from Longarone daily in 2 hrs., 1½ fr.) leads to (10 M.) **Forno di Zoldo** (2780′; **Cercena*), the capital of the valley, with iron-works. The ascent of the *Sasso di Bosconero* (8230′) from this point, accomplished from the S. viâ the pass of the same name (see below) in 5-6 hrs. (guide necessary), is arduous. To the N. rise the three huge rocky peaks of the **Mte. Pelmo** (10,395′), which may be ascended hence in 7½-8 hrs. (difficult; able guides requisite, comp. p. 384). The route leads viâ *Zoppè* to the (3½ hrs.) *Rifugio Venezia* on the *Rutorto Pass* (Inn in summer, see below) and thence to (4½ hrs.) the summit. Easy and attractive routes lead from Forno to the E. over the **Passo di Bosconero** (7090′), between the two peaks of the *Sasso di Bosconero* (see above), to (7½ hrs.) *Ospitale* (see above); to the N.E. over the **Forcella Cibiana** (5100′) to (4½ hrs.) *Valle* or *Venas;* to the N. over the **Col Botei** (5175′) to (4 hrs.) *Vodo* (p. 384), and over the **Passo di Rutorto** (6890′) to (6 hrs.) *Borca*

(p. 384); to the S. through the *Val Pramper* and over the *Moschesin Pass* (p. 392) to (6 hrs.) *Agordo* (p. 392). — Above Forno lies (¾ hr.) **Dont** (3040'; *Alb. al Pelmo*), where the route from the *Duran Pass* descends from the left (p. 392). The church contains a handsome monument (by Besarel) to the sculptor *Andrea Brustolon* (d. 1732), a native of the village. The attractive ascent of the *Pizzo di Mezzodì* (6680'; guide) takes 3½ hrs. from this point. — The bridle-path then leads to the right through the narrow valley of the Maè, viâ *Fusine* (3860'; *Inn, rustic) and *Pianaz*, to (1½ hr.) *Mareson* (4390'; Locanda Filippi, very plain), where the valley forks for the last time. Through the W. branch an easy and interesting path leads by *Pecol*, at the E. base of the huge *Civetta* (see below), and over the *Passo Coldai* (5970'), to (3½-4 hrs.) *Alleghe* (p. 391). — Through the N. branch *(Val Pallafavera)* a path ascends, with admirable views of the Pelmo and Civetta, to the (2 hrs.) **Forcella Staulanza** (5815'), between the Pelmo on the right and the Mte. Crot on the left, and then descends into the *Val Fiorentina*, leaving the *Malga Fiorentina* to the right and passing *Pescul* and *Selva*, to (3 hrs.) *Caprile* (p. 391). Or (a very attractive route) we may proceed to the right from the Forcella Staulanza straight across the upper end of the Val Fiorentina, leaving the alp of that name (see above) below us to the left, and ascend to the *Malga Durona* (6290') and the (1½ hr.) *Forcella della Poina* (6650'; to *Borca*, see p. 391). We then pass to the left along the base of the *Rocchetta* and the *Becco di Mezzodì* and cross the *Forcella Col Duro* (7520') to the (1¼ hr.) **Forcella da Lago** or *Ambriciola* (7470'), between the Becco di Mezzodì and the *Croda da Lago*, whence we descend by the *Federa Alp* to (2 hrs.) *Cortina* (p. 381). — The **Mte. Civetta** (10,565'), reached from *Fusine* or *Mareson* viâ the *Forcella di Grava* in 8 hrs. (guide), first ascended in 1867 by Mr. F. F. Tuckett, is difficult and dangerous on account of the frequent falls of stone.

Beyond Longarone the valley expands, without at first losing its wild character. 3 M. *Fortogna.* The road divides at *Polpet*, 3½ M. farther on, the left branch leading to Vittorio, the right to Belluno.

The road to VITTORIO (20½ M.; one-horse carr. from Longarone 20 fr.; two-horse carr. from Cortina 45, one-horse 24 fl.) crosses the *Piave* at (½ M.) **Ponte nelle Alpi** or **Capodiponte** (1295'; **Campana*, plain; *Stella*), turns to the E., and follows the left bank of the *Rai*, which issues from the (6 M.) *Lago di S. Croce* (1225'; 2½ M. long). At the S. end of the lake is the hamlet of *S. Croce*. The road then crosses the debris of an extensive old landslip (*Cima Fadalto*; 1650') and descends steeply to *Fadalto*. It next skirts the E. bank of the *Lago Morto* (925'), passes two other small lakes, and traverses a picturesque defile, at the end of which lies (12 M.) *Serravalle* (510'), connected by a fine avenue, ¾ M. long, with the larger village of *Ceneda*. These two places together form the town of Vittorio (**Hôtel Vittorio*, not far from the station, with garden; **Giraffa*, in the town). In the Piazza is a statue of Victor Emmanuel II. by Del Favaro, erected in 1882. RAILWAY from Vittorio to *Venice* viâ *Conegliano* in 2⅓ hrs., see *Baedeker's N. Italy.*

The BELLUNO ROAD (omnibus from Longarone to Belluno, at 4 and 7 p.m., in 2 hrs.; fare 1½ fr.) turns to the right at *Polpet* (see above), ½ M. from Ponte nelle Alpi (see above), and follows the broad valley of the Piave to (4 M.) —

64½ M. **Belluno** (1330'; **Albergo delle Alpi*, near the station, R. & L. 3-3½ fr., B. 1 fr. 25 c.; **Cappello; Leon d'Oro;* good rooms also at Borgo Garibaldi 36), the capital of a province, with 10,000 inhab., situated on a hill between the *Ardo* and the *Piave*, which here unite. The exterior of the town is Venetian in character. The *Cathedral*, built by Palladio, was partly destroyed by an earthquake in 1873, but has been restored. The massive campanile, 230' high,

commands a beautiful view. An old sarcophagus, locally prized as a work of art, adorns the piazza in front of the church of S. Stefano. The triumphal arch outside the W. gate, completed in 1815, and dedicated to the Emp. Francis, was, like that at Milan, begun in honour of Napoleon. Fine view from the hill on the left bank of the Piave (10 min.).

From Belluno to Primolano in the Val Sugana (38 M.). Railway to (19½ M.) *Feltre* in 1-1¼ hr.; from Feltre to Primolano diligence daily in 3½ hrs. — The railway traverses the broad valley of the Piave, generally at a distance from the river. Mulberries, maize, and vines indicate the character of the climate. On the slopes, and on the line itself, lie numerous villages. Beyond (8 M.) *Sedico-Bribano* (route to *Agordo*, see p. 392) the train crosses the *Cordevole*. Near (10½ M.) *S. Giustina*, to the right, rises the *Mte. Pizzocco* (7175'). 15 M. *Cesio-Busche*. Near Feltre the valley contracts; the line skirts the Piave, and then quits it entirely.

19½ M. **Feltre** (850'; **Hôtel Belvedere*, R. 2 fr.; *Restaurant Suisse*; *Albergo Doriguzzi*), an ancient town of 12,000 inhab., is the *Feltria* of the Rhætians. The principal street leads through the modern town, skirting the hill (1065') on which lies the picturesque old town. The *Piazza* in the latter is surrounded by the new, Venetian-Gothic *Palazzo Guarnieri*, adorned with mural paintings, the church of *S. Rocco*, in a debased style, the ruinous old *Castle* (fine view; fee), and a building embellished with the gilded lion of St. Mark, the lower story of which is used as a school and the upper as a theatre. In the centre of the piazza rise statues of two distinguished natives of Feltre: *Vittore Rambaldoni*, educationalist (1378-1446), erected in 1868, and *Panfilo Castaldi* (b. 1398), for whom the inscription claims the honour of having invented movable types, erected by the printers of Milan in 1866. — From Feltre to *Cornuda* and *Treviso*, see *Baedeker's N. Italy* (to *Venice*, 53 M., in 3½ hrs.); to *Primiero* (diligence daily in summer), see p. 359.

From Feltre to Primolano (12½ M.). The beautiful road to Primolano passes *Arten* (*Fonzaso*, on the Primiero road, remaining on the right; p. 359), leads across the *Cismone* (p. 359) to (9 M.) *Arsie*, and descends through the Val Brenta in windings to (12½ M.) *Primolano* (p. 351).

68. From Cortina to Belluno viâ Agordo. Cordevole Valley.

Comp. Maps, pp. 352, 376, 356.

The picturesque **Val Cordevole* is well worth visiting. The lake of Alleghe and the environs of Agordo are among the finest points in the dolomite region, and many of the lateral valleys (Val Fiorentina, Val Forno, Val di S. Lucano, etc.) present magnificent scenery. Only the N. ramifications of the valley (Livinalongo or Buchenstein) belong to Tyrol; the Italian frontier lies to the N. of Caprile.

From Cortina to Caprile, there are several routes: the easiest (18 M.) leads by *Falzarego* (road to the summit of the pass; one-horse cariole to the hospice 5½ fl., two-horse 10 fl; driving thence to Caprile not recommended); more attractive (also easy) are the routes viâ the *Mte. Giau* (p. 390), the *Nuvolau*, or the *Forcella da Lago* (6½-7 hrs.; guides unnecessary for experts). — From Caprile to Agordo (12 M.) diligence daily in 3½ hrs. (one-horse carr. in 3 hrs., 12 fr., two horse-carriage 20 fr.). From Agordo to Sedico-Bribano (p. 392) diligence twice daily in 3½ hrs.; one-horse carr. to Belluno 13-14, two-horse 20 fr. — From Cortina to the Fassa, either direct over the Fedaja Pass, or by the longer, but likewise interesting route viâ Agordo and the Cereda Pass to Primiero, and thence by the road viâ S. Martino di Castrozza to Predazzo (comp. p. 356).

Cortina (4025'), see p. 381. Our road descends to the right immediately to the W. of the church, crosses the *Boite*, and ascends

to the left past *Lacedel* and through meadows and fields, skirting the *Crepa* (p. 382), and at places rather steep, to the (2¾ M.) **Albergo Tofana* (R. 60-70 kr.) and the (¼ M.) *Osteria Pocol* ('behind the hill'), where the route to the Giau Pass (p. 390) diverges to the left. The road then ascends the N. slope of the wooded *Costeana Valley* (passing on the right the huge slopes of the *Tofana*, high up in which is a cavern, 'Il Buso della Tofana', and on the left the fissured *Croda da Lago*, the curious *Cinque Torri*, the *Mte. Averau*, and the *Nuvolau* with the Sachsendank Hut), past (2½ M.) the guide-post to the Nuvolau (p. 383) to the (3 M.) unpretending *Hospice of Falzárĕgo* (6510′) and the (1½ M.) **Falzárĕgo Pass** (6945′), a wide, rock-strewn depression between the *Averau* on the S. and the *Lagazuoi* on the N. To the S.W. appears the snow-crowned *Marmolada*, in the foreground are the *Sasso di Stria* and *Col de Lana*. The path in a straight direction leads between the Sasso di Stria and the *Lagazuoi* to the pass *Tre Sassi* and to St. Cassian (p. 375). The road to Buchenstein turns abruptly to the S. before the Sasso di Stria, and terminates beyond the pass, on the frontier of the Ampezzo district, whence we descend by a steep and rough cart-track past the picturesque ruin of *Andraz* (5625′; to the right the route over the Valparola Pass to St. Cassian, p. 375) to (3 M.) **Andraz** (4685′; **Cöl. Finazzer*), a village at the base of the *Col de Lana*, in the E. branch of the Buchenstein Valley.

Excursions (guide, *Pietro Palla*). The **Monte Póre** (*Mte. Frisolet*, 7880′; 3½ hrs.; guide 2 fl.), an easy and highly attractive ascent viâ the *Grevola Alp* and the *Fedére Pastures*, commands a view similar to that from the Col de Lana (see below). The descent may be made to Colle S. Lucia or to the Nuvolau saddle (p. 390). — The **Nuvolau** (8440′; 4 hrs.; guide 3½ fl., not indispensable for experts; horse to a point ¼ hr. below the Nuvolau Saddle 4½ fl.) may be ascended from Andraz viâ the *Grevola Alp* and the *Val Mellei*; see pp. 383, 388.

A good path, with charming views of the Alleghe Lake, Mte. Civetta, etc., leads from Andraz round the slope of the Col de Lana, and past *Salesei*, to (1 hr.) **Pieve di Livinalongo**, or **Buchenstein** (4815′; **Posta; Fel. Finazzer*), the chief place in the *Val Livinalongo*, or upper *Cordevole Valley*, picturesquely situated high above the ravine of the Cordevole. Thence by *Pralongia* to *St. Cassian*, see p. 375; by *Campolungo* or *Incisa* to *Corvara*, see p. 376; over the *Pordoi Pass* to (6 hrs.) *Campitello*, see p. 355. From *Arabba* (5290′; Dander's Inn), 3 M. above Pieve to the W., the **Boè-Spitze** (10,340′; 5-6 hrs.; guide 6 fl.) may be ascended by experts (comp. pp. 291, 376). Guides: Pietro Agostini, Giov. and Pietro Delmonego, Antonio Dagai, and Pietro Valentini, all of Pieve, and Pietro Crepaz of Ornella. — An interesting route leads to the W. from Pieve viâ *Ornella* and the **Forcella di Padon** (7800′), which affords a splendid view of the Marmolada, etc., to the (3½-4 hrs.) *Fedaja Pass* (p. 355; the shortest way from Cortina to the Marmolada; guide from Pieve to the top of the Marmolada 12 fl., with descent to Campitello 15 fl.). — The **Col de Lana** (8070′), ascended from Pieve in 2½-3, from Andraz in 3 hrs. (guide 2½ fl.), commands a superb view; the route is steep at places. A refuge-hut has been built below the top. — A steep and unattractive path leads from Pieve direct to Caprile in 1½ hr., viâ *Salesei* and *Digonera*.

The road from Andraz to Caprile crosses the stream at a sawmill, and then runs, at first through wood, high up on the left side of the *Val Cordevole*, passing several hamlets, and commanding

a fine view of Pieve, the Col di Lana, Val Livinalongo, and the long Croda di Boè. Farther down, on a spur of *Mte. Migion*, rises the tower-like *Col di Roccia;* to the S. appears the vast Civetta. The road descends steeply, crossing the Italian frontier, to (6 M.) **Caprile** (3375'; **Albergo alle Alpi; Posta*, moderate), picturesquely situated in a beautiful valley.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Battista & Bortolo dalla Santa, Clem. Callegari, Donato del Buos, Pellegrino & Ant. Pellegrini, Giac. Fabiani.*) The **Monte Migion** (7835'; 3½ hrs., with guide), rising to the N. between the Val Pettorina and the Val Livinalongo, commands an admirable view of the Marmolada, Civetta, etc. — An easier and also very attractive point is the Mte. **Fernazza** (6895'), to the E. of Caprile (2 hrs.); ascent through wood and then over pastures. Splendid view of the Pelmo, Civetta, Marmolada, Tofana, etc., and of the valleys of the Cordevole (with the Lago d'Alleghe far below) and the Fiorentina. The descent may be made to Alleghe or to Pescul in the Val Fiorentina (p. 391).

FROM CORTINA TO CAPRILE several easy and attractive passes. — a. OVER THE GIAU PASS, 6½-7 hrs. (guide 5½ fl.; horse to the pass 5¼ fl.). The marked path diverges to the left from the Falzarego road at the (3 M.) *Pocol Inn* (p. 389), and at the (½ hr.) *Pec di Palù Alp* it crosses the *Costeana*, beyond which it crosses the *Giau* and ascends through wood, leading to the right at the bifurcation, and after ½ hr. recrossing the stream. Quitting the wood (25 min.), we next ascend the pastures of the *Giau Alp* (with the jagged crest of the Croda da Lago on the left, the Mte. Gusella and Nuvolau on the right, and the Tofana behind us), cross the stream below a chalet, which we leave on the right, and soon reach the (1 hr.) **Giau Pass** (7280'), on the right side of the *Col Giatei* (7490'), a low grassy eminence, on the E. side of which is the *Col Piombin* (7135'), leading to *Selva* in the *Val Fiorentina* (p. 391). Superb *View, towards the N., of the rocky walls of the Nuvolau, Tofana, Hohe Gaisl, and Cristallo; E., the Sorapis, Croda da Lago, and Monte Carnera; W., the majestic Marmolada, the Boè, and other peaks. We now descend by a steep and narrow path (yellow marks), pass several huts, and soon obtain a fine view of the huge Civetta and (farther down) of the Pelmo. In the valley (¾ hr.) we turn to the right, cross the *Codalonga*, at the junction of the path descending from the Nuvolau (p. 383), and then descend (to the right) the wooded slope of the *Mte. Pore* (p. 389). Lastly we descend by a stony path to (1¼ hr.) **Colle di S. Lucia**, or *Villagrande* (4830'; **Finazzer*, R. 80 kr.; guide, *Pietro Agostini*), beautifully situated on a mountain-terrace, with a striking view of the Val Fiorentina. From S. Lucia across the Italian frontier to *Caprile*, ¾ hr.

b. OVER THE NUVOLAU SADDLE, 7 hrs. (with which the ascent of the Nuvolau may easily be combined, see p. 383). To (4¼ hrs.) the *Nuvolau Saddle* (ca. 7870'), see p. 383. Thence we descend by a marked path (blue) over grassy slopes to the Giau route in the *Codalonga Valley* (see above; to Colle S. Lucia, 2½ hrs.). The descent from the saddle may also be made to the right, through the *Val Mellei* and viâ the *Grevola Alp* to (2 hrs.) *Andraz* (see p. 389; in the reverse direction we diverge to the right under the hill of *Cernadói*, about 1 M. above Andraz, a pleasanter route than that viâ Falzarego).

c. OVER THE FORCELLA DA LAGO, 7½ hrs. (guide to the Forcella 3½ fl., not indispensable). A good wood-path leads viâ *Campo di Sotto* (p. 382) and past the *Federa Alp* (to the *Lago Federa*, a detour of ½ hr., see p. 382) to the (3½ hrs.) **Forcella da Lago** or *Ambriciola* (7470'), between the *Croda da Lago* and the *Becco di Mezzodì*. Hence we have a beautiful view of the verdant Ampezzo Valley, the Cristallo, Drei Zinnen, and Sorapis, to the S. the Pelmo, Civetta, and farther off the Primiero Alps Cimon, Vezzana, Pala di S. Martino, Cima di Canali). A good path descends (o the *Mondeval Alp*, and, entering the wood to the right, to *S. Fosca* in the *Val Fiorentina*. Thence a carriage-road leads viâ *Selva* and *Colle St. Lucia* to (12 M.) *Caprile.*

From Caprile to S. Vito on the Ampezzo road (p. 384), an easy route (road to Pescul, thence bridle-path) leads in 6 hrs. through the *Val Fiorentina*, past the villages of *Selva Bellunese* (4320′), *Costa*, *S. Fosca*, and *Pescul* (4640′), and over the **Forcella Forada** (6480′), on the N. side of the Pelmo, or over the **Forcella della Poina** (6650′), a little to the N. The *Pelmo* (10,395′) may be ascended from the *Val Fiorentina* (difficult, comp. pp. 384, 386; from Selva, where guides may be procured, 8-9 hrs.). — Over the *Forcella Staulanza* to *Zoldo*, see p. 387.

From Caprile by *Rocca* (Inn) to the *Val Pettorina* (*Sottoguda Gorge*), the *Fedaja Pass*, and the ascent of the *Marmolada*, see p. 356 (guide to the Fedaja Pass desirable for novices; from Caprile to Campitello 10 fr.).

The Road from Caprile to Agordo (12 M.) follows the left bank of the rapid Cordevole (leaving *Le Grazie* on the right bank) to the beautiful ***Lago d'Alleghe** (3170′), 1¼ M. long, the E. bank of which it skirts (ferry across the lake preferable, to the S. bank 1 fr.). The lake owes its origin to a landslip from the *Mte. Forca* (9700′), which in 1772 buried three villages, but is gradually being filled up by accumulations of debris. The surface of the green water reflects the towering rocks of *Mte. Civetta* (10,565′; ascent, see p. 387). On the E. bank lies (1½ M.) the hamlet of **Alleghe** (3215′; **Ristorante al Masarè*, with 8 beds), charmingly situated at the mouth of the *Val Lander*.

The **Mte. Coldai* (7870′), to the E. of Alleghe, ascended viâ *Fontanive* and *Sassel* (5205′) in 4 hrs. (guide, *Ag. Soppelsa* of Alleghe), commands an admirable view of the Civetta, Pelmo, etc. To the S., in a romantic basin between the Coldai and the Civetta, lies the **Lago Coldai* (7040′). To the N. of the Coldai an easy route crosses the *Passo Coldai* (*Forcella d'Alleghe*, 5970′) to the *Val di Zoldo* (p. 387).

At the S. end of the lake the road crosses the Cordevole (the canal here for floating timber, constructed by Sign. Manzoni of Agordo, is interesting) and traverses the scene of the above-mentioned landslip. It then leads through a picturesque and richly wooded valley, in view of the *Cima di Pape* and *Pale di S. Lucano*, with the *Mte. Alto di Pelsa* on the left, to (4½ M.) **Cencenighe** (2540′; **Stella*, plain and reasonable), a hamlet at the confluence of the *Biois* with the Cordevole.

In the **Val Biois (Val Canale)** a carriage-road leads to (3 M.) *Forno di Canale* (3200′; *Gallo, moderate), picturesquely situated at the mouth of the *Val Comelle* (p. 358); from Forno there is a bridle-track on the left bank of the Biois to (1¼ hr.) *Falcade* (4290′), at the head of the valley. Thence over the *Vallès Pass* (6665′) to (5 hrs.) *Paneveggio*, see p. 357; those who are bound for S. Martino di Castrozza need not go as far as Paneveggio, but ascend to the left below the *Venegia Alp* and cross the *Juribell Alp* direct to the *Rolle Pass* (see p. 357). — Over the *Pellegrino Pass* to *Moëna*, see p. 353; over the *Comelle Pass* and *Rosetta Pass* to *S. Martino di Castrozza* (8 hrs. from Cencenighe), see p. 358. Guides, *Val. Bonelli* of Forno di Canale and *P. Lorenzi* of Garès.

The **Cima di Pape** (8238′), a very fine point of view, is ascended from Cencenighe or Listolade (p. 382) without serious difficulty (5 hrs.; guide, Cesare Lazzarini of Cencenighe). — Another attractive and not difficult ascent is that of the **Monte Alto di Pelsa** (7930′; 5½ hrs., with guide), accomplished from Listolade viâ the *Val di Comparsa* and the *Manzoni Alp* (6000′).

The road crosses the Biois, and at (¾ M.) *Faè* the Cordevole, and enters an imposing, rock-strewn gorge, at the end of which

lies the (3 M.) hamlet of *Listolade*, at the mouth of the wild *Val di Comparsa*. To the left rises the *Cima di Framont* (7525′). To the right, at (1 M.) *Taibon*, opens the *Val di S. Lucano* (p. 358), with the huge precipices of the *Pale di S. Lucano* (7905′) on its N. side. Then (1½ M.) —

12 M. **Agordo** (2000′; *Albergo alle Miniere; *Alb. Roma*, reasonable), the capital of the valley (3200 inhab.), beautifully situated amid imposing mountains (N., Mte. Alto di Pelsa and Cima di Framont; E., the Pramper Mts.; W., Pale di S. Lucano, etc.). In the extensive piazza stands the mansion of the Manzoni family.

FROM AGORDO TO PRIMIERO OVER THE CEREDA PASS, 7-8 hrs., easy and attractive (guide 7 fr.; horse 18 fr.; driving practicable to Frassenè). At (10 min.) *Brugnach* we cross the Cordevole and ascend to the left, obtaining fine retrospects of the Val Agordo (to the right the jagged crest of the *Mte. Agner*, 9430′, as far as the *Croda Grande*, 9315′), pass *Voltago* and *Miana*, and reach (1½ hr.) the picturesquely situated village of *Frassenè* (3550′; Inn). About ¾ hr. farther on (short-cut to the right, by the last house) is the *Forcella Aorine* (4260′), between *Mte. Luna* and *Mte. Gardellon*. Thence we descend again to (½ hr.) *Gosaldo* (Inn), in a lateral valley of the *Mis*, at the foot of lofty dolomites (*Sasso di Campo*, *Cima d'Oltro*, etc.). We now follow the path (road above to be avoided), high above the Mis valley (opposite is *Sagron*, see below, above which rises a long rocky ridge with the picturesque *Piz di Sagron*, 8140′), to (1 hr.) *Mis*, cross the stream (Austrian frontier), and ascend to the (¾ hr.) *Osteria*, ¼ hr. below the grassy depression of the **Cereda Pass** (4500′). On the other side the broad, stony track descends gradually through meadows and woods to the (1 hr.) *Castel della Pietra*, a ruin most picturesquely perched on an inaccessible rock at the mouth of the *Val di Canali*. (Before the castle is reached the route to the *Val di Pradidali* diverges to the right, see p. 359.) A rough track now descends the hill and crosses a (¼ hr.) bridge, whence a good road leads viâ *Tonadico* to (2 M.) *Fiera di Primiero* (p. 358). — Another route from Agordo to the Cereda Pass leads viâ *Tiser*, *Ren*, *Valalta* (quicksilver mines, interesting to geologists), and *Sagron*, but is longer and less attractive than the path by Gosaldo. — The **Piz di Sagron** (*'Il Piz'*, 8140′) and the **Sasso di Mur** (8380′) to the S. of it, may be ascended from Sagron by the *Comedon Pass* (7220′; both very difficult). Guides, *Nic. Valconezza*, *Gius. Preloran*, and *Arcang. Garlet* of Agordo, *Tommaso dal Col* of Voltago.

FROM AGORDO TO FORNO DI ZOLDO over the **Duran Pass** (5360′), easy (5 hrs; guide not indispensable for experts). The path ascends viâ *Rif*, *Piasent*, and *Dugon* to the pass, between *Mte. Mojazza* and *Cime di S. Sebastiano*. Descent either direct, or by *S. Tiziano di Goima* (4175′), to *Dont* and *Forno* (p. 386). — From Agordo over the **Forcella Moschesin** (6430′) and through the *Val Pramper* to (6 hrs.) Forno, another easy route (bridle-path to the pass; guide not indispensable).

Below Agordo the valley contracts. The road is flanked with huge masses of rock. It leads over the **Ponte Alto*, and farther on crosses the Cordevole three times more in this magnificent defile (***Canal d'Agordo**), the narrowest part of which is guarded by a new fort. The valley expands at (10 M.) *Peron* (Inn), and at the hamlet of (1 M.) *Mas* (Inn) the road forks, the left branch traversing a hilly district to (6 M.) *Belluno* (p. 387), the right skirting the Cordevole to (4½ M.) *Sedico-Bribano*, on the railway from Belluno to Feltre (p. 388).

VIII. ALPS OF UPPER AND LOWER AUSTRIA. STYRIA. CARINTHIA. CARNIOLA.

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70. From Mürzzuschlag to Mariazell and Bruck on the Mur 405
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71. From Mariazell to Gross-Reifling viâ Weichselboden and Wildalpen 410
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74. From Linz to Lietzen viâ Kirchdorf and Windisch-Garsten. Stoder 426
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139½ M. Railway. Express-trains in 5-5¼ hrs.; ordinary in 6-8 hrs. Best views as far as Payerbach on the right, then generally to the left.

Vienna, see *Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria.* — The line runs at a considerable height, affording an extensive view to the E. as far as the Leitha Mts., and to the W. overlooking the city, numerous villas, and populous villages at the base of a picturesque range of hills. To the left lie the cemetery of Matzleinsdorf and the Protestant cemetery. The suburbs of the city extend as far as (2 M.) *Meidling*. 2½ M. *Hetzendorf*, with an imperial château; 5 M. *Atzgersdorf*. — 6 M. *Liesing*.

A branch-line (4½ M., in 22 min.) runs hence viâ *Perchtoldsdorf* to **Kaltenleutgeben** (1150′), a village charmingly situated in the valley of the *Dürre Liesing*, with many villas and two hydropathic establishments. A very pleasant excursion (blue and green way-marks) may be made to the (3½ M.) *Höllenstein* (2120′), where the *Julienthurm* commands a splendid view.

8 M. *Brunn am Gebirge*. From (10 M.) *Mödling* (705′; Hôtel Cursalon; Goldnes Lamm, etc.), an old town at the entrance to the picturesque *Brühl*, a branch-line diverges on the left to *Laxenburg*, an imperial château in a fine park.

The *Anninger (2215′) may be ascended from Mödling in 2-2½ hrs. We ascend by the 'Goldne Stiege' to the *Wilhelmswarte*, which commands a magnificent view. About ¼ hr. below, near the *Buchbrunnen*, is the *Anninger-Haus* (Inn in summer). The Anninger may also be ascended (paths marked) from Gnmpoldskirchen, Baden, the Brühl, etc.

13 M. *Guntramsdorf;* 14 M. *Gumpoldskirchen*, famous for its wine.

17 M. **Baden** (695′; **Grüner Baum; Stadt Wien; *Schwarzer Adler; Goldener Hirsch; Goldener Löwe*) is a famous watering-place (11,262 inhab.), the warm springs of which (72-97° Fahr.) were known to the Romans *(Thermae Pannonicae)*. The chief spring *(Römerquelle*, or *Ursprung)* rises copiously in a cavern in the shady *Park*, at the base of the *Calvarienberg* (1070′), the summit of which (20 min.) affords a good view of the town. The **Theresienwarte* (1365′; 25 min.; Restaurant Rudolfshof) is another good view-point.

A pretty walk leads through the *Helenen-Thal*, on the bank of the Schwechat, to the (1 M.) *Weilburg*, a château of the late Archdnke Albert, and thence to the (1 hr.) *Urtelstein* and the (½ hr.) *Krainer-Hütten;* on the hills, to the right and left, are the ruins of *Rauhenstein*, *Rauheneck*, and *Scharfeneck*. — To the *Eiserne Thor (*Hohe Lindkogel*, 2725′; 2½-3 hrs. from Baden) is another attractive excursion. We follow the path indicated by blue marks to the (1 hr.) shooting-lodge in the *Weichsel-Thal* in 1¼ hr., and thence reach the (1½ hr.) summit *(Albrechtshöhe)*, on which there are a view-tower and hnt (restanrant). Marked routes also ascend the Hohe Lindkogel from the *Krainer-Hütten* (see above) and from *Merkenstein* (see below) in 1½-2 hrs.

A little beyond Baden the ruins of Rauhenstein and Rauheneck (see above) are visible from the train on the hills to the right. The broad plain to the left, sprinkled with villages, is bounded by the *Leitha Mts.* Near (19½ M.) **Vöslau** (810′; **Hôtel Bellevue; *Hallmayer*), another watering-place (3640 inhab.), the finest Austrian wine is produced, the best vineyards being above the church of *Gainfarn*, which yield 'Oberkirchner'.

Immediately adjoining Vöslau is the prettily situated village of **Gainfarn** *(Weintraube)* with two hydropathic establishments. — Excursion to (1½ hr.) *Merkenstein, with a ruined castle, a château, and a belvedere in the park. Pavilion with refreshments, outside the park. Thence to the *Eiserne Thor*, 1½ hr., see above.

Near (21 M.) **Leobersdorf** (870′; *Adler*) the *Schneeberg* (p. 399) appears on the right. To the E. is (1¼ M.) *Schönau*, with a beautiful park.

From Leobersdorf to Gutenstein, 24 M., railway in 1½ hr. The line diverges to the left from the St. Pölten railway beyond (1¾ M.) *Wittmannsdorf*, passes *Matzendorf*, and enters the smiling valley of the *Piesting*. Stations *Steinabrückl*, *Wöltersdorf* (with large sandstone-quarries), and *Unter-Piesting* (Löwe; Hirsch), 3 M. to the N. of which is *Hornstein*, the finely-situated château of Archdnke Leopold. About 1½ M. to the S. of (13½ M.) **Ober-Piesting** (1165′; *Grüner Baum*) is the extensive ruin of *Starhemberg*, once a seat of Frederick 'der Streitbare'. Beyond *Wopfing* (Adler) we reach (15½ M.) *Waidegg*, the station for the villages of *Waidegg* and *Peisching* (*Singer's Hotel). Interesting excursion to the Hohe Wand. The marked path (steep at places, and provided with wire-rope and ladders) leads viâ Peisching in 2¾ hrs., or through the *Dürnbach-Thal* (waterfall), passing Schönthaler's Inn, to the (2 hrs.) *Waldegger-Hütte* (3290′; view-tower), a little to the S. of which is the game-park of Archduke Leopold, containing mountain-goats and moufflons. — The **Mandling* (3040′; 1½ hr.) may also be ascended from Waldegg.

The valley contracts. The train runs through deep cuttings and crosses a viaduct. 17½ M. *Oed* (Gschaider), with a large wire-factory; thence to the S., across the *Miesenbach*, to (9 M.) *Buchberg* (p. 400), interesting. Then past *Ortmann* (with a wool-factory) to (21 M.) **Pernitz** (1410'; *Adler; Singer*), in a broad and pleasant valley. About 2 M. to the N.W. lies *Muckendorf* (Herzog), from which the **Unterberg** (4400'; splendid view) is ascended in 3 hrs. (shorter from Gutenstein through the *Steinapiesting-Thal*); about ½ hr. below the top is the *Unterberg-Haus*, a club-hut (3820'; Inn in summer). The descent may be made to *Hainfeld* (p. 414). Above Muckendorf is the (20 min.) fine *Mira Fall* (Karner's Inn). Viâ *Kreuth* and the *Steinwandklamm* to the *Further-Thal*, see p. 415. — 24½ M. **Gutenstein** (1580'; *Bär; Löwe*), a prettily-situated village. Fine views from the ruined castle (access across the *Lange Brücke* through the gorge of the Steinapiesting), from several points in the park of Count Hoyos, and from the (¾ hr.) *Mariahilfberg* (2315'; Inn), with a pilgrimage-church. A road leads from Gutenstein through the *Klosterthal*, and over the *Klosterthaler Gscheid* (2575'), to the (10 M.) *Höchbauer* (from this point to the *Schneeberg*, see p. 400), and to the (3 M.) *Singerin*, at the head of the Höllenthal (p. 399).

From Leobersdorf to *St. Pölten*, see p. 414.

25 M. *Felixdorf;* 26½ M. *Theresienfeld.*

30½ M. **Wiener-Neustadt** (930'; **Hirsch; Kreuz; Rössl; König von Ungarn*; **Rail. Restaurant*), an ancient town with 25,146 inhab., rebuilt since a fire in 1834, is an important manufacturing centre. On the S.E. side of the town is the ancient ducal *Castle* of the Babenberg family, built in 1192, and altered by Emp. Frederick III. in 1457. In the court, over the entrance, is a statue (1453) of the Emp. Frederick, whose favourite and bombastic motto A. E. I. O. U. ('Austria erit in orbe ultima', or 'Austriæ est imperare orbi universo') is inscribed on different parts of the walls. The building was converted into a military academy (450 pupils) by Maria Theresia in 1752. The garden contains a statue of the empress by Gasser. In the interior are portraits of the foundress and of several pupils. Beneath the high-altar of the chapel Emp. Maximilian I. is interred (comp. p. 178).

From Neustadt to Aspang, 22 M., railway (from a station on the E. side of the town) in 1¼ hr. (from Vienna to Aspang 3 hrs.). Stations: *Klein-Wolkersdorf* (marked path to the *Rosalien-Kapelle* in 2¾ hrs., viâ *Frohsdorf*), *Ertlach*, and (8 M.) *Pitten* (Inn), an old village with an extensive ruin, beyond which the line follows the pleasant *Pitten-Thal*. — 10½ M. *Seebenstein* (*Fuchs; Apold) is commanded by the (½ hr.) handsome castle of that name, the property of Prince Liechtenstein, erected in 1092, and still partly preserved. In the valley is a modern château, with a fine park. A pleasant forest-path leads hence to the (¾ hr.) *Türkensturz* (1925'; Müller's Inn). — 14 M. *Scheiblingkirchen*. 16½ M. *Edlitz* (1470'; Treitl; Post; Lackner), with a fortified church; pleasant excursion thence to the (1 hr.) *Grimmenstein-Warte* on the *Kulmriegel* (2485'). — 20½ M. *Feistritzthal*, station for (3 M.) *Feistritz* (p. 398). — 22 M. **Aspang** (1555'), consisting of *Unter-* and *Ober-Aspang* (Aspanger Hof; Hirsch; Kreuz; Löwe; Post, etc.), with a château of Count Pergen, is a summer-resort. A marked path leads hence to the E. to the *Aspanger Warte* on the *Kulmariegel* (2660'; fine view; Inn in the vicinity). Aspang is the starting-point for the ascent of the Wechsel (5-6 hrs.). We may either follow the road to the W. through the *Pisching-Thal* ('Grosse Klause') to (2½ hrs.) *Mariensee* (Dorfstetter), and ascend by the (2 hrs.) *Aspanger Schwaig* (4810'; Inn) to the (¾ hr.) summit; or ascend by a steep road to (2¼ hrs.) *Mönichkirchen* (3215'; Oberndorfer; Treitner), a high-lying village with a fine view, and thence by the *Vorauer Schwaig* (4840'; tavern) in 3½ hrs.; or mount in 4 hrs. by the *Steinerne*

Stiege (4305′) and the *Niedere Wechsel* (5475′) to the summit (*Hochwechsel* or *Hohe Umschuss*, 5700′), marked by a trigonometrical pyramid (splendid view). Descent by the *Kranichberger Schwaig* (4920′; *Inn; ascent of the *Stuhleck* hence in 4 hrs., see p. 402) to (3½ hrs.) *Kirchberg* (see below). — From Aspang to (8 M.) *Kirchberg* diligence daily viâ *Feistritz* in 1¾ hr.; see below.

To the right beyond Neustadt the *Schneeberg* is visible from the summit nearly to the base; to the left the Leitha Mts. Large fields of maize, and then pine-woods are passed. On the hills to the left in the distance stands *Schloss Seebenstein* (p. 397). 35½ M. *St. Egyden;* 39 M. *Neunkirchen* (1210′; Hirsch), a manufacturing place. Scenery picturesque and varied. At (42 M.) *Ternitz*, a place with a large steel-foundry, the train crosses the *Sierningbach*.

Through the *Sierning-Thal* to *Buchberg*, see p. 400. To the W. of Ternitz rises the conical **Gfiederberg** (1990′), which may be easily ascended from (½ hr.) *St. Johann-im-Steinfelde* (Inn) in ½ hr.; charming view from the tower.

43½ M. *Pottschach*, with manufactories. — 46½ M. **Gloggnitz** (1430′; **Baumgartner's; *Adler; Grüner Baum; Rössl; Touristenruhe; Restaurant* opposite the station), a pretty little town (4500 inhab.), watered by the *Schwarza*, at the base of the Semmering, frequented as a summer-resort. On a hill is *Schloss Gloggnitz*, with its numerous windows, a Benedictine abbey down to 1803, and now a private residence.

On a spur of the *Otterberg*, 4½ M. to the S.W., rises the picturesque **Schloss Wartenstein** (2490′), with an extensive view from the tower. The château, now in the possession of Princess Theresa of Bavaria, dates from the 12th cent., and has recently been restored in the style of that period. — A road leads from Gloggnitz to the S.E., viâ *Schloss Kranichberg* and the *Rams* (2685′; Inn), to (7½ M.) Kirchberg *on the Wechsel* (1890′; **Dannhäuser; **Grüner Baum*), from which the *Wechsel* (5700′) may be ascended viâ the *Kranichberger Schwaig* in 4½-5 hrs. (see above). — To the W. of Kirchberg is the (¼ hr.) **Hermanns-Höhle*, a fine stalactite cavern, easily accessible (adm. 1 fl., less for a party; cloak, 15 kr.; the visit takes 2-3 hrs.). — To the E. of Kirchberg (3¾ M.) lies *Feistritz* (Grill), with a château of Prince Sulkowski (no admission). Thence to (4¼ M.) *Aspang*, see above.

The **Semmering Railway,** which begins at Gloggnitz, the oldest of the great continental mountain-railways, constructed by Hr. v. Ghega in 1848-53, is remarkable for the boldness of its engineering and the grandeur of the scenery it traverses. Between Gloggnitz and Mürzzuschlag, a distance of 35 M., there are 15 tunnels and 16 viaducts. The maximum gradient is 1:40. The line reaches its highest point (2940′) in the long tunnel (p. 402). The construction of the line cost about 2,000,000*l.*

The train now ascends. Schloss Gloggnitz presents a handsome appearance; in the valley flows the green *Schwarza*, on which is the large paper-manufactory of *Schlöglmühl*. On the left rises the *Sonnwendstein*, with its three peaks (p. 402); to the W., in the background, the *Raxalpe* (p. 400). The line describes a wide bend round the N. slope to (51 M.) **Payerbach** (1510′; *Köck, Mader; Rail. Restaurant*, with beds).

To Reichenau and the Höllenthal, a very attractive excursion from Payerbach (Stellwagen to Prein and Nasswald daily, see pp. 399, 400; omnibus

to Kaiserbrunn 60 kr.). The road passes under the railway-viaduct and reaches (1½ M.) Reichenau (1600'; **Hôtel Thalhof*, 1 M. to the N.; *Waisnix Hydropathic*, ½ M. to the N.; *Hôtel Fischer*, R. 1½ fl., L. 15 kr., good wine; *Hochwartner; Goldner Anker*), in a sheltered situation in the beautiful green valley of the *Schwarza*, a fashionable resort of the Viennese, with many new villas and lodging-houses. The road then passes the *Villa Wartholz*, the seat of Archduke Karl Ludwig, and the château of Baron Nathaniel Rothschild, now an institution for superannuated officers, at the mouth of the *Preinthal* (p. 400), and reaches (1½ M.) *Hirschwang* (1585'; *Fink). The valley now contracts (on the left rises the *Grünschacher*, on the right the *Feuchter*, *Ochsenwand*, and *Stadelwand*), and we enter the **Höllenthal**. The road crosses the Schwarza several times, and next reaches (2 M.) *Kaiserbrunn* (1760'; *Schnepf's Inn). Adjoining the inn-garden is the walled enclosure of the '*Kaiserbrunnen*', which, together with other springs, supplies Vienna with excellent drinking-water. A bridle-path ascends from this point through the *Krummbach-Graben* to the (2½-3 hrs.) Schneeberg Hotel (see below). We now pass through a very picturesque part of the valley. After 2 M. a finger-post to the left shows the way to the (¾ M.) **Grosse Höllenthal* (*Restaurant at the entrance), a grand basin, enclosed by the rocky slopes of the *Loswand* on the left and the *Kloben* on the right, with the *Losbühel* to the left in the background. (Chamois, which are preserved here, are often seen.) Good view from the (20 min.) large clearing. Ascent of the *Raxalpe*, see p. 400.

The main road next passes (2 M.) the *Weinzettel Inn* (1800'). The valley becomes more open, and we reach the (2 M.) inn **Zur Singerin* (1890'), at the mouth of the *Nassthal*. The Schwarza-Thal now turns to the N., and after 1½ M. again ramifies. The road through the *Voisthal* to the right ascends to the (1½ M.) *Höchbauer* (2075'; Inn; ascent of the Schneeberg, see p. 400), and crosses the *Klosterthaler Gscheid* (2565') to (12 M.) *Gutenstein* (p. 397).

Few tourists proceed beyond the Grosse Höllenthal, or at farthest the Singerin; but the following prolongation of the excursion is very attractive. From the Singerin we ascend the *Nassthal* to the (1¼ M.) *Reithof* (*Inn) and (½ M.) *Oberhof* (*Dangl; diligence to Payerbach daily in 3 hrs., 1 fl. 30 kr.), a few hundred paces beyond which is *Engleitner's Inn. The valley again contracts, and we cross the *Saurüssel-Brücke* to (1 hr.) the scattered village of **Nasswald** (2330'; **Schütter*), a Protestant community, founded at the end of the 18th cent. by woodcutters from Gosau, situated in a grand basin. The *Reissthal*, at first a narrow gorge, diverges here to the S.; at the upper end of it is the rustic *Binder Inn* (2655'), with the *Scheibwald-Mauer* on the left and the huge *Kahlmäuer* beyond it. Thence to the Raxalpe, see p. 401. — From the Binder Inn we ascend through beautiful wood to the (1 hr.) **Nasskamm** (3955'), a saddle between the *Raxalpe* and *Schneealpe*. (Ascent of the latter, see p. 405; from the Nasskamm over the *Gamsecksteig* to the Raxalpe, see p. 400.) We then descend to the *Nassbauer*, and proceed viâ *Altenberg* to (2 hrs.) *Kapellen* (p. 405).

The **Schneeberg** (6810') is usually ascended from *Payerbach* or from *Buchberg* (guide, not indispensable, 4 fl., if a night be spent out 5 fl.; Ant. Hirand, Lor. Mauser, and Leop. Hödl recommended). From the Payerbach station (the shortest and most frequented route; 5-5½ hrs.) the path ascends steeply to the right to the (¼ hr.) *Schneedörfel* and through wood, passing the *Thalhof* (see above; path indicated by notices and red streaks) to the (½ hr.) *Eng*, a defile between the Feuchter and the Saurüssel. We then mount the *Marniensteig* and through the *Gansriese* (a timber-slide in a steep gorge) to the (1¼ hr.) *Lackerboden* (3775'; small Inn). We next ascend in a straight direction by the Pürschhofweg, turn to the left to the *Alpeleck*, and mount the *Krummbach-Sattel* (4300') to the (1¼ hr.) **Schneeberg Hotel zum Baumgartner** (4880'; 60 beds, adm. 20 kr., for members of Alpine Clubs 10 kr.), situated on the steep S. slope of the Hoch-Schneeberg. From this point we ascend either by the *Emmysteig* (shorter but more fatiguing), or to the right past the *Fischer-Ruhe* (view-point with benches) to the *Luchsboden*, and round the S. slope of the *Waxriegel* (6180') to the (1¼ hr.) *Damböck-Haus*, a hut on the *Ochsenboden* (5910'); then to the right, by a marked path, to the (1 hr.) *Kaiserstein* (6760'), with the open

Fischer Hut, and thence to the (20 min.) summit of the *Klosterwappen* or *Alpengipfel* (6810′). The view is very extensive, stretching to the W. as far as the Dachstein. — The ascent is easier from **Buchberg** (1019′; *Doppler; Reiterer*), 9 M. to the N.W. of station *Ternitz* (p. 398; road through the charming *Sierning-Thal*, passing *Schloss Stixenstein;* diligence daily; one-horse carr. 4-5 fl.). From Buchberg a good path leads through the *Rohrbachgraben* viâ (1¼ hr.) *Rohrbach* (2015′; two inns) to the (2 hrs.) *Schneeberg Hotel* (p. 399). Another path (marked) ascends the *Hengstthal*, crossing the *Kalte Wasser Saddle* (3875′), to the (3-3½ hrs.) Schneeberg Hotel. Only adepts, with guides, should attempt the difficult ascents from the *Schneebergdörfl* (1 hr. to the W. of Buchberg) through the *Schneidergraben* or the *Krumme Riss* to the Damböck-Haus, or through the *Breite Riss* direct to the Kaiserstein. — The ascent from the *Höchbauer* (pp. 397, 399) is by a somewhat steep path, at first through wood, to the (2 hrs.) *Höchbauer Alp* (Alpine fare), on the N. margin of the *Kuh-Schneeberg* (5090′); then across a furrowed plateau, past the (½ hr.) *Feuchtenbauer-Alpe*, to the (2 hrs.) Kaiserstein.

The ascent of the **Raxalpe**, an extensive plateau bounded on every side by precipitous slopes, with numerous chalets, offers special attractions to the botanist (guide to the Heukuppe 3 fl.; if a night be spent out 4 fl.). The highest point is the *Heukuppe* (6590′), on the S.W. side. In the middle of the plateau rises the *Scheibwaldhöhe* (6380′). The buttress projecting into the Höllenthal and culminating in the *Jakobskogel* (5700′) is called the *Grünschacher*. The ascent is best made from **Prein** (2260′; **Kaiserhof;* **Untere Eggl; Obere Eggl; Zum Wassersteig;* guides, J. Frisch, F. Gruber, J. Pickler, J. Wanzenböck), 6 M. to the S.W. of Reichenau, in the *Preinthal*, which is reached by a road viâ the summer-resort of (3 M.) *Edlach* (*Hôtel Rax; guide, Joh. Tiefengraber); Stellwagen from Payerbach to Prein, daily (60 kr.). An attractive marked path leads hence to the S. through the *Eselbach-Graben* to (1¼ hr.) the *Ortbauer* (3030′; Inn) and on to the (1½ hr.) *Semmering Hotel* (p. 401). — From Prein we follow the road to the E. as far as the (3 M.) *Preiner Gscheid* (3510′), the frontier of Styria. (The continuation of the road descends to *Kapellen*, p. 405; 6 M.) We now ascend to the right through the *Siebenbrunnen-Graben* (a fine rocky basin) to the (¾ hr.) *Halter-Hütte* (4320′), and thence by the *Schlangenweg* (practicable for carriages) to the (1¼ hr.) **Karl Ludwig-Haus** (5915′; **Inn*, 30 beds), sitnated on the plateau. From this point, passing the *Lackenhofer-Hütte* (6450′), we reach the summit of the *Heukuppe* in ¾ hr. (6590′; extensive and beautiful view). A shorter route for experts is afforded by the *Reissthaler Steig*, which ascends direct from the Gscheid to the *Reissthaler-Hütte* (4100′) and through the *Raxmäuer* (wire-rope) to the (1½ hr.) Lackenhofer-Hütte. — The *Grünschacher* is ascended as follows: from *Edlach* (see above) we ascend to the left to the (1 hr.) *Knappendorf* (2700′), and thence follow the winding 'Thörlsteig' (way-marks) to the (2½ hrs.) *Thörl* (5625′), on which is the finely-situated **Erzherzog-Otto-Haus** (Inn). From this point to the *Jakobskogel* (5700′), distinguished by its rich flora, ¼ hr.; viâ the *See-Hütten* and the *Trinkstein-Sattel* to the *Karl-Ludwig-Haus* (see above), 3-3½ hrs. — From *Kapellen* (p. 405; guide, Joh. Holzer) there are several different routes to the summit. One route leads through the *Raxenthal* to the (2 hrs.) *Gscheid*, and as above to the Karl-Ludwig-Haus. Another leads to the N. to (3½ M.) *Altenberg* (*Perl), and ascends through the *Kern-Graben* to the right to the (1¾ hr.) *Karrer Alm* (4855′); it then proceeds to the left to the *Hohe Stein* (*View) and mounts by a good path in windings to the (1 hr.) plateau (6050′), near the *Gamseck* (6090′), whence it ascends to the right to the (½ hr.) Henkuppe. A third route leads viâ Altenberg to the (2½ hrs.) *Nasskamm* (3955′; p. 399), proceeds to the right to the (¼ hr.) deserted *Gruber-Alp* (4360′; refuge-hut being built) and thence to the (20 min.) *Gupf-Sattel*, and lastly ascends by the steep and stony, but perfectly safe *Gamsecksteig* (with steps, chains, and a ladder) to the (1½ hr.) cairn on the plateau and to the (½ hr.) Heukuppe. — From the *Grosse Höllenthal* (p. 399) the '*Liststeig*' ascends (at one point by an iron ladder, 18′ high) past the *Gaisloch* to the *Rax* (to the *Eis-Hütten* on the *Grünschacher* 3 hrs.; thence over the *Trinkstein-Sattel* to the Karl-

Ludwig-Haus 1½-2 hrs.). More interesting, but difficult, is the *Losbühelsteig*, leading through the *Teufels-Badstube* to the (2½ hrs.) top of the Loswand. Thence to the Erzherzog-Otto Haus (see p. 400), 1¼ hr. — A number of other routes, varying in difficulty and danger (*Jagdsteig*, *Rudolfsteig*, etc.) lead from the Höllenthal to the plateau. — Several paths also ascend from the *Reissthal* (p. 399) to the Rax (fit for experts only; guide, Anton Winter). One route leads from the Binder Inn, viâ the *Kaisersteig*, to the (1½ hr.) *Zikafahnler Alp* (4780'; small inn); thence to the (1 hr.) *Pehofer Inn*, on the *Waxriegel* (6260'; *View), the (1 hr.) *Liechtenstern-Hütten*, and the (½ hr.) Karl-Ludwig-Haus. Other paths (suitable only for experts with steady heads) lead from the Binder over the *Kleine Gries* to the (2½ hrs.) Pehofer-Haus; and by the *Grosse Gries*, the *Bärenloch*, the *Wildfährte*, or the *Zerbenriegel* to the (3 hrs.) Karl-Ludwig-Haus.

Beyond Payerbach the train crosses the Schwarza by an imposing viaduct of 13 arches (pretty view to the right of the valley of Reichenau, and to the left of the Payerbach valley), and then ascends (gradient 1 : 40) the S. slope of the valley. The paper-manufactory of Schlöglmühl again becomes visible far below, while to the W. the Raxalpe still forms the background. Two short tunnels; to the left an extensive view of the plain. Gloggnitz lies 560' below this part of the line.

The train next skirts the *Gotschakogl* (two tunnels). On a rocky pinnacle, at (60 M.) **Klamm** (2255'; **Moshammer*), rises an old castle of Prince Liechtenstein, once the key of Styria, but now half destroyed. Far below runs the Semmering road, with several manufactories and the white houses of *Schottwien* in a ravine. Beyond the next tunnel a picturesque retrospect of the castle of Klamm. Farther on, a fine view is obtained of the deep valley with its rocky walls and pinnacles. The train traverses a long gallery, with apertures for light, and a bridge, skirting the *Weinzettelwand*, and reaches (66 M.) *Breitenstein* (2540'). Two more tunnels. It then crosses the *Kalte Rinne* by a viaduct 310 yds. long and 150' high, the loftiest on the line, and ascends in a wide sweep (fine retrospect, in the background the Raxalpe) to the last large viaduct (175 yds. long, 90' high), which spans the *Untere Adlitzgraben*.

After three more tunnels (station *Wolfsbergkogel*, beyond the second) the train stops at (69½ M.) **Semmering** (2840'; *Hôtel Stephanie*, R. 1½ fl.), 1¼-1¾ hr. from Gloggnitz. A monument to *Karl von Ghega* (p. 398), the constructor of the railway, has been erected on the rocks to the right.

On the slope of the *Kartnerkogl*, about 1 M. to the N. (omnibus at the station, 40 kr.), is the **Semmering Hotel* (3250'; R. 1½-4, L. & A. ½, board 4 fl.), built by the S. Railway Company, in a fine situation, frequented as a summer-resort. In July and August rooms should always be engaged beforehand. A little lower are the two 'dépendances' belonging to the hotel, and ½ M. to the S., nearer the station, is the **Hôtel Panhans* (cheaper). Numerous picturesque walks in the neighbourhood (paths marked). Thus we may visit the *Meierei*, 25 min.; or ascend the *Doppelreiterkogl* (fine view), ¼ hr.; or follow the '*Hochweg*' to the Hôtel Panhans and the (40 min.) *Erzherzog Johann Hotel*, at the highest point of the Semmering road (3216'; ¼ hr. from Semmering station), with a monument in honour of Emp. Charles VI., the constructor of the road. Or we may walk to the top of the (1 hr.) *Pinkenkogl* (4235'; refuge-hut; fine view); to the (½ hr.) *Adlitzgraben* (see above), etc.

The *Sonnwendstein or Göstritz (4995′; guide unnecessary), ascended from the Erzherzog Johann Hotel by a road in 2 hrs., or in 1½ hr. by the Alpine Club path viâ the *Myrtenbrücke*, commands an extensive and beautiful panorama. Far below is the Semmering railway. About 8 min. below the summit is the *Friedrich Schüler Alpenhaus* (4765′; *Wallner's Inn, R. from 1 fl.). — A zigzag path ('Fischerweg') descends on the N. side to (1¼ hr.) *Maria-Schutz* (2490′; *Inn), a resort of pilgrims, in a charming situation. Thence by the Semmering road viâ *Schottwien* (1890′; Post; etc.) to (3 M.) the station of *Klamm* (p. 401) or (6 M.) *Gloggnitz* (p. 398).

The line now avoids a farther ascent of 280′ by means of a tunnel, 1564 yds. in length, which penetrates the **Semmering**, the boundary between Austria and Styria. The middle of the tunnel is the culminating point of the line (2940′). The train then descends rapidly. From *Steinhaus* onwards it is carried high up on the N. side of the picturesque *Fröschnitz-Thal* by means of long embankments and deep cuttings. — 76 M. **Spital** (2520′; *Schwan; Hirsch; Krone*) has an ancient hospital, founded in 1160 by Margrave Ottokar VII.

Excursions. A marked path leads to the N. to the (2½ hrs.) **Kamp-Alpe** (5035′; fine view). — The **Stuhleck** (5850′; 3½ hrs.; guide, Joh. Konrad of Spital, not indispensable), ascended viâ the (2½ hrs.) *Spitaler Alp* (rfmts.), commands a fine and extensive view. About 10 min. below the summit (N.W.) is the open *Gustav-Jäger-Schutzhaus* (5700′). The descent may be made to *Steinhaus* (see above), or by the *Schwarzkogel-Alpe* and *Schöneben* to (2½ hrs.) *Mürzzuschlag*, or to (3 hrs.) the *Kranichberger-Schwaig* (p. 398); path marked).

80 M. **Mürzzuschlag** (2200′; **Schwarzer Adler*, R. 80 kr.-1 fl.; **Post*, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.; *Hôtel Lambach*, prettily situated ½ M. from the station; **Rail. Restaurant*, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.), an old town (3650 inhab.) with iron-works, picturesquely situated on the *Mürz*, is a summer-resort, with a hydropathic establishment, a Curhaus, and pleasant promenades.

Short walks lead hence to the (½ M.) *Ganster*, the (1½ M.) *Grüblbauer*, the (1½ M.) *Rauchengraben*, the *Steinbauer*, and the (1½ hr.) top of the *Gansstein* (2860′; refuge-hut). — An easy route (indicated by blue marks) leads to the N. from the station to the (3 hrs.) top of the **Drahtekogl** (5140′), which offers a fine view of the Schneeberg, Raxalpe, Schneealpe, etc. Descent by the *Kamp-Alpe* to (2 hrs.) Spital (see above). — From Mürzzuschlag to *Mariazell*, see p. 405.

The line follows the pleasant, pine-clad valley of the *Mürz*, which is enlivened with a number of iron-forges. Near (85 M.) *Langenwang* (2110′), on a hill to the left, is the ruin of *Hohenwang* or *Hochschloss*, and to the right is the château of *Neu-Hohenwang*. — 87½ M. **Krieglach** (2280′; **Höbenreich*; **Maurer*; *Kammerhofer*), a prettily situated village and summer-resort. Rosegger, the poet, born in 1843 at Alpl in the vicinity, has a villa here. The *Weikerhöh*, 1 hr. to the N., commands a good view. — 90½ M. *Mitterdorf* (2000′; Eggel; Greitbauer; Leitner). To the right, at the mouth of the *Veitschthal*, rises *Schloss Pichl*, with its four towers.

A road from Mitterdorf ascends the picturesque **Veitschthal** to (3 M.) *Veitsch* (2180′; Weltl; Priller), where the valley divides into the *Grosse* (W.) and *Kleine Veitschthal* (E.). Road through the former to the (4½ M.) *Inn im Rad* (2690′); then an ascent to the left to the (1½ hr.) *Schaller-Alpe*, and over the *Hundschupfen* to the (1½ hr.) *Graf Meran Refuge Hut*

(6230'; Inn in summer), and thence to the (½ hr.) summit of the **Hohe Veitsch** (6500'; 6 hrs. from Mitterdorf; fine view). Descent past the *Rothsohl-Alp* and through the *Aschbach-Graben* to (3½ hrs.) *Wegscheid* (p. 409); or through the *Fluchgraben* or the *Dürngraben* to (3 hrs.) *Mürzsteg* (p. 406).

Farther on, near (92 M.) *Wartberg-Mürzthal* (1885'), to the right, is the ruin of *Lichtenegg*. The train makes a wide sweep round the *Wartberg-Kogel* (2320'), crossing the Mürz twice, and reaches (95 M.) **Kindberg** (1880'; **Wolfbauer*, with bathing-establishment; *Gruber; Kappel*, etc.; *Rail. Restaurant*, with rooms), a summer-resort, with the handsome château of *Oberkindberg*, the property of Count Attems. — 99 M. *Marein* (Hirschvogel). — 103 M. **Kapfenberg** (1580'; *Ramsauer; Hirsch*, etc.), with *Schloss Wiedhof*, and to the left, high above us, the picturesque ruin of *Oberkapfenberg* (2315'). Narrow-gauge railway to *Au-Seewiesen*, see p. 410. Prettily situated at the mouth of the *Thörlthal* (p. 410), 1½ M. to the W., lies *Bad Steinerhof* (1640'; pine-cone baths).

106 M. **Bruck an der Mur** (1695'; *Rail. Restaurant; Wetzl's Hôtel Post*, at the station; *Hôt. Popp* or *Adler; Löwe; Post; Café Austria*, etc.) is a small town (5788 inhab.) at the confluence of the Mürz and the *Mur*, with a Gothic church of the 15th century. In the principal square is the late-Gothic *Kornmesser-Haus* (1497-1505), with arcades and an open loggia. The *Gloriette*, to the E. of the station, and the *Calvarienberg*, on the right bank of the Mur, afford the best surveys of the town and environs. On a crag to the N. of the station rises the old castle of *Landskron*, which was burned down in 1792. — To *St. Michael* and *Villach*, see R. 81; to *Mariazell*, see R. 70.

The train now enters the narrow valley of the *Mur;* at places the river completely fills the gorge. At (112½ M.) **Pernegg** (1555'; *Linde*, with a mineral spring) is a large château, built in 1582, and now the property of the Lipith family. Above it are the ruins of an interesting older castle, in plan resembling the Wartburg.

Ascent of the **Rennfeld** (5345') from Pernegg, interesting and easy; either through the *Gabraun-Graben* in 3½ hrs., or through the *Breitenau* (see below) by carriage-road to the (1½ hr.) foundry, and then through the *Feistergraben* in 3-3¼ hrs.; descent to the N. to (1½ hr.) *Frauenberg* (*Maria-Rehkogl;* 3085'), a favourite resort of pilgrims (Löwe, Linde), and thence either to (3½ M.) *Kapfenberg* (see above) or (5 M.) *Bruck*.

Through the **Breitenau**, which opens to the E. halfway between Pernegg and Mixnitz, a carriage-road, passing *Schäffer's Foundry*, leads to (2 hrs.) *St. Jakob* (1985'; Ebenhauer; Rosenkranz) and (½ hr.) *St. Ehrhard* (2160'; Zum Bäcken; Zur Post), a frequented pilgrim-resort. The *Hochlantsch* (p. 404) may be easily ascended hence in 3½ hrs. The ascent of the *Hochschlag* (5190'; 2½-3 hrs.) is also attractive. The *Rennfeld*, 3½ hrs. from St. Jakob, see above.

114 M. **Mixnitz** (**Scherer; Fuchs*), a village picturesquely situated at the foot of the *Röthelstein* (4050').

Excursions (gnide, Peter Stengg, vulgo 'Weber'). On the slope of the Röthelstein, about 1550' or 1¼ hr. above the village, is an extensive stalactite cavern, called the **Drachen-Höhle** or *Kogellucken* (visit fatigning, guide 1 fl.). — A pleasant excursion may be made to the **Bärenschütz*. The route leads through the valley of the *Mixnitzbach* to (1¼ hr.) a char-

coal-burner's hut, and thence (gnide-post) for 20 min. along the cliff, to the *Bärenschütz* (2665′), where the Mixnitzbach breaks through a rocky wall (rendered easily accessible).

The **Hochlantsch** (5650′; 5-6 hrs.; guide, not indispensable, 4-5 fl.; Weber of Mixnitz) is also well worthy of a visit. We follow the right bank of the Mixnitzbach to the (1¼ hr.) charcoal-burner's (see above), thence to the left to the (½ hr.) *Schwaigerbauer*, and to the (¾ hr.) Inn 'zum Guten Hirten'. Then to the left (the path to the right leads to the Teichalpe, see below) to (¾ hr.) *Schüsserlbrunn* (4055′), a pleasantly situated pilgrimage-chapel (two inns), and by the arête to the (1¼ hr.) summit, which commands an admirable view of the Styrian Alps and possesses a rich flora. Descent by Schüsserlbrunn, and through the *Breitenau* to (3 hrs.) *Pernegg* (p. 403); or on the S.E. to (1 hr.) the *Teichalpe* (3855′; Inn), and thence through the Mixnitz-Thal back to (3 hrs.) *Mixnitz*, or viâ the *Aibel* (4185′) and through the *Tyrnauer-Graben* to (4½ hrs.) *Frohnleiten*.

122 M. **Frohnleiten** (1425′; **Stadt Strassburg*, with view from the terrace; *Krone; Sonne*, etc.), with forges and a hydropathic establishment. To the right of the railway is *Schloss Neu-Pfannberg* or *Grafendorf*, and on a height to the left are the ruins of the castle of *Pfannberg*.

The **Brucker Hochalpe** (5370; 5 hrs.) is an easy and attractive ascent from Frohnleiten. We follow the Brnck road for 1½ M. to the N.W., turn to the left into the *Gamsgraben*, passing *Schloss Weyer*, and reach the (2 M.) *Traminger Inn*, at the bifurcation of the valley. We then ascend to the right through the *Gamsgraben* ('Diebsweg'), turning to the left at (1 hr.) the cross, to the (1 hr.) *Almwirth* (3865′), and thence to the right (ronte marked) along the arête to the (1¾ hr.) summit, where a fine panorama is enjoyed. About ½ hr. from the top, to the S.W., are the *Hochalpen-Hütten*.

On a rock on the right bank is the recently-restored castle of *Rabenstein*. The valley now expands for a short distance, and then contracts to a narrow defile, through which the line is carried along the *Badlwand* by means of a gallery of 35 arches (440 yds. long). Above the railway runs the high-road. At (126½ M.) **Peggau** (1350′; *Hochhuber; Post*) the *Schöckel* (p. 442) is seen to the left. Opposite, at the mouth of the *Uebelbach*, lies the small town of *Feistritz*, with lead and zinc smelting-works. Near it, on the left bank of the Mur, are some interesting caverns (the *Badl-Höhle* the most convenient to visit; 1 hr., with guide).

The **Gleinalpe** is an interesting point (7½-8 hrs.). From *Feistritz* (Bräuhaus) we follow the road on the left bank of the *Uebelbach*, through its pretty valley, to (3 M.) *Waldstein*, with a château and ruined castle, and the village of (3 M.) *Uebelbach* (1895′; Jägerwirth; Bränhaus; Kölblinger). The road terminates at *Hojer* (Inn), 7 M. farther np the valley. Thence an ascent of 2 hrs. to the **Alpen-Wirthshaus* (5210′), an inn beside a chnrch, 1¼ hr. from the top of the **Speikkogl** (6525′), the highest peak of the Gleinalpe, commanding a beautifnl and extensive view. From the inn we may descend to the (2¼ hrs.) *Krautwasch Inn* (3740′), and then through wood and past the *Sattlwirth* to the (1½ hr.) *Abraham Inn* (2100′), in the *Stübinggraben*. From this point we ascend to the right to the (1 hr.) *Pleschwirth* (3335′), whence the *Pleschkogl* (3488′), a good point of view, may be ascended in ¼ hr. Lastly we proceed by the 16th cent. church of (1½ hr.) *Rein* to (1½ M.) the rail. stat. *Gratwein* (p. 405), whence Gratz is reached by train in 25 minutes. — Descent from the Gleinalpe into the *Murthal*, to *St. Lorenzen* or *Knittelfeld*, see p. 468.

The train crosses the Mur, and follows the right bank to Gratz.

At (129 M.) **Stübing** *(Hirsch)* is the handsome château of Count Palffy. The line then runs between the river and a wall of rock to (132 M.) **Gratwein** (1290′; *Fischerwirth; Stern; Krone*), where there is a large paper-mill. The valley expands. 134 M. **Judendorf** *(*Schreiber; Materleitner)* is a favourite summer-resort with fine woods, numerous villas, and a hydropathic establishment, On an eminence to the right stands the pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Strassengel*, a graceful Gothic building with an open tower (1355). The train now skirts a hill crowned with the ruined castle of *Gösting* (p. 442), and enters a fertile basin, where the isolated Schlossberg of Gratz rises on the left, with the ancient capital of Styria at its base.

139½ M. **Gratz,** see p. 438.

70. From Mürzzuschlag to Mariazell and Bruck on the Mur.

Railway from Mürzzuschlag to (7½ M.) *Nsuberg* in 34 minutes. — Diligence from Neuberg to *Mariazell* (29 M.) twice daily in 7 hrs. (3½ fl.), and Stellwagen on Wed. and Sat. at 11.30 a.m. (2 fl. 60 kr.); a railway is under construction. One-horse Carriage from Neuberg to Mürzsteg 2, two-horse 3 fl.; two-horse carr. to Mariazell in 5 hrs., with two seats 12, four seats 14 fl. — Between Mariazell and *Seewiesen* (18½ M.) Diligence twice daily in summer in 3¾ hrs. (fare 2 fl. 55 kr.); from Au-Seewiesen to (14 M.) *Kapfenberg*, railway in 1 hr. 35 minutes. — From *Gaming* to Mariazell, see p. 408; from *St. Pölten* viâ *Lilienfeld* to Mariazell, see p. 415.

Mürzzuschlag, see p. 402. The Neuberg line diverges here to the right from the main line, crosses the *Mürz*, and ascends the wooded valley of that stream, passing several iron-works, to (4½ M.) *Kapellen* (2310′; Rail. Restaurant, with rooms; ascent of the *Raxalpe*, see p. 400; of the *Schneealpe*, see below; viâ the *Nasskamm* to the *Singerin*, p. 399). Following the right bank of the Mürz, viâ (6 M.) *Arzbach*, the train reaches —

7½ M. **Neuberg** (2400′; **Post*, with garden; *Goldner Hirsch; Stern; Kaiser von Österreich*), finely situated at the base of the *Schneealpe* (see below). The handsome Gothic *Cistercian Church*, with its fourteen slender octagonal pillars and large rose-window, was consecrated in 1471, and has recently been restored. From the well-preserved cloisters, which contain portraits of all the abbots, we enter the elegant crypt, in which are the coffins of the Margrave Otho, his two wives, and his two sons. The abbey was suppressed by the Emp. Joseph II. in 1785. The E. wing of the extensive abbey-buildings is the residence of the emperor during the spring shooting-season. A little to the N. of Neuberg are the extensive iron-works of the Alpine Montan-Gesellschaft (shown on application to the manager). On the (10 min.) top of the *Calvarienberg* is a pyramid carved from the rock in 1882, with a bronze portrait of *Archduke John* (p. 409).

The **Schneealpe** (6245′; 3½ hrs.; guide, not indispensable for adepts, 4-5 fl.) is easily ascended from Neuberg or from Kapellen (see above). A

marked path ascends from Kapellen past the cemetery, to the right of the *Kapellenkogl*, to the (1/2 hr.) chalets *Im Greith*, and to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Kampl* (5385'). Thence it crosses the plateau to the (1 hr.) *Schneealp-Hütten* (5720'; Inn); to the summit (*Windberg*, 6245') in 25 min. more. Extensive view of the Styrian Alps. — From *Altenberg* (p. 400) a marked path leads to the N.W., through the *Almgraben*, to the (2 1/2 hrs.) Schneealp-Hütten. — From Neuberg we may either follow the steep marked path viâ *Neudörfl* to the *Farfel* and cross the plateau to the (3 hrs.) Schneealp-Hütten; or take the easier route through the *Lichtenbach-Graben*, which diverges 1/2 hr. to the E., to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Michelbauer* and (1 hr.) *Kampl* (see above). — From the Schneealp-Hütten viâ the *Ameisbühel* and the *Nasskamm* to the *Raxalpe* (p. 399), 5 hrs.

Over the Eisern Thörl to the Frein, 5 1/4 hrs., attractive. From (3/4 hr.) *Krampen* (see below) a carriage-road ('Kaiserweg') runs to the N.W. through the *Innere Krampengraben*, past the (1/2 hr.) hamlet *Im Tirol*, to the (1 1/2 hr.) Eisern Thörl (4420'), whence the *Windberg* (see above; 2 1/2 hrs.), to the E., may be ascended viâ the *Grossboden-Alp*, and the *Lach-Alpe* (5135'; 1 1/4 hr.; fine view) to the S.W. — From the Thörl the road goes on to (2 M.) the Jägerhaus in the *Nassköhr* (Inn), 1/2 M. to the N. of the imperial Jagdschloss (4510'). Thence a marked path leads viâ the (1/2 M.) *Hinteralm* (4735'; Rrfmts.) down to (1 1/2 hr.) *Frein* (p. 407).

Above Neuberg the valley becomes narrower and more picturesque. The road, skirting the clear and rapid Mürz, side by side with a shady forest-path, ascends to (2 1/2 M.) *Krampen* (2480'; *Forelle) and the pretty village of (5 1/2 M.) —

8 M. (from Neuberg) **Mürzsteg** (2570'; **Eder*, with garden; **Grabner*), with an imperial shooting-box. To the S.W. stretches the *Veitsch-Alpe*.

The **Hohe Veitsch** (6500'; 4 1/2-5 hrs.), an interesting point, is easily ascended from Mürzsteg. We follow the Wegscheid road for 1 1/2 M., diverge to the left, and ascend the *Fluchgraben* by a good path to the (1 hr.) shooting-lodge on the *Senkstein* (4200'; Rfmts.); thence over the plateau by a path indicated by blue and white marks to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Graf-Meran-Haus* and the (1/2 hr.) summit (comp. p. 403). Another route, entering the *Bärengraben* about 1 M. before Mürzsteg, ascends past the *Dürnthal-Alp* to the (2 1/2 hrs.) finely-situated *Veitsch-Alp* (4690'); thence across the plateau to the summit 2 1/2 hrs. more. From *Neuberg* (p. 405) a path indicated by blue marks ascends viâ the *Veitschbach-Thörl* (4610'), the *Karoluskreuz* (4030'), and the *Heinzelkogel* (4200'), to the (4 hrs.) *Veitsch-Alp*. — From the *Niederalpel* (see below) to the Hohe Veitsch viâ the *Sohlen-Alpe* (4480') a path (indicated by red marks) ascends in 4 hrs. — The descent may be made on the S.W. side to the (1 hr.) *Rothsohl-Hütten* (4695'), through the Rothsohl-Graben to the *Aschbach-Thal*, and by road to (2 hrs.) *Wegscheid* (p. 409).

The valley divides here. The high-road ascends the *Dobrein-Thal* to the W., passing (1 M.) an **Inn* and the (1 1/2 hr.) village of *Niederalpel* (3110'; Inn), and crosses the (1 hr.) **Niederalpel Saddle** (4000'; fine view of the Veitschalp and Hochschwab) to (1 1/2 hr.; 20 M.) *Wegscheid*, a village 9 1/2 M. to the S. of Mariazell (p. 409).

The new Road viâ Frein is much preferable (from Krampen to Frein over the Eisern Thörl, see above). This runs to the N. through the gradually widening valley of the Mürz to the (3 1/2 M.) *Scheiterboden* (2700'; Inn), and then leads through wild ravines, between the cliffs of the *Rosskogl* on the right and the *Proleswand* on the left, close by the side of the foaming stream. [The path through the

gorge was formerly carried above the stream by a wooden gallery resting on iron bars inserted in the rock.] In the midst of this rocky wilderness a small waterfall descends from a cavity above, called *Zum Todten Weib* (2730′) from a peasant-woman having been found dead at this spot many years ago. A flight of wooden steps, passing a hermitage, ascends to the orifice whence the cascade issues. The valley soon expands into a green dale, surrounded by lofty, pine-clad mountains, in which lies the hamlet of (2½ M.) **Frein** (2840′; *Inn*).

From Frein the road continues to the W. through the *Freiner-Thal*, passing (3 M.) *Gschwand*, and then ascends in wide curves to the (2½ M.) *Hühnerreith-Sattel* or *Schöneben-Sattel* (3750′), between the *Student* and the *Fallenstein*. Descending to (1 M.) the *Schöneben Inn* (3630′), whence a marked path leads to the right, through the *Washubenwald*, to (2¼ hrs.) *Mariazell*, we follow the road through the pretty *Fallensteiner-Thal* (to the left is the *Tonion-Alpe*, 5575′) to the (5½ M.) *Gusswerk* (p. 409), on the road from Bruck to (3½ M.) *Mariazell*.

The Footpath from Frein over the *Frein-Sattel* to Mariazell (4½ hrs.) is more attractive and saves 1 hr. Guide (3 fl.) not necessary. The marked path diverges from the road to the right at (3 M.) *Gschwand* (see above), and ascends into the wood to (¾ hr.) the summit of the Frein-Sattel (3670′). To the left rises the *Student* (4960′), and to the N.W., in the background, the bald summit of the *Oetscher* (6210′). Then a steep descent. After 20 min. we descend by the path to the left (following the brook) to the *Hallthal*, and in ½ hr. cross the *Salza* to the Kernhof and Mariazell road (p. 415) and to (2 hrs.) *Mariazell*.

29 M. **Mariazell** (2830′; **Schwarzer Adler*; **Löwe*, moderate; **Krone*; **Weintraube*; **Greif*; *Kreuz*, etc.), very picturesquely situated in a wide basin, surrounded by beautiful wooded mountains of varied forms, is the most frequented shrine in Austria, being visited annually by upwards of 100,000 pilgrims. The village consists almost entirely of inns and taverns, all of which are crowded at the time of the great pilgrimages (from Vienna on 1st July, from Gratz on 14th Aug.) and during the latter half of August. In the centre of the village rises the imposing *Church*, erected at the end of the 17th cent., with its four towers, of which the handsome Gothic central tower belongs to the original structure of the 14th century.

The Interior is 207 ft. long and 69 ft. broad. Behind a silver railing in the nave is the chapel containing the miraculous wooden *Image of the Virgin*, 20 inches high, on a silver altar. The *Pulpit* is of red marble. On the *High-Altar* is an ebony crucifix and two life-size silver figures, presented by the Emperor Charles VI. Beneath the cross is a silver terrestrial globe, 6 ft. in diameter, surrounded by a serpent. The rosaries and similar articles placed by pilgrims on a long table in the corner to the right are blessed by a priest from time to time. In the upper ambulatories are numerous votive pictnres, and over the arches are larger and more ancient paintings representing remarkable occnrrences connected with Mariazell. A staircase in the S.W. tower leads to a room containing a plastic group of the Nativity, with the adoration of the Magi to the right, and a number of Styrian peasants to the left. — The *Treasury* contains numerous vessels of the precious metals, reliqnaries, gems, pearls, and ornaments; miniature altars of rare stones; old mass-books, etc.

Over the altar is a Madonna, by an early Italian master, presented by King Lewis I. of Hungary.

The semicircle of booths and stalls beside the church is devoted to the sale of religious articles and mementoes.

Excursions (guide, *Ferd. Kalisch*). To the *Calvarienberg* (¼ hr.), by the rifle-range; the adjacent *Carolinenhöhe* commands a charming view. Fine view of the Hochschwab, etc., also from the (½ hr.) *Kreuzberg* (2270′), on the Hallthal road (p. 415). — The (1 hr.) *Franz-Karl-Warte* on the **Bürger-Alpel** (4155′; Inn in summer; forest-path indicated by red marks) commands a striking view of the Œtscher, Dürrenstein, and Hochschwab. A path (yellow marks) descends hence to the (½ hr.) interesting cavern in the *Hohlenstein*, with stalactites and a small waterfall; thence we may regain (1¼ hr.) Mariazell by a path (white marks) viâ the *Hundseck* and the Calvarienberg.

Pleasant excursion (one-horse carr. there and back 4-5 fl.) through the *Grünau* (Maria Waterfall; refreshments at the Glitznerbauer's) to the (4½ M.) **Erlafsee** (2740′; **Seewirth*, at the upper end, trout; lake-baths; boats for hire), from which we may return by the S. bank to the *Herrenhaus* (*Inn), at the E. end, and thence either by the direct road to (3 M.) Mariazell, or by a path to the N.E. (red marks) viâ *Filzwieser* to (1 hr.) *Mitterbach* (see below).

To the ***Lassing Fall**, 4-4¼ hrs. (carr. there and back 8 fl.). We follow the road to the N. to (1¼ hr.) *Mitterbach* (Steiner; Engleitner), and over the *Josefsberg* (3365′) to (6 M.) *Wienerbruck* (2300′; *Burger), and descend thence to the left to the (¼ hr.) fall, 260′ high, which the Lassing forms before its union with the Erlaf, amidst grand rocky environs. (The fall, in itself insignificant, may be improved by the opening of a sluice; fee 2 fl.; tickets at Burger's Inn.) At the foot of the fall we cross the Lassing, descend it to its junction with the *Erlaf* or *Erlauf*, and cross to the left bank of the latter, where we meet the path from the *Thormäuer* (p. 416; to *Gaming*, 6 hrs.). We then follow a narrow path (yellow marks) to the left, which is hewn for the most part out of the rock and leads through the romantic ***Œtschergraben** and past the *Mira Fall* to the (2 hrs.) *Klause*. From this point we may follow a path through wood to the (1 hr.) *Spielbichler* (ca. 2950′; Inn) and ascend rapidly to the (1 hr.) *Riffel-Sattel* (4210′), between the Grosse and the Kleine Oetscher (p. 416), whence we may descend in a straight direction to (1 hr.) *Lackenhof* (p. 416), or ascend to the right to (20 min.) the *Œtscher-Haus* (red marks), and thence to the top of the (1¼ hr.) **Œtscher* (6210′; comp. p. 416). From the Œtschergraben a marked path leads direct back to Mariazell viâ the *Hintere* and *Vordere Haagenbauer* and (1½ hr.) *Mitterbach* (see above; from the Œtscherklause to Mariazell 3½ hrs.).

From Mariazell to Gaming (25 M.). The road leads through the *Grünau* or past the *Erlafsee* (see above) and across the *Zellerrain* (3510′), the boundary of Lower Austria, and the watershed between the Erlaf and the *Ybbs*, to (8½ M.) **Neuhaus** (3290′; *Konrad*), with a fine new church; and then through the picturesquely wooded *Neuhauser-Thal*, between the *Zwieselberg* (4710′) on the left and the *Buchalpe* (4840′) on the right, and past the *Holzhütten-Boden*, with a large shooting-lodge, belonging to Baron Rothschild, to (6½ M.) *Langau* (2260′; Inn, clean), in the *Oisthal*, or upper valley of the *Ybbs*. The route to *Lackenhof* diverges to the right, 1½ M. farther on, and that to *Lunz* (p. 416), by the *Durchlass*, to the left. The road follows the Yhbs for 3 M. more, ascends to the N., over the *Föllbaumhöhe*, to the (2¼ M.) *Grubberg* (p. 416), and descends to (3 M.) *Gaming* (p. 416).

From Mariazell viâ *Kernhof* to *Scheibmühl* and *St. Pölten*, see p. 415; to *Weichselboden*, *Wildalpen*, and *Eisenerz*, see R. 71.

The Road from Mariazell to Bruck (40 M.) leads through the pretty valley of the *Salza*. To the right, on a wooded rock, stands the *Sigmunds-Kapelle*, originally fortified and surrounded with lofty walls to protect it against the Turks, who in the 16th cent. frequently

invaded these remote valleys. At the (5 M.) **Gusswerk** (2450′; **Werksgasthaus*), with important iron-works, the road to *Weichselboden* diverges to the right (see p. 411). Our road now quits the Salza, ascends the *Aschbach-Thal* to the S.E., uniting after 2½ M. with the road from *Frein* (p. 407), and reaches (2 hrs.) the small village of **Wegscheid** (2670′; **Neue Post; *Alte Post*). — From Wegscheid to *Mürzsteg* across the *Niederalpel* (3½ hrs.), see p. 406.

FROM WEGSCHEID TO WEICHSELBODEN OVER THE KASTENRIEGEL, a pleasant route (carriage-road, 11-12 M.). About ½ M. to the S.W. of Wegscheid the road turns to the right by a finger-post into the narrow entrance of the *Rammer-Thal*, and ascends through wood and meadow to the (5 M.) **Kastenriegel** (3545′), a depression between the *Zeller* and *Aflenzer Staritzen* (6525′), at the head of the *Hölle* (p. 411). It then descends, running at first high up on the S. slope in wide curves (short-cuts for walkers), and afterwards passing the mouth of the *Untere Ring* (p. 411), to (6½ M.) *Weichselboden* (p. 411).

The road ascends by the *Gollradbach* to (3¾ M.) the important iron-mines of *Gollrad* (to the left lies the *Knappendorf*, inhabited by the miners), and 1½ M. farther on reaches the **Brandhof** (3660′), formerly a country-seat of Archduke John (d. 1859), finely situated at the foot of the Seeberg.

The villa is adorned with stained glass, statues, and reminiscences of the chase. The small Gothic chapel, with two paintings by Schnorr, is interesting. One of the saloons contains statues of Ferdinand of Tyrol, Charles II. of Styria, Emp. Maximilian I., Francis I., and Maria Theresia. In the 'room of the chase' are portraits of Maximilian I. and Hofer; beneath the latter Hofer's rifle; also weapons, antlers, sportsmen's gear, &c.

The road now ascends steeply to the (½ hr.) **Seeberg Pass** (4115′), where we enjoy a fine view of the *Seethal*, enclosed by the rocky walls of the Hochschwab chain, and then descends in long windings (short-cut to the left) to (½ hr.) the village of —

18½ M. **Seewiesen** (3175′; **Post*), picturesquely situated.

The **Hochschwab** (7475′; 5 hrs.; marked path; guide, not indispensable for adepts, to Weichselboden 5 fl.) is frequently ascended from Seewiesen. We ascend the Seethal to the (1½ hr.) *Untere* and (1¼ hr.) *Obere Dullwitz-Hütten* (5430′), follow the valley for ½ hr. more past the *Goldbrunnen*, and then ascend to the right, skirting the *Wetterkogl*, to the (1¼ hr.) *Schiestl-Haus*, on the *Schwabenboden* (7380′; Inn in summer), and to the (½ hr.) summit, on which are a trigonometrical pyramid and an iron memorial tablet. Extensive *View, reaching to the Danube on the N., and embracing the whole of the E. Alps from the Schneeberg to the Dachstein. On the S. side the Hochschwab descends in a sheer precipice. — Descent by the *Edelboden* to (3 hrs.) *Weichselboden*, or through the *Antengraben* to *Gschöder*, see pp. 411, 412. To *St. Ilgen*, see p. 410; to *Eisenerz*, see p. 411.

At *Au-Seewiesen*, about 3½ M. to the S. of Seewiesen, begins the Styrian *Narrow-Gauge Railway* to (14 M.) Kapfenberg. The line runs through the narrow *Seegraben*, past the *Dürrensee* (2965′), to (13¾ M.) the station of *Seebach-Turnau*, 1½ M. to the E. of which is *Turnau*, a prettily situated village in the *Stübming-Graben*. Thence the railway descends the pretty *Stübming-Thal*, viâ (3 M.) *Hinterberg* and (5½ M.) *Wappensteinhammer*, to (6 M.) *Aflenz*.

From the station a road leads to the N. to (1½ M.) **Aflenz** (2510′; **Post; *Karlon; Bräu*), a thriving village with an old church. From this point

the ascent of the *Bürgeralpe* (4940'; 2 hrs.; good path) offers a pleasant excursion. Thence over the *Schönleiten* and the *Zlacken-Sattel* (5720') to the (2½ hrs.) **Mitter-Alpe** (6490'), a plateau bounded by huge precipices on every side. (Fine view from the *Kampl*, the highest point.) Easy descent to the E. over the *Hacken-Alp* to (2¼ hrs.) *Seewiesen;* to the W. over the (½ hr.) *Fölz-Alpe* (4830') to (2½ hrs.) *Aflenz*. Ascent of the (1½ hr.) **Fölzstein** (6635') from the Fölz-Alpe, attractive; thence an easy ascent of ½ hr. more to the top of the *Karl-Hochkogl* (see below) and past the *Karl-Alp* to (2½ hrs.) *St. Ilgen* (see below). Guide, *Anton Haidler* of Alfenz.

At (7 M.) **Thörl** (2065'; *Sumrauer*), a village with wire-works, the brooks from the S. slopes of the Hochschwab combine to form the *Thörlbach*. Above the village rises the picturesque ruin of *Schachenstein*.

A road (diligence daily in summer to Bodenbauer in 1½ hr.) leads from Thörl to the N.W. through the pretty *St. Ilgner-Thal* to (3½ M.) **St. Ilgen** (2400'; *Pierer*), and thence by *Ober-Zwain* to *Buchberg* and the (4½ M.) **Bodenbauer Inn* (2875'), beautifully situated at the head of the valley, and a good starting-point for excursions. (Guide, Jos. Leggerer.) Ascent of the **Messnerin** (6025'; 3½ hrs.) by the *Pillsteiner-Alpe*, interesting (from St. Ilgen also in 3 hrs.; descent to *Oberort* in the *Tragöss-Thal*, p. 422, 2 hrs.). — The **Karl-Hochkogl** (6870'), a fine point of view, is reached by the *Trawiesen-Alpe* and the *Gehackt-Brunnen* in 3 hrs., or from St. Ilgen by the *Karl-Alp* in 3¾ hrs. Descent by the *Trawies-Sattel* to (3 hrs.) *Seewiesen;* to the *Fölzstein* (1¼ hr. from the Karl-Alp) and to *Aflenz*, see above. — The **Sonnschien-Alpe** (4970'), the finest Alp in the Hochschwab group, is ascended (marked path) by the *Häusl-Alpe*, the *Sackwiesen-Alpe* (to the N.W. lies the pretty *Sackwiesen-See*), and the *Plotschboden* in 3 hrs. (quarters at the woodcutter's hut). We may thence ascend the *Ebenstein* (6970'), a superb point of view, in 2 hrs.; also the *Brandstein* (6570'), by the *Spitzboden* in 2 hrs., another fine point. — The ***Hochschwab** (7475') is ascended by several routes. The easiest (marked) leads by the *Häusl-Alpe* (see above) to the (2¼ hrs.) *Hochstein-Hütten* (5600'), and ascends thence through the *Hirschgrube* and viâ the *Hundsboden* and the *Grosse Speikboden* (p. 411) to the (2½ hrs.) summit. A shorter route (dizzy at places and not without danger) is by the *Trawiesen-Alpe* to the (2¼ hrs.) *Gehackt-Brunnen* (see above); then, skirting the slopes of the *Gehacktkogl* and over the '*Gehackte*', by a path indicated by red marks to the plateau and the (1½ hr.) summit. Descent to Seewiesen, to Weichselboden, or to Gschöder, see above and pp. 411, 312. — A good bridle-path (red marks) leads from the Bodenbauer to the N. over the *Hochalpe* (5105') and through the *Antengraben* to (5 hrs.) *Gschöder* (p. 411). Another fine route crosses the *Sonnschien-Alpe* and the *Schafwald-Sattel* (5100') to the *Sieben-Seen-Thal* and (6 hrs.) *Wildalpen* (with which route an ascent of the *Ebenstein* or the *Brandstein* may easily be combined; see above and p. 412).

We next traverse the narrow *Thörlthal*, passing the iron-works of (8 M.) *Margarethen-Hütte* and (10½ M.) *Hansen-Hütte*, at the E. base of the *Floning* (5205'; *View), which is easily ascended hence in 2 hrs. The railway then passes (12½ M.) *Winkel*, 1 M. to the S.E. of which is *Bad Steinerhof* (p. 403), and halts at (14 M.) *Kapfenberg* (p. 403). Hence to (3 M.) *Bruck-an-der-Mur* (p. 403).

71. From Mariazell to Gross-Reifling viâ Weichselboden and Wildalpen.

Comp. Map, p. 420.

44 M. One-horse Carriage to Weichselboden (15½ M., in 4 hrs.) 6 fl.; thence to Wildalpen (11 M., in 2¼ hrs.) 4 fl.; from Wildalpen to Reifling (17½ M., in 4 hrs.) 6 fl. Carr. and pair from Mariazell to Wildalpen 18,

to Klein-Reifling 30 fl. Diligence from the Gusswerk to Weichselboden every afternoon in 3½ hrs.; from Wildalpen to Palfau every morning in 3 hrs., in connection with diligences to Göstling and Hieflau. A tolerable WALKER takes 5½-6 hrs. from Mariazell to Weichselboden, thence to Wildalpen 4 hrs., and from Wildalpen to Reifling 6 hrs.

The road, practicable for light vehicles only, quits the Bruck road at the (3½ M.) *Gusswerk* (p. 409), and leads to the S.W. through the picturesque valley of the *Salza*. 5½ M. *Greith* (2405'; *Höhn, plain). The Salza in its deep ravine turns towards the S., while the road ascends to the W. through wood to the *Hals* (2785'; view of the Hochschwab). We then descend in windings (short-cut to the left) into the *Radmer-Thal* and reach (6½ M.) —

15½ M. **Weichselboden** (2220'; **Post*; **Schützenauer*, in the Vordere Hölle, 1 M. to the E.), a small village at the union of the *Radmerbach* with the Salza, in a sequestered basin surrounded by lofty mountains.

The road from Wegscheid over the *Kastenriegel* is preferable (comp. p. 409; from Mariazell to Weichselboden 20 M.). — The neighbouring mountains abound in game, especially the *Hölle* and the *Ring*, formerly the chasse of the Archduke John. Pleasant walk through the *Vordere Hölle* (*Inn, see above) to the (¾ hr.) shooting-lodge (2530'), and thence (with guide) to the *Untere* and (2 hrs.) **Obere Ring** (5415'), a magnificent rocky basin, into which hundreds of chamois are driven on the occasion of a grand battue. The heath-cock, with the feathers of which the Styrian huntsmen decorate their hats, also abounds here.

The *Hochschwab (7475'; see pp. 409, 410; marked path; guide not indispensable for adepts; Peter Auer of Weichselboden, recommended) is frequently ascended from Weichselboden. We may either ascend direct viâ the *Weichselleiten*, or to the right (steep), 10 min. beyond the Schützenauer, over the *Miessattel* (4835'), to the (¾ hr.) *Edelboden* (4385'; no accommodation), and thence by the *Samstall* and the (2¼ hrs.) *Weihbrunnkessel* to the (1 hr.) *Schiestl-Haus*. Descent to Gschöder, see p. 412; to Seewiesen, see p. 409; to the Bodenbauer, see p. 410. — FROM THE HOCHSCHWAB TO EISENERZ THROUGH THE FRAUENMAUER-HÖHLE (9-10 hrs.; path indicated by red marks; guide, not indispensable for adepts, 12 fl.). The first part of the route leads by the *Grosse Speikboden*, the *Kleine Speikboden*, and the *Hundsboden* (the landlord of the Schiestl Inn acts as guide to this point) to the *Hirschgrube* and then viâ the *Häusl-Alpe* to the (3½ hrs.) *Sackwiesen-Alpe* (p. 410). Above the houses we ascend to the right to the saddle and skirt the near side of the Sackwiesen Lake to the (1 hr.) *Sonnschien-Alpe* (p. 410). Farther on, beyond the *Hörndlboden-Alpe*, we at first ascend, then descend a little, and proceed to the right, by a path high up on the right side of the valley (indistinct at first), under the precipices of the *Hörndlmauer*, to the *Kulm-Alp* and the (1½ hr.) *Neuwaldegg-Alp* (4400'). Thence we proceed through the (25 min.) *Frauenmauer-Höhle* (guide and torches at the uppermost chalet) to (2¼ hrs.) *Eisenerz*, see p. 422.

The Hochstadl (6300), ascended without difficulty from Weichselboden viâ *Rothmoos* in 5 hrs., affords a good survey of the Schwaben chain. Other paths ascend from *Gschöder* (see below; viâ the *Bärenbach-Sattel*, in 4½ hrs.) and from *Wildalpen* (over the *Nasenbauer-Alp*, in 5 hrs.)

The ROAD TO WILDALPEN (11 M.) follows the rocky ravine of the *Salza*, the fine scenery of which will reward even the pedestrian. At the (1¼ M.) *Bresceni-Klause* (timber-dam) the road passes through a small tunnel; it then (¾ M.) crosses the *Kläffer-Brücke* to the left bank, and reaches the (3 M.) hamlet of **Gschöder** (2050'; poor *Inn*), at the mouth of the *Antengraben*.

Excursions. To the top of the *Hochschwab (see pp. 409-411; 5-5½ hrs.; not difficult) through the *Antengraben*, with its grand rocks, to the (1½ hr.) *Schüttbauer-Alpe* in the *Antenkar* and the (1½ hr.) *Hochalpen-Hütten* (rustic quarters at the Sommeraner-Hütte; 5100'); then by the 'Dolinensteig' (path with red marks), viâ the *Kleine* and *Grosse Speikboden*, and past the *Gehacktkogl*, to the (2½ hrs.) summit. Or from the Schüttbauer-Hütte to the left to the (¾ hr.) *Karlboden;* then between the *Grosse* and *Kleine Hochwart* to the *Grosse Speikboden* and the (3 hrs.) summit (path with blue marks). — The Riegerin (6370'; 4 hrs.; with guide), ascended through the Antengraben, is an attractive point. — The Ebenstein (6970'; 5½ hrs.) is reached by the *Hochalpe* (6085') and the *Polster* (6520'); the last part difficult (see below).

A bridle-path (red marks) ascends from Gschöder to the S., viâ the *Hochalpen-Hütten* (5100'), to the *Häusl-Alpe*, whence a path with blue marks leads to the (5½ hrs.) *Bodenbauer* (p. 410). From the Hochalpen-Hütten we may ascend by the *Hochalpe* (6085') and cross the saddle between the *Seemauer* and the *Wilde Kirchen* to the (1½ hr.) *Sackwiesen-See* (4660'; see p. 410), and thence proceed across the *Plotschboden* to the *Klamm-Alpe* and (2½ hrs.) *Oberort* in Tragöss (p. 422); or from the Hochalpe nearly to the Sackwiesen-See, and then to the right to the (2 hrs.) *Sonnschien-Alpe* (p. 410), from which we may cross by the *Androth-Hütten*, the *Zermriegel*, and the *Fobes-Thal* (p. 413) to the (4½ hrs.) *Leopoldsteiner See* (p. 421), or proceed (red way-marks) viâ the *Hörndlboden-Alpe* and the *Kulm-Alpe* to the *Neuwaldegg-Alpe*, and thence through the *Frauenmauer-Höhle* to (4 hrs.) *Eisenerz* (pp. 411, 422).

The road next leads between the precipices of the *Riegerin* (6370') on the left and the *Hochstadl* (6300') on the right, past the entrance of the (3 M.) *Brunnthal*, with its small lake, above which tower the rocks of the *Riegerin*, *Ebenstein*, and *Griesstein*, to (3 M.) **Wildalpen** (2000'; **Zisler*, next the church, R. & L. 1 fl. 30 kr.), a thriving village and summer-resort, charmingly situated on the *Wildalpenbach*, which here falls into the Salza.

Excursions (guide, *Andr. Bittner*). A visit to the *Arzberg-Höhle* is interesting. We descend the road in the Salzathal to the 'Steinbruchmauer' inn and ascend to the left to the (½ hr.) grotto. The *Thorstein-Höhle*, 1½ hr. from the inn, and the *Eis-Höhle* in the *Beilstein* (4500'; attractive ascent in 2½ hrs., with guide) are also worth visiting. — Ascent of the *Hochstadl*, see p. 411. — The *Brandstein* (6570'; 5½ hrs.; with guide) and the *Ebenstein* (6970'; 5½-6 hrs.; with guide), ascended by the *Schafwald-Sattel* (p. 413), are also fine points. — To the Hochschwab (see above; 7-8 hrs.; guide 7 fl.), we follow the route (blue marks) to the E. to the (1¼ hr.) entrance of the Brunnthal (see above), and then a level path for ¾ hr., after which we ascend steeply, skirting the *Thurm* and *Stadurzkogel* to the (2 hrs.) *Hochalpen-Hütten* (see above).

From Wildalpen to Eisenerz, direct, over the *Eisenerzer Höhe*, an attractive route (7 hrs.). Guide (5 fl.) not indispensable. From Wildalpen we ascend the valley of the *Hinterwildalpenbach* towards the S.W.; after ¾ M., where the road divides, we follow the stream to the right, and reach (3 M.) *Hinter-Wildalpen* (2580'). Here we take a footpath to the left (red marks); the path in a straight direction leads over the *Goss* to *Gams*, p. 413), cross a small bridge, skirt an enclosure, and gradually ascend to the (25 min.) *Baninger Bauer*. We now ascend rapidly through the green, flower-carpeted ravine of the *Eisenerzer Bach*, cross a bridge (¾ hr.), and (¼ hr.) ascend a steep and stony slope, avoiding the level path which goes on in a straight direction. After 10 min. more the path divides, that to the left being somewhat shorter, but the branches soon re-unite. 10 min. Eisenerzer Höhe (5060'). View of the Kaiserschild, Reichenstein, and, on the left, of part of the Schwaben chain.

The steep path now descends over loose stones and rock straight to the (20 min.) chalets of *Atzerboden* (4365'), a little beyond which we reach

a carriage-road, hewn in the rocks and protected by a parapet. On the right rises the perpendicular cliff of the *Zargenmauer*, 1000′ above the road; on the left lies a profound, pine-clad ravine, 1000′ below, while before us is the sharp rocky ridge of the *Kitzstein* (4485′). This is the finest point on the route. After a short distance at the same level (avoiding the turn to the left by a small house), we descend in long and somewhat steep windings to the base of the mountain, where (1¾ hr.) a forester's house is situated in the beautiful meadows of the *Seeau* (2142′). The path now crosses the Seebach, which falls into the *Leopoldsteiner See* (p. 421), ascends slightly through dense pine-forest, crosses the *Seeriegel* (2630′), and finally descends to the (1 hr.) high-road, which (to the left) leads to (1½ M.) *Eisenerz* (p. 421).

A longer but more picturesque route crosses the *Schafwald-Sattel* (7½ hrs. from Wildalpen to Eisenerz; red way-marks; guide not indispensable for adepts). We ascend the Wildalpen-Thal to the (¾ M.) bifurcation (see p. 412); here we ascend on the bank of the *Seisenbach* to the left to (40 min.) *Siebensee*, a pretty valley with seven small lakes, and via the *Kreuzpfäder* and *Schafwaldboden* to the (3 hrs.) Schafwald-Sattel or Hals-Sattel (5100′), between the *Brandstein* on the right and the *Ebenstein* on the left (see p. 412). Descent by the *Zermriegel* (5210′) to the (1¼ hr.) *Halter-Hütte* (4270′) in the *Fobes-Thal*, the (2 hrs.) *Seeau* (see above), and (1½ hr.) *Eisenerz*. — From the Schafwald-Sattel the traveller may prefer to go to the (1 hr.) *Sonnschien-Alpe* (p. 410), and then either to the right (marked path, see p. 411) to the *Frauenmauer-Höhle*, or to the left over the *Sackwiesen-Alpe* and *Häusl-Alpe* to the (2 hrs.) *Bodenbauer* (comp. p. 410).

The Road to Reifling (17½ M.) follows the narrow, wooded valley of the Salza. After 4½ M. the *Lassing* joins the Salza on the right; about ½ M. up the former, above the bridge, to the right, is a curious weir. On the left bank of the Salza, 4½ M. farther on, is a remarkable gorge known as the *Wasserloch*, rendered accessible by paths and ladders. At (1½ M.; 10½ M. from Wildalpe) *Erzhalden* (*Jagersberger's Inn zur Kaisergams), the road through the valley of the *Mändling* to *Göstling* (p. 417) diverges to the right. Continuing to follow the Salza we pass the (¾ M.) *Klause* (1595′; Zur Wacht Inn) and reach (½ M.) **Palfau,** a commune consisting of *Auf der Lend*, *Allerheiligen* (picturesque church, and inn), and other hamlets. The road now divides. The shortest route to the Ennsthal and the railway follows the right bank of the Salza to its confluence with the *Enns*, and then crosses the latter to (7 M.) *Gross-Reifling* (railway-station, see p. 421). — The longer but more picturesque road leads to *Hieflau* (diligence daily in 3¼ hrs.). It descends to the Salza, ascends on the left bank to the (2 M.) *Eschauer Inn*, and then leads towards the S.E. through the *Gamsgraben* to (3 M.) *Gams* (1800′; Fallmann; Schweyer; Hutterer).

About 1½ M. above Gams is the picturesque gorge of the *Noth* (recently closed to visitors). The (½ hr.) ***Kraus-Grotte,** an extensive cavern rendered accessible by Hr. Kraus in 1881, and containing beautiful stalactites and crystals, is worth seeing (guide 60 kr., light 1 fl., full illumination 12 fl.). The visit takes about 2 hrs. Adjacent are tepid baths, with a large swimming-basin (bath, incl. towels, 30 kr.), and the Prince Rudolf Monument. By the *Carl-August-Steig* to *Gross-Reifling*, see p. 421. To *Wildalpen* over the *Goss* (4370′), 4 hrs., attractive (see p. 412); guide not indispensable for adepts.

The road now turns to the right and crosses a hill (1950′; fine view) to (3½ M.) *Lainbach* and (3 M.) *Landl* (p. 421).

72. From Vienna to Linz.

Comp. Map, p. 420.

117½ M. Railway. Express train in 3¾-4 hrs., ordinary in 6-6½ hrs. For further particulars as to the environs of Vienna, the Danube, etc., see *Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria.*

The train starts from the *Westbahnhof* (*Restaurant), outside the Mariahilf line. Soon after starting we observe the imperial palace of *Schönbrunn* on the left. 2 M. *Penzing*, and opposite to it *Hietzing*, both with numerous villas. On a height to the left stands the archiepiscopal château of *Ober-St-Veit*. To the left, beyond (3¾ M.) *Hütteldorf-Hacking*, are the walls of the extensive imperial park. A little to the left lies *Mariabrunn*, with its pilgrimage-church and old monastery, now a school of forestry. 5½ M. *Weidlingau-Hadersdorf*, with a château and park. 7½ M. *Purkersdorf*, with numerous villas. The line here quits the old road and runs to the left, through the *Wolfsgraben* and the *Pfalzau*, to the hills of the *Wiener Wald*, passing the stations of *Kellerwiese* and *Tullnerbach*. To the S.W. of (12½ M.) *Pressbaum* are the sources of the *Wien*. Beyond (15½ M.) *Rekawinkel* the train crosses the watershed. About 3½ M. to the S. is the *Wienerwald-Warte* on the *Jochgrabenberg* (2120′; fine view); thence viâ Hochstrass to the top of the *Schöpfl*, 3½ hrs., see p. 415. — Our train now traverses two tunnels and crosses the *Teichgraben* by means of a viaduct, 145′ in height. The Mariazell Alps, with the Oetscher (p. 416), gradually come into sight. — 24 M. *Neulengbach*, prettily situated on a height, with a château of Prince Liechtenstein above it. To the N.E. rises the *Buchberg* (1520′). 27½ M. *Kirchstetten;* 31 M. *Böheimkirchen*, on the *Perschlingbach*. Beyond (33½ M.) *Pottenbrunn* the train crosses the *Traisen*, on which lies —

38 M. **St. Pölten** (875′; **Rail. Restaurant; Rother Krebs, Kaiserin von Oesterreich*, both near the station; *Löwe; Hirsch*), a well-built town with 10,900 inhab., and the seat of a bishop. The *Abbey Church*, founded in 1030, contains good stained glass.

From St. Pölten to Leobersdorf, 46½ M., railway in 3½ hrs. — The line traverses the *Steinfeld* to the S., on the left bank of the *Traisen*. On the left, *Schloss Ochsenberg*. 7½ M. *Wilhelmsburg* (1045′; Lamm; Krebs), a large village; 12 M. *Scheibmühl* (branch-line to *Schrambach* and *Kernhof*, p. 415). The train turns to the E. into the valley of the *Gölsen*. 15 M. *St. Veit an der Gölsen* (Inn), from which the *Reisalpe* (see below; 5 hrs.), a fine point of view, is ascended. — 20 M. Hainfeld (1055′; **Zobel; Traube; Post; Rail. Restaurant*), a manufacturing place and summer-resort (1600 inhab.), at the influx of the *Ramsau* into the Gölsen, with a number of iron-works in the vicinity. Marked paths lead hence to the N.W. to the (2-2½ hrs.) *Kukubauernwiese* (2550′; pretty view); to the N.E. to the top of the (2 hrs.) Gföhlberg (2895′; fine view from the belvedere); and to the N. to the top of the (1 hr.) *Vollberg* (2045′), with two view-towers. A pleasant excursion leads from Hainfeld viâ (1 hr.) *Ramsau* (Götz) to (1 hr.) *Adamthal* (*Inn), whence the *Unterberg* (4400′) is easily ascended in 2 hrs. (comp. p. 397); also to the S.W. to (6 M.) *Klein-Zell* (1540′; Weintraube) in the *Hallbach-Thal*, at the N.E. base of the *Reisalpe* (4585′; ascent hence, with guide, 3 hrs.; see above and p. 415).

The train crosses the watershed between the Traisen and the Triesting

at the (24 M.) *Gerichtsberg* (1885'), and descends to (27½ M.) *Kaumberg* (2615'; Bär). In the *Triesting-Thal* we next reach (30½ M.) *Altenmarkt-Tenneberg*, the former (Lamm; Elephant) to the E., the latter (Drei Löwen) to the W. of the station. Ascent, to the S., of the (2½ hrs.) **Hocheck** (3400'), with the *Francisca-Warte*, a belvedere affording an extensive view. To the N., by *Klein-Maria-Zell* and (2½ hrs.) *St. Corona* (two inns) to (1¼ hr.) the summit of the Schöpfl (2930'), another fine point (p. 414).

In the narrow valley we next reach (35½ M.) *Weissenbach an der Triesting* (1145'; Inn), at the mouth of the *Furthsr-Thal*. [About 3 M. from Weissenbach is the *Further Inn*, at the entrance to the narrow *Steinwandgraben*, in which, about 4 M. up, is the very interesting *Steinwandklamm, rendered accessible by means of bridges and ladders. From the upper end a picturesque path (indicated by marks) leads through the *Türkenlucke*, a rock-grotto, to the (½ hr.) hamlet *Am Kreuth* (pretty view), whence it descends to (40 min.) *Muckendorf* (p. 397). — The attractive ascent of the Peilstein (*Wexenberg*, 2290'; 1¾ hr.) is made from Weissenbach to the N., viâ (½ hr.) *Neuhaus* (Inn) and *Schwarzensee*.] — The valley of the Triesting expands. 38 M. *Pottenstein*; 40 M. *Berndorf*, with a large metal-ware factory. 41 M. *Triestinghof*; 42 M. *St. Veit an der Triesting* (Krone). 44½ M. *Enzesfeld*, with a château on the hill to the right (Baron Rothschild's). 45½ M. *Wittmannsdorf* (p. 396). — 46½ M. *Leobersdorf*, see p. 396.

From St. Pölten to Mariazell, 49 M. Railway to (33 M.) *Kernhof* in 3 hrs.; thence diligence in 4 hrs. — To (12 M.) *Scheibmühl*, see p. 414. Thence our line ascends the Traisen-Thal to the left, viâ *Traisen* and *Markt*l, to (15½ M.) **Lilienfeld** (1260'; *Drei Lilien; Zum Hahn*, with garden; *Rail. Restaurant*), with its famous Cistercian abbey (late-Romanesque abbey-church of the 13th cent. with splendid cloisters). A fine view is obtained from the *Muckenkogl* (4090'; 3½ hrs.; marked path viâ the *Kloster-Alpe*), and a still more extensive view from the *Reisalpe* (4585'; 5½ hrs.), which, however, is more conveniently ascended from Inner-Fahrafeld or Hohenberg (see below). — The train then passes *Stangenthal*, (16½ M.) *Schrambach* (1290'; Am Steg Inn), and *Tafern*, and reaches (19½ M.) **Freiland** (1335'; *Karer*), at the junction of the *Türnitzer Traisen* and *Hohenberger Traisen*. A good road runs hence to the S.W. through the Türnitz-Thal (diligence daily in 8 hrs.) to (30½ M.) *Mariazell* (p. 407), viâ (5½ M.) *Türnitz*, (15 M.) *Annaberg*, and (20 M.) *Wienerbruck* (p. 408). — The next station in the narrow valley is (21 M.) *Inner-Fahrafeld* (1490'), whence the *Reisalpe* (see above) is easily ascended in 3 hrs. through the *Dürnthal*. Beyond (23 M.) *Furthof*, with its large iron-works, we reach (24 M.) **Hohenberg** (1560'; *Singer; Post*, etc.), a village with a ruined castle, frequented as a summer-resort. Marked paths lead hence to the N.E. to the *Reisalps* (see above; 3½ hrs.), through the *Andersbach-Graben;* and to the W. to the *Türnitzer Höger* (4505'; 3½ hrs.; fine view). — The railway now crosses the Traisen twice and ascends a prettily wooded valley viâ (25½ M.) *In der Bruck* to (29 M.) **St. Egydi am Neuwalde** (1910'; *Maggritzer; Vogelleitner; Bichler*, etc.), another prettily situated summer-resort, with large iron-works. The line is now bounded by finely wooded hills (to the S.E. the boldly-shaped *Gippel*, 5170'). 33 M. Kernhof (2225'; *Inn*) is the present terminus of the line, which is to be extended to Mariazell.

The road from Kernhof to (16 M.) Mariazell (6½ hrs'. walk; diligence daily in 4 hrs.; carr. and pair 10-12 fl.) ascends the *Kehrthal* to the W. to the (1 hr.) *Sattelhof* (2570'; °Inn), and thence skirts the N. and W. base of the *Göller* (5780'; ascent forbidden by Count Hoyos, who owns the shootings) to the saddle of the (¾ hr.) *Knollenhals* (3225'; Inn). We descend by the gorge of the Salza, which rises here, to the (1¾ hr.) hamlet of *Terz* (2785'; Maderthoner), on the border of Styria; and thence follow the *Hallthal*, watered by the Salza, passing the Inn 'Zum Touristen' (Frein-Sattel, see p. 407), and finally cross the *Kreuzberg Saddle* (2990'; fine view) to (3 hrs.) *Mariazell* (p. 407).

41½ M. *Friesing;* 43 M. *Prinzersdorf*, on the *Bielach*, a good fishing-stream. On a hill to the right is the castle of *Hohenegg.*

44½ M. *Markersdorf;* 46½ M. *Gross-Sierning;* 49½ M. *Loosdorf*, with a large cement-factory, the handsome château of *Schallaburg* (S.), and the dilapidated castles of *Sitzenthal*, *Albrechtsberg*, and *Osterburg* (N.). Beyond the *Wachberg Tunnel* we reach the finest point on the line at (53 M.) **Melk** or *Mölk (Lamm; *Ochs; Hirsch)*, on the *Danube*, at the foot of a rock which is crowned with a famous *Benedictine Abbey* (185′ above the river), founded in 1089, and rebuilt in the Italian style in 1701-38. The terrace commands a beautiful *View of the Danube.

The train crosses the *Melk* and descends to the Danube. On the opposite bank is the ruin of *Weitenegg*, and higher up the river, on the hill, is *Artstetten*, a handsome château of Archduke Karl Ludwig. — 58½ M. **Pöchlarn** *(Pleiner)*, on the *Erlaf*, the Roman *Arelape*, the traditional seat of Rüdiger of Bechelaren, one of the Nibelungen heroes.

From Pöchlarn to Kienberg-Gaming, 23½ M., railway in 1¾ hr. Beyond (3 M.) *Erlauf* the train crosses the Erlaf, and passes *Wieselburg* and *Purgstall* (with a château of Count Schaffgotsch). — 17 M. **Scheibbs** (1050′; **Reinöhl; Hirsch*), a summer-resort, prettily situated among wooded hills, with the Oetscher in the background. Beautiful walks in the environs; charming view from the (1½ hr.) **Blassenstein* (2760′). — 19½ M. *Neubruck*, at the mouth of the *Jessnitz*. — 23½ M. *Kienberg-Gaming* (Hübner, at the station), 2 M. (omnibus 20 kr.) from the pleasant village of **Gaming** (1410′; **Höllriegl; Lechner; Greiffensteiner*), with the interesting ruins of a Carthusian monastery, suppressed in 1782.

Excursions from Gaming. Pretty view from the (1½ M.) *Kirchstein*. — An attractive walk leads viâ *Kienberg* or *Filzmoos* to the (3 M.) *Urmannsau*, and thence by a good footpath (yellow marks) up the left bank of the Erlaf. After 4½ M. we cross to the right bank by the *Falkensteiner Steg*, pass the *First Nestelberg-Steg* and the *Nestelberg-Graben* opening on the right (fine view of the Oetscher), and enter the striking ravine of the *Thormäuer. We recross to the left bank by the (2¼ M.) *Second Nestelberg-Steg* and proceed either viâ *Nestelberg*, the *Gsoll*, and the foresters' house of *Ranek* to (9 M.) *Lackenhof* (see below), or farther up the Erlaf valley to the *Trübenbach-Boden*, and past the *Teufelskirche* to the new *Spielbüchler Inn* and the (5½ M.) *Erlaf-Boden*, where the Erlaf turns southwards. Hence to the Lassing Fall (p. 408), 3½ M. — Ascent of the Oetscher, recommended and not difficult (Stellwagen daily in summer to Lackenhof in 3¼ hrs.). We follow the Lunz road (see below) to (3 M.) the cross-roads near the *Grubberg* (2470′; Inn), diverge there to the left by a road crossing the *Föllbaumhöhe* (2680′) to the *Oisthal* or upper *Ybbsthal*, and ascend to the left to (2½ hrs.) *Lackenhof* (2740′; *Schrottmüller), which may also be reached from Gaming by a marked path viâ *Ober-Polzberg* in 3 hrs., or from the railway-station of Kienberg-Gaming by a steep footpath viâ *Gaisstall* and *Sterngrabenkreuz* in 2½ hrs. From Lackenhof we ascend by a path indicated by marks (guide unnecessary) viâ the (1 hr.) *Riffel-Sattel* (4210′) and the (25 min.) *Oetscher-Haus* (4660′; *Inn in summer); lastly we ascend by the arête to the cross and the (1¼ hr.) pyramid on the top of the *Oetscher (6210′; superb and extensive view; panorama by Urlinger). — The *Oetscher-Höhlen*, ice-caverns on the S. slope on the side next the Erlafthal, are reached from the summit in 1½-2 hrs. (with guide; steady head necessary). — Descent from the Riffel-Sattel through the *Oetschergraben* to (4 hrs.) *Wienerbruck* (p. 408), or viâ the *Feldwiese* to the (3½-4 hrs.) *Erlaf-See* (p. 408). — From Lackenhof viâ *Nestelberg* to the *Thormäuer* in the Erlaf valley, see above.

From Gaming to Göstling, 13 M., diligence daily in 3½ hrs. (fare 1 fl.; one-horse carr. to the Lunzer See 3½, to Lassing 6 fl.), viâ (6 M.) **Lunz** (1950′; **Schadensteiner; Dieminger; Kamleitner; Leichtfried; Zeller-*

wirth), charmingly situated on the Ybbs, and much frequented in summer. The *Lunzberg* (*Lunzer Elend*, 3285'), 3½ M. to the N.W., commands a fine view. To the E. is the (½ M.) *Lunzer See* (2025'; 1¼ M. long). From the (1½ M.) *Seehof* (Inn), at the upper end of the lake, we may cross the *Durchlass* (2485') to the (1½ hr.) *Oisthal* (p. 416), the road in which leads to the left to (2 M.) *Lackenhof* (p. 416), and to the right to (1½ M.) *Langau* (p. 408). — The *Dürrenstein (6160') is ascended from the Seehof in 5 hrs. with guide: through the *Seethal*, between the *Seemauern* and *Hackermauern* and past the (20 min.) forester's house in the *Neuländ* to the grandly situated (¾ hr.) *Mittersee* (2515'), and the (½ hr.) **Obersee* (3665'). Thence we ascend by the *Herren-Alpe* (abandoned) to the (2 hrs.) summit, which affords an excellent view. Descent through the *Steinbach-Thal* to *Göstling*, see below.

The high-road leads through the Ybbsthal from Lunz to (7 M.) **Göstling** (1745'; **Reichenpfader; Mitterhuber*), prettily situated at the mouth of the *Göstlingbach*. Fine view from the *Calvarienberg*. Beautiful walk to the **Steinbach-Thal*, and through the grand ravine of the *Noth* (with its bold bridge) to the (1¾ hr.) splendidly situated hunting-lodge of Baron Rothschild. — The *Dürrenstein* (see above) may be ascended from Göstling in 4 hrs. by adepts with guide, through the *Hundsaubach-Thal* and over the *Sperriedl* (difficult; permission of the forestry authorities required). — The **Hochkaar* (5935'), a superb point of view, deserves a visit. We take the road through the Göstling-Thal to (5 M.) *Lassing* (2275'; *Anderle), and proceed through the *Königsgraben* and viâ the (2½ hrs.) *Hochkaar Refuge-Hut* (4590') to the (1 hr.) top (marked path; guide, unnecessary, 3 fl.). — Beyond Lassing the road descends the *Mändling-Thal* viâ (¼ hr.) *Mändling* (1880'; *Staudinger) to (1 hr.) *Erzhalden* (p. 413) in the Salza-Thal, in which we may either proceed to the left to (10 M.) Wildalpen, or to the right to (1 M.) Palfau (diligence from Göstling to Palfau daily in 3¼ hrs.; from Palfau to Wildalpen in 3 hrs., to Hieflau in 3¼ hrs.).

From Göstling to Weyer (18½ M.). The road leads through the Ybbsthal to (5 M.) *St. Georgen am Reith*, where the road to *Waidhofen* (see below) diverges to the N., and (6 M.) **Hollenstein** (1600'; **Dietrich; Pachinger*), charmingly situated at the mouth of the *Lassing*. Thence a diligence plies twice daily in 2 hrs. viâ *Klein-Hollenstein* and over the *Saurüssel* to (7½ M.) *Weyer* (p. 418). Ascent of the **Voralpe** (5665'; 4 hrs., with guide), from Hollenstein recommended; descent by the *Essling-Alpe* to (3 hrs.) *Altenmarkt* (p. 420).

Beyond Pöchlarn the train crosses the Erlaf. On the right *Marbach*, and on the hill above it the pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Taferl* (1450'). 61½ M. *Krummnussbaum;* 64 M. *Säusenstein.* Near (67 M.) *Kemmelbach-Ybbs* we quit the Danube and cross the *Ybbs*, the valley of which we now follow. 69½ M. *Neumarkt-Karlsbach;* 72½ M. *Blindenmarkt.* — 77½ M. **Amstetten** (900'; **Railway Hotel & Restaurant; Goldnes Lamm; Adler*, ½ M. from the station, moderate), prettily situated.

To Klein-Reifling, 29½ M., railway in 1¼-2½ hrs. The line soon turns to the S. and crosses the *Ybbs*. Stations *Ulmerfeld*, *Hilm-Kematen*, *Rosenau*, *Sonntagsberg*. Then across the Ybbs to (14½ M.) **Waidhofen** *on the Ybbs* (1170'; **Hôtel Infür*, R. & L. 1 fl.; *Pflug; *Löwe; Reichsapfel*, etc.), an old town (3665 inhab.) and summer-resort, once fortified, in a pleasant dale. Adjoining the old castle is the church of St. Magdalena, of 1279, containing an interesting silver monstrance of the 15th century. On the right bank of the Ybbs (view from the bridge) lies the village of *Zell*, below which there is a good bath-house on the Urlbach. On the *Buchenberg*, to the S. of the town, are extensive shady walks. Beautiful excursions in the vicinity: ascent of the *Sonntagsberg* (2310'; 1½ hr.), with pilgrimage-church, inn, and fine view (ascended viâ *Lueg* in 1½ hr., or from stat. Sonntagsberg in ¾ hr.); ascent of the *Schnabelberg* (3120'; 2 hrs.), with view-tower; and ascent of the **Spindeleben* (3495'; 3 hrs.),

through the *Redenbach-Graben*. Through the *Ybbsthal* to (7 M.) *Ybbsitz* (1325'; Windischbauer; Schaehner), with ascent of the **Prochenberg* (3635'; 2 hrs.; refuge-hut; fine view), and (8 M.) *Opponitz* (Wickenhauser; Brücklwirth), and thence to the right to (7½ M.) *Hollenstein* (p. 417), or to the left to (9½ M.) *Göstling* (p. 417).

The train now quits the Ybbsthal, ascends the *Seeberger-Thal* to the S., and at (20 M.) *Oberland* (1690') crosses the watershed between the Ybbs and the Enns, the frontier between Lower and Upper Austria, marked by an old entrenchment (the 'Türkenschanze'). We now descend viâ *Gaflenz* to (25½ M.) **Weyer** (1300'; **Bachbauer; Schnellinger*), with 4560 inhab., prettily situated in a narrow dale. (Thence to Hollenstein, etc., see p. 417.) We then cross the Enns to *Kastenreith* and (29 M.) *Klein-Reifling*, on the Rudolfbahn (p. 420).

The train quits the Ybbsthal. 82 M. *Mauer-Oehling;* 84½ M. *Aschbach;* 90 M. *St. Peter* (1½ M. to the S. of which is the large Benedictine abbey of *Seitenstetten*); 94 M. *Haag* (with *Schloss Salaberg* on the left). — 102½ M. **St. Valentin** (885'; *Rail. Restaurant*), the junction of lines to *Budweis* and to *St. Michael* (p. 419). The train then crosses the *Enns*, the boundary between Lower and Upper Austria, to —

106½ M. **Enns** (920'; *Krone; Ochs*), a picturesque old town (4670 inhab.) on the site of the Roman *Laureacum*. On a height stands Prince Auersperg's château of *Ennseck*, with pleasant grounds. — 109½ M. *Asten*. Near (114 M.) *Kleinmünchen* the train crosses the *Traun*.

117½ M. **Linz.** — *Erzherzog Carl, R. from 1 fl., L. & A. 50 kr.; Goldner Adler, R. from 80 kr.; both on the Danube, near the steamboat-quay. Above the bridge: *Rother Krebs, R., L., & A. 1 fl. 90 kr. In the town: *Hôtel Zaininger, *Stadt Frankfurt, in the Franz-Josefs-Platz; *Kanone, Landstrasse, the nearest to the railway-station; Goldnes Schiff, Herrenhaus, Landstrasse.

Linz (870'), the capital of Upper Austria, with 47,276 inhab., lies on the right bank of the *Danube*, across which an iron bridge, 300 yds. long, leads to the suburb of *Urfahr* (tramway from the station). The large *Franz-Josefs-Platz*, which ascends from the river, is embellished with a lofty *Trinity Column*, erected by Emp. Charles VI. in 1723. In the Museum-Strasse, to the E. is the handsome **Museum Francisco-Carolinum*, containing historical and scientific collections (daily 10-12 and 3-5); in the Promenade, to the W., are the *Landhaus* (with a collection of paintings, 20 kr.) and the *Theatre*. In the vicinity is the new *Cathedral*, in the Gothic style, designed by Statz, and containing handsome altars and good stained glass. — For a more detailed account, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany & Austria*.

Environs. The **Freinberg** is reached from the Capuchin church in ½ hr., by a path passing large deposits of quartzose sand. Archduke Maximilian of Este (d. 1864) erected a fortified tower here, by way of experiment, before executing his plan for fortifying Linz, but the works have long since been abandoned. The tower on the Freinberg was afterwards converted into a church and handed over to the Jesuits. View from the platform very fine (ladies not admitted; men not after 7 p.m.).

A good level path leads thence to the N. to the (¼ hr.) *Jägermayr (*Inn*) and the new promenades of the public-spirited 'Verschönerungs-Verein' of Linz, with numerous points of view. The best survey is ob-

tained from the ***Franz-Josefs-Warte**, a tower 65′ in height on the N. edge of the plateau (*Inn*, close by). Beneath us lie the Danube, the town, and its environs; to the S., in the distance, stretches the chain of the Alps of Salzburg and Styria, as far as the eye can reach, the Traunstein being especially conspicuous.

The view from the ***Pöstlingberg** (1765′), on the left bank, to the N.W., 1 hr. from Urfahr, is still more extensive, and is particularly fine by evening-light. (Good panorama by Edlhacher.) Pilgrimage-church and rustic inn on the top.

St. Magdalena, a small pilgrimage-church with an inn, a charming point of view, 3/4 hr. to the N. of Urfahr, attracts many visitors. About 2 hrs. beyond it is the **Giselawarte* (3130′), a tower commanding an extensive distant view.

From Linz to *Salzburg*, see R. 19; to *Kremsmünster* (Bad Hall) and *Windisch-Garsten*, see R. 74.

73. From Linz to St. Michael viâ Steyr.

142 1/2 M. Railway in 5 3/4-10 hrs. (dinner, 1 fl., handed into the carriages at Klein-Reifling, Selzthal, and St. Michael). *View-Carriages*, see p. 120; the finest scenery is between Hieflau and Admont.

To (15 M.) *St. Valentin* (880′; Rail. Restaurant), see p. 418. Our line (Rndolfbahn) here diverges from the Westbahn to the S.W., and at (20 M.) *Ernsthofen* enters the valley of the *Enns*. 25 1/2 M. *Rammingdorf*.

28 M. **Steyr** (990′; **Hôtel Eislmeyer*, R. & A. 1 fl. 20 kr.; *Goldenes Schiff*; **Rother Krebs*, R. 70 kr.; *Löwe*, wine), a town with 21,500 inhab., at the confluence of the *Steyr* with the Enns, is noted for its iron-wares. The town, situated between the two rivers, is connected with its suburbs *Ennsdorf* and *Steyrdorf* by three iron bridges. On a hill rises *Burg Steyr* (10th cent.), the property of Count Lamberg. (Admission to the park on application to the gardener.) The Gothic *Church*, built in 1443-1630, contains fine stained glass and a font in bronze, with reliefs of 1560; also a modern altar in carved wood by Guggenberger of Munich. The tower (288′) was rebuilt in 1885-89 after plans by Schmidt of Vienna. The *Rathhaus*, in the Rococo style, and the extensive *Austrian Rifle Factory*, founded by *Jos. Werndl* (d. 1889; adm. on application), are also worthy of notice. The ground-floor of the *Public School* is occupied by the collections of the *Styrian Industrial Society*.

Walks. At the Franz-Josefs-Platz, the Carl-Ludwig-Platz, the Pfarr-Platz, and other points in the immediate vicinity of the town are pleasant new grounds laid out by the Verschönerungs-Verein, with benches. Pretty views of the town and its environs are enjoyed from the (1/2) *Hohe Ennsleithe*, the (1/4 hr.) *Tabor*, and the (1/2 hr.) *Dachsberg*. *St. Ulrich*, *Garsten*, and *Christkindl* are each within 1/2 hr. of the town. — The tower on the ***Damberg** (2450′), affording a splendid view, is easily reached in 2 hrs.; about 1/2 hr. from the top is the Inn '*Zur Dambergwarte*'. Four marked paths lead to the summit from the suburbs of Ennsdorf and Schönau and from the railway-station of Sand (comp. the official list of marked paths, which is to be found everywhere). — The **Schoberstein** (4190′), the shortest really Alpine expedition from Steyr, may be scaled from *Trattenbach* (p. 420; Inn) viâ the *Klausriegler* (2120′; Inn) in 2 1/2 hrs. Descent to *Molln*, see p. 420.

From Steyr to Agonitz, 20 M., railway in 2 hrs., through the pretty **Steyrthal**, with its numerous factories and iron-works. The train starts at *Steyr-Garsten* (p. 420), and runs viâ *Steyrdorf*, *Unterhimmel*, *Schloss*

Rosenegg, (4½ M.) *Pergern* (branch to *Bad Hall*, see p. 426), *Neuzeug*, *Letten* (with large arms-factories), *Aschach on the Steyr* (*Ebmer), *Mitteregg*, and *Waldneukirchen* to (12½ M.) **Grünburg-Steinbach**, two considerable villages, with numerous cutlery-factories (Nussbaumer's Inn, at *Unter-Grünburg*; Unterhaus, at *Ober-Grünburg*; Schmid's, at *Steinbach*). Excursions may be made hence to the (½ hr.) *Linde* (fine view) and to the (1½ hr.) *Jäger-im-Sattel*. — The next station are *Unterhaus*, *Haunold-Mühle*, and (18 M.) **Leonstein** (1410′; *Wecht*; *Wagner*; *Schlader*), a favourite summer-resort with a château and park belonging to Count Sallburg. — 19½ M. *Molln*. Opposite, above the mouth of the *Krumme Steyerling*, lies the (½ hr.) beautifully-situated village of **Molln** (*Wagner*; *Wegscheider*), noted for its manufacture of Jews-harps. The following ascents may be made hence: *Schoberstein* (4190′; 3 hrs.; see p. 419); *Hochburberg* (4175′; 3½ hrs.); viâ *Ramsau* and the *Hopfing* to the (5 hrs.) *Feuchtau Lakes* (4555′) and the top of the (2 hrs., with guide) **Hohenock** (6430′), the highest peak of the *Sengsen-Gebirge* (p. 428), with an extensive view. Descent to (3 hrs.) *Windisch-Garsten* (p. 428). — The line ends at (20 M.) the scythe-works of *Agonitz*. A marked path leads hence to (1 hr.) *Micheldorf* (p. 427), and a carriage-road through the gorge of the Steyr and past the pilgrimage-church of *Frauenstein* to (3½ M.) the station of *Herndl*, on the Kremsthal railway (p. 427).

Beyond Steyr the train crosses the Enns to (29 M.) *Steyr-Garsten*, the junction of the Steyrthal railway (see above). From (29½ M.) *Garsten* the line follows the left bank, opposite the road (called 'Eisen-Strasse', from the iron-ore traffic). 31 M. *Sand*; 34 M. *Dürnbach*; 36 M. *Ternberg* (Derfler); 37 M. *Trattenbach* (ascent of the *Schoberstein*, see p. 419); 42 M. *Losenstein* (Inn, at the station), a village inhabited principally by nail-makers, with an old church and a ruined castle. 45½ M. *Reich-Raming* (1145′) has extensive brass and iron works. — 50 M. **Gross-Raming** (*Schwaiger*; *Wagholminger*; *Oppel*, at the station), prettily situated on the right bank.

A road leading N. from the station crosses the Enns and enters the (½ hr.) *Ascha* (*Stiglehner's) and thence (red marks) leads through the romantic *Pechgraben* to the (1 hr.) **Buch Monument**, a large granite boulder, bearing an inscription in honour of Leopold von Buch, the geologist. — A pleasant excursion (white marks) may be made to the S., to the top of the **Grosse Almkogl** (5155′; 3½ hrs.; fine view), viâ *Ober-Plaissa*. Descent to the E., through the pretty *Mayerhof-Thal*, to (2½ hrs.) *Klein-Reifling*.

The train next crosses the *Hammergraben* by a viaduct, and passes through the *Ennsberg Tunnel*, 350 yds. long, to (55½ M.) *Kastenreith*. 57½ M. **Klein-Reifling** (1200′; *Rail. Restaurant*; *Mitterhuber's Inn*, in the village, ¾ M. from the station), junction of the line to *Amstetten* (p. 417). We now traverse a picturesque valley, pass through two tunnels, and cross the *Laussa* to (66 M.) *Weissenbach-St-Gallen* (1300′; Gruber, at the station), 1 M. to the N.E. of which lies *Altenmarkt* (Lohner; Post).

A road leads from (2 M.) **St. Gallen** (1680′; *Hensle*; *Tempelmeier*), with the castle of *Gallenstein*, built by the abbots of Admont to command the valley, through the *Buchau* to (12 M.) *Admont*. Pleasant excursion (guides, Caspar Gruber, Barth. Hadler) from St. Gallen to the romantic *Spitzenbachgraben*; from (1½ hr.) its farther end a marked path leads viâ the *Sauboden-Alpe* (3850′) to the (2 hrs.) **Maiereck** (5785′), an excellent point of view. — From Altenmarkt through the *Laussa-Thal* to (20 M.) *Windisch-Garsten*, see p. 429. — The ascent of the **Voralpe** from Altenmarkt is recommended (path marked): by the *Essling-Alpe* to the S. peak (*Tanzboden*, 5665′), 4 hrs.; extensive view of the plain of the Danube as far as the Bohemian Forest, of the Styrian Alps to the S., the Dachstein to the S.W., etc.; the descent may be made to *Hollenstein* (p. 417).

Österreich. Meilen
St. Peter
Seitenstetten
Kemetten
Alhartsberg
Gleiss
Randegg
Sonntagsberg
St. Leonhard am Walde
Gresten
Reinsberg
St. Georgen
WAIDHOFEN
Zell
Ybbsitz
Konradsheim
Neustift
Gaming
Gaflenz
Oponitz
Weyer
St. Georgen am Rain
Kogelsbach
Lunz
Kl. Hollenstein
Göstling
Wasserkopf
Königsberg
Dirnstein
Altenmarkt
Palfau
Weissenbach
St. Gallen
Mureck
Gr. Reifling
Gams
Thorstein
Wildalpen
Hochschwab
Lunzel
Schuber
Lainbach
Hieflau
Eisenerz
Radmer
Kaiserschild
Oberort
Riegereck
Vordernberg
Reichenstein
Wildfeld
Wald
Kaltwang
Mautern
Trofajach
St. Peter
Gonnedorf
LEOBEN
1: 500.000
Kilometer

At (72½ M.) **Gross-Reifling** (1400′; **Baumann*) the *Salza* falls into the Enns. (To *Wildalpen*, see R. 71.)

A very pleasant expedition may be made by the **Carl-August-Steig**, a footpath constructed by the Austrian Tourist Club, to *Gams* (visit to the *Krausgrotte*, p. 413). Leaving the railway-station, we cross the Enns, and then the (¼ hr.) *Salza* and follow the path (indicated by red marks, and provided with railings and benches) along the precipitous S. bank of the latter to (1½ hr.) *Gams* (p. 413). — Ascent of the *Tamischbachthurm*, see below.

The train threads two tunnels, and crosses the Enns. Beyond (75½ M.) *Landl*, near *Lainbach*, the *Schwabl-Thal* opens on the left (to *Gams*, see p. 413). Two short tunnels. Then (79 M.) **Hieflau** (1700′; *Rail. Restaurant*; **Hübner zur Post*; **Steinberger*; **Rottenmanner*), with iron-works, finely situated at the confluence of the *Erzbach* and the Enns.

Excursions (guide, *Jak. Pirkner*). To the **Hartlesgraben** and back, 4½-5 hrs. We follow the road to the Gesäuse (p. 422), and beyond the (1 hr.) second bridge ('Hartlesbrücke') cross the railway and ascend the romantic ravine by a good path (yellow marks) to (2 hrs.) the *Jägerhaus* above the *Höllboden* (across the *Sulzkar* to *Johnsbach*, see p. 424). Hence we cross the *Weinberg-Sattel* to the N.E., between the *Goldeck* and the *Scheucheck*, to the *Waggraben*, and follow the carriage-road back to (4½ M.) Hieflau. — The ***Tamischbachthurm** (6670′; with guide; yellow way-marks) may be ascended viâ the *Scheibenbauer-Kar* and the *Kühmauer* in 4½ hrs. (better from Gstatterboden, see p. 423). The ascent may also be made from *Gross-Reifling* (see above; path marked), through the *Tamischbach-Graben* and viâ the *Gigal-Alpe*, the *Bärn-Sattel* (4110′), and the *Egger-Alpe*, in 5½ hrs. — The **Lugauer** (7235′; 4-5 hrs.; guide; red way-marks), ascended viâ the *Waggraben* and the *Scheucheck-Alp*, is also recommended.

From Hieflau to Leoben, 34 M., railway in 3½-4 hrs. The line and the 'Eisen-Strasse' (see p. 420) turn to the S.E. into the picturesque ravine of the *Erzbach*. To the right, at (2½ M.) **Radmer** (*Stadler's Restaurant*), diverges the *Radmer-Thal*, in which, 4½ M. distant, lies the village of *Radmer an der Stube* (2395′; Mühlenwirth; Kirchenwirth), finely situated between the *Lugauer* (7235′), on the W., and the *Kaiserschild* (6830′), on the E. Hence across the *Radmerhals* (4300′) to Eisenerz, 4 hrs., attractive; to *Johnsbach*, see p. 423. — 7½ M. *Leopoldsteiner-See*. On a height to the left stands the château of *Leopoldstein*; beyond it (not visible from the line) lies the beautiful, dark-blue **Lake of Leopoldstein* (2030′), over which tower the bold precipices of the *Seemauer* and the *Pfaffenstein* (rustic *Inn in the *Seehaus*; hence to Eisenerz viâ the *Prossen*, 1 hr.; path marked).

9½ M. **Eisenerz** (2445′; *König von Sachsen*; *Schardinger & Mosshammer*, R. 60-80 kr.; *Moser*; *Rudolfsbahn*, near the station), with 5720 inhab., an old mining-town, as its name ('iron-ore') imports, is commanded on the E. by the abrupt *Pfaffenstein* (6140′), and on the W. by the *Kaiserschild* (6830′). The *Church of St. Oswald*, a Gothic structure founded in 1279 and rebuilt in 1471-1512, is an interesting example of a mediæval fortified church. By the approach to the church is an interesting *Historical Museum* (adm. 10 kr.). The terrace in front of the *Schicht-Thurm* commands a fine view (direction-tablet).

To the S. the red *Erzberg* (5030′) closes the valley. This 'ore-mountain' is so productive that the ore is quarried in summer without the aid of mining operations. In winter, however, the subterranean mode of excavation is more convenient. The greater part of the mountain belongs to the Alpine Montan-Gesellschaft. The mines, some of which have been in operation for 1000 years, employ 2000-3000 hands in summer and 1000-1500 in winter and yield 150,000 tons of iron annually. Permission to visit the mines is obtained at the mining-office (ticket for 1-4 pers. with guide to the Barbara-Kapelle 1 fl. 20, to the Berghaus 1 fl. 50 kr.). The best plan is to take the Erzberg railway, the construction of which is most interesting, to the station of *Prebichl* (p. 422). and thence to follow the

carriage-road (fine views) to the (1 hr.) Berghaus. Thence (with guide, 50 kr.) descend over the terraces of the mine to the (1/2 hr.) *Barbara-Kapelle* (Restaurant) and to (1/2 hr.) Eisenerz. The furnaces are drawn every 2-2 1/2 hrs.; a visit to the entire mountain takes 2-3 hrs.

The *Erzberg Railway, interesting both from its bold engineering and from the beautiful views it commands (best to the left), was constructed mainly for the mineral traffic, on Abt's cogged-wheel system. With an average gradient of 68 : 1000 it runs to the S., through the *Schicht-Thurm Tunnel* (below the above-mentioned tower) to the station of *Krumpenthal* (2365'), where the toothed-rails begin. The gradient now becomes steeper. The train threads the *Klammwald Tunnel* (260 yds. in length), traverses lofty viaducts and wide curves, crossing the *Ramsau* and the *Erzgraben*, and stops at (13 1/2 M.) *Erzberg* (3510'; Restaurant), above the mining terraces (see above). Beyond the *Platten Tunnel* (1521 yds.) and the *Prebichl Tunnel* (645 yds.) is the station of (16 1/2 M.) **Prebichl** (3950'; **Spitaler's Reichenstein Inn*). The following ascents may be made hence (guides, Ans. Leiss, Joh., Rup., and Silv. Mitter at Eisenerz, Jac. Perne, Em. Schweiger, and Mich. Zechner at Prebichl): the *Polster* (6270'; 1 1/2 hr.; easy); the **Eisenerzer Reichenstein* (7435'; 2-2 1/2 hrs.; easy and attractive), viâ the *Grübl* (5380') and the *Rössel* (6190'); and the *Hochthurm* (summit of the *Trenchtling*; 6830'; 3 1/2 hrs.; also attractive). — The line now descends to (18 M.) *Glasbremse* (3420') and (20 1/2 M.) **Vordernberg-Markt** (2660'; **Post; Wieser; *Zelinka; Kettler*), a prosperous place with a brisk trade in iron. The *Hochthurm* (see above; 5 hrs. with guide) and the *Reichenstein* (5 1/2 hrs.; better from Prebichl) may be ascended hence. The toothed-rails end here. — 21 1/2 M. *Vordernberg-Staatsbahnhof* (2520'; Rail. Restaurant); passengers for Leoben change carriages here. The train now runs viâ *Friedauwerk* and *Hafning* to (27 1/2 M.) **Trofajach** (2100'; **Bräuhaus; *Thunhart; Zum Ochsen*, R. 50 kr.), a frequented summer-resort in a fine situation. Good view from the (3/4 hr.) *Rudolfswarte* (2920'). The *Thalerkogl* (5430'; 2 1/2-3 hrs.), the *Reiting* or *Gösseck* (7265'; 5 hrs.; comp. p. 426), and the *Wildfeld* (6870'; 5 hrs.) may be ascended from Trofajach. — Thence the line proceeds viâ *Gmeingrub*, *St. Peter-Freyenstein*, and *Donawitz* to (34 M.) *Leoben* (p. 467).

For Pedestrians the route from Eisenerz through the *Frauenmauer Cavern* and the *Tragöss-Thal* to Bruck is much more attractive (11 1/2 hrs.; from Eisenerz to the cavern and back 6-6 1/2 hrs.; torches and guide, 3 1/2 fl., necessary for the cavern; magnesium-wire useful). We diverge to the left from the Prebichl road at (1/2 hr.) *Trofeng* (Zur Frauenmauer), and ascend the wooded *Gsollgraben* to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Gsoll-Alp* (3695'), at the foot of the *Frauenmauer* (6000'), a range of mountains stretching from the Schwaben chain to the *Griesmauer*. Another hour of stiff climbing, latterly over a stony slope (fine retrospect), leads to the W. entrance (4705') of the **Frauenmauer-Höhle*, an imposing cavern perforating the whole mountain, 900 yds. in length, without including the numerous side-galleries. Soon after entering the cave (wraps advisable) we descend by an ice-clad and slippery ladder to the **Eiskammer*, which contains columns of ice. We then remount the ladder and traverse a series of magnificent halls, often 160-200' in height, floored with limestone debris, to the (3/4 hr.) E. mouth of the cavern (5120'), where we obtain a striking view of the imposing group of the Hochschwab, Ebenstein, etc. (An alternative route for the return direct to Eisenerz leads to the right over the saddle to the Gsollalp in about an hour.) We now descend to the *Neuwaldegg-Alpe* and through the well-wooded *Jassing-Graben*, with the *Hochthurm* (6835') rising on the S., pass the *Grüne See*, and reach (3 hrs.) *Oberort* (2560'; *Hölzel, moderate), the chief village in the upper **Tragöss-Thal**. Thence a carriage-road (diligence to Bruck daily; 1 fl. 66 kr.; carr. and pair 8 fl.) through the picturesque valley of the *Lamingbach*, to *Püchel*, *St. Kathrein*, and (15 M.) *Bruck* (p. 403).

Over the *Eisenerzhöhe* to (6-7 hrs.) *Wildalpen*, see p. 413.

The Ennsthal now turns towards the W., and we enter the **Gesäuse*, a profound defile, 12 M. in length, flanked by the *Tamischbachthurm* and the *Grosse Buchstein* on the N., and the *Hoch-*

zinödl, *Planspitze*, *Hochthor*, *Œdstein*, and *Reichenstein* on the S., and traversed by the Enns, which forms a series of wild rapids (from Admont to Hieflau fall of 400′). The railway (best views to the right as far as Gstatterboden, then to the left) enters the imposing ravine at the foot of the sheer rocky wall of the *Ennsbrand* and threads the short *Ennsmauer Tunnel*. The road, which runs opposite on the left bank, well repays the pedestrian as far as Admont (carriage and pair from Hieflau to the end of the Gesäuse 12 fl.). On the left opens the *Hartlesgraben* (p. 421), from which a foaming torrent issues. The train next pierces the *Hochsteg Tunnel* and crosses the *Kummerbrücke* to the left bank of the Enns. The rocky walls recede and the Enns flows tranquilly through the *Ennsflur*, an expansion of the valley, dominated on the right by the massive cliffs of the *Grosse Buchstein* (7295′), and on the left by the precipitous *Planspitze* (6950′). — 84½ M. **Gstatterboden** (1850′; **Hotel Gesäuse*, R. & L. 1 fl.-1 fl. 20 kr.), in a grand situation.

Excursions. Pleasant walk through wood to the (½ hr.) *Gstatterboden-Bauer*, a solitary farm in a forest-glade, encircled by imposing mountains. This is the best starting-point for the ascent of the ***Tamischbachthurm** (6670′; 4 hrs.; guide not indispensable). The marked path ascends through the *Klausgraben*, passing the *Butterbrünnl* (spring and hunting-lodge), to the (2¾ hrs.) *Ennsthal Club-Hut* (5415′; Inn in summer), ½ hr. above the *Egger-Alp* to the E.; and thence by the arête to (1¼ hr.) the summit. Magnificent view (panorama by L. Haas). — The *Grosse Buchstein* (4½-5 hrs.; laborious), see p. 425.

To the Hess-Hütte (3½-4 hrs.), a very attractive excursion for climbers with steady heads, by the **Wasserfall-Weg*, a good club-path, shady in the forenoon. From the (40 min.) *Kummerbrücke* (see above) we follow the blue marks up the *Wasserfall-Kessel* to the *Kanzel* (fine view), and thence (wire-rope for ½ hr.) proceed to the (2-2½ hrs.) abandonned *Ebersangerl-Alpe* (4670′) and the (1-1½ hr.) **Hess Club-Hut** on the *Ennseck* (5365′; Inn in summer; B. Zettelmaier, the landlord, acts as a guide). The *Hoch-Zinödl* (7185′; 1½-2 hrs.; blue way-marks), the *Planspitze* (6950′; 2 hrs.; red marks), and the *Hochthor* (7780′; 2-2½ hrs.; green marks) may be ascended hence. The first two are not difficult; the last is for adepts only, with guide. Pleasant passes lead viâ the *Stadl-Alpe* and *Koder-Alpe* to (2½ hrs.) *Johnsbach*; and viâ the *Pongratz Promenade* and the *Sulzkarhund* to the *Hartlesgraben* and (3½-4 hrs.) *Hieflau* (pp. 421, 424).

To the ***Johnsbach-Thal**, a very interesting excursion. We cross the Enns at the station and follow the road through the Gesäuse for 2¼ M. to the W., and then ascend by a road to the left through the wild and picturesque gorge, between the *Reichenstein* to the right and the *Oedstein* on the left, to the (4½ M.) finely-situated village of **Johnsbach** (2535′; *Donnerwirth*, near the church, unpretending; *Kölblwirth*, 1 M. farther up the valley). At the *Wolfbauer*, ½ M. from the Kölblwirth, is a pretty waterfall, and farther to the E. is a shooting-box belonging to Count Festetics. The *Reichenstein* (7370′; 6 hrs., viâ the Treffner-Alpe), the *Grosse Oedstein* (7660′; 5½-6 hrs.), and the *Hochthor* (7780′; 5-5½ hrs.), all three difficult, are ascended from Johnsbach. The *Hoch-Zinödl* (7185′) is ascended in 1½ hr. without difficulty from the (3½ hrs.) Sulzkarhund or the (3½ hrs.) Hess Club-Hut. — A magnificent view is enjoyed from the **Treffner Alp** (4855′), 2 hrs. to the S.W., ascended from the Donner Inn through wood (yellow marks; thence over the *Flitzen-Alp* to the *Kaiserau*, 3 hrs., see p. 424). — To Radmer, 5 hrs. (red way-marks; guide unnecessary). A path ascends from the Kölbl Inn to the E., passing the *Ebner-Alp* and *Neuburg-Alp*, and crosses the (3 hrs.) *Neuburg Saddle* (4720′), between the *Haselkogl* (6120′) and the *Pleschberg*, to (1 hr.) *Radmer an der Hasel* (2985′; rustic inn) and

(1 hr.) *Radmer an der Stube* (p. 421) in the *Radmer-Thal*. — OVER THE SULZKARHUND TO HIEFLAU (7 hrs., with guide), attractive. The route (yellow marks) ascends to the left from the Kölbl Inn to the (1½ hr.) *Koder-Alp* (4390′) and the (¾ hr.) *Stadel-Alp*, finely situated at the foot of the Hochthor (hence to the Hess Hut, 1 hr., see p. 423). It then ascends in windings to the (1 hr.) **Sulzkarhund** (5740′), between the *Lamneckthurm* (6935′; on the right) and the *Hoch-Zinödl* (see below). Thence we descend to the *Sulzkar-Alpe* (4900′) and through the *Hartlesgraben* (p. 421) to (2½ hrs.) *Hieflau* (p. 421). The *Hoch-Zinödl* (7185′; fine view, 2 hrs. from Sulzkarhund) offers no difficulty to adepts (see p. 423).

The railway, rounding the cliffs of the *Bruckstein*, passes the mouth of the *Johnsbach-Thal* (see above), and crosses the *Bruckstein-bach*. It then runs between the *Himberstein* on the right and the *Haindlmauer* on the left, and crosses the Enns. Beyond a short tunnel is the (89½ M.) station *Gesäuse-Eingang*. The train then enters the broad green dale of —

93 M. **Admont** (2105′; **Post*, R. from 70 kr., pens. from 2½ fl.; **Buchbinder*; * *Wölzenberger*, R. 60-80 kr.; **Sulzer; Traube; Bartu; Hôt.-Pens. Admont*, at the station; good wine at the convent), a picturesque village and summer-resort (swimming and other baths). The celebrated Benedictine abbey of Admont ('ad montes'), founded by Archb. Gebhard of Salzburg in 1074, was almost entirely burned down in 1865, but has been partly rebuilt. The Gothic abbey-church, *St. Blasius-Münster*, with its two slender spires, is modern. The library, in a richly-decorated hall, comprises 80,000 vols. and 1000 MSS. (open daily 10-11 and 4-5).

Above Admont, to the S., stands (½ hr.) **Schloss Röthelstein** (2680′), the property of the abbey, which affords an admirable survey of the Ennsthal: to the N.W. is the wooded *Pleschberg* (5636′), with the church on the *Frauenberg* (p. 425) at its base; to the N. rise the '*Haller Mauern*', consisting of the *Grosse Pyhrgass* (7360′), *Scheiblingstein* (7220′), *Hexenthurm* (7155′), and *Natterriegel* (6650′); to the E. is the *Grosse Buchstein* (7295′); to the S.E. the *Sparafeld* (7365′). — Good views of the environs are also obtained from the *Friedrichshöhe* (restaurant at the foot), 1½ M. to the E., and from the bridge over the Enns, 1 M. from the railway-station. In the neighbourhood, on the right bank of the Enns, is the *Eichelau*, with shady walks. — At the foot of the *Dörfelstein* (3485′; ascent in 1¼ hr.), 1½ M. to the N., is the picturesque village of **Hall** (2200′; *Inn* in Oberhall), with saline springs; and about 2 M. farther on lies *Mühlau* (Inn), with a scythe-factory, charmingly situated at the foot of the Haller Mauern. Hence an attractive route (at first a cart-track, then a marked footpath) leads across the *Pyhrgass-Gatterl* (4420′), between the *Grosse Pyhrgass* and the *Bosruck*, to *Spital am Pyhrn* (p. 429) in 3 hrs.

A road (two-horse carr. 8½ fl.) leads from Admont towards the S., past a scythe-work and the (½ hr.) '*Paradies*' (*Restaurant and summer lodgings), through the *Feitelgraben* to the (1¼ hr.) *Kaiserau Inn* (3560′) and the (¼ hr.) **Kaiserau** (3700′), a picturesque glade surrounded by pine-woods, with an old castle belonging to the Abbey of Admont, where permission to enter it must be obtained. An attractive excursion leads hence over the *Kalbling-Gatterl* (5050′) to the (2 hrs.) **Flitzen-Alp* (3935′), immediately beneath the cliffs of the Sparafeld and Reichenstein. (Thence to *Johnsbach* by the *Treffner Alp*, see p. 423; 2½ hrs., with guide.) The *Kalbling* (7180′) and *Sparafeld* (7365′) may each be ascended from the Kaiserau in 3-3¼ hrs. (guide 5 fl.; blue way-marks), both easy; the *Reichenstein* (7370′; 4-5 hrs.), ascended from the Flitzen-Alp, is difficult and dangerous. — Two footpaths cross from the Kaiserau to the Palten-Thal,

one leading W. to *Bärndorf* and (2 hrs.) *Rottenmann*, the other S. to *Dietmannsdorf* and (1½ hr.) *Trieben* (see below).

Ascents (guides, *A. Feistlinger*, *A. Götzenbrugger*, *Mart. Meschützer*, *J. Dirninger*, *P. Stoll*, *J. Reitegger*, and *Anton Müller*). The **Grosse Buchstein** (7295′; 7 hrs.; guide 6 fl.) is toilsome, but repays the fatigue. We follow the road to St. Gallen (p. 420) towards the N.E. viâ *Weng* and the *Buchauer Sattel* (2790′; Tonner Inn) to the (3 hrs.) *Eisenzieher Inn* (2750′), whence a marked path ascends to the right through wood on the slope of the *Schafgrabenriegel* and the *Frauenmauer* to the (4-4½ hrs.) summit. The ascent from *Gstatterboden* (p. 423; marked path over the *Bruck-Sattel*, in 4½-5 hrs., with guide) is shorter but steeper. — The ***Natterriegel** (6650′; 4-4½ hrs.; guide 4½ fl., not indispensable) is a remarkably fine point, and free from difficulty. A marked path ascends from Admont viâ Oberhall to the (3-3½ hrs.) *Admont Club-Hut* (Inn in summer), on the *Grabnerthörl* (4330′), between the *Grabnerstein* (6045′) and the Natterriegel; thence to the left to the (¾ hr.) summit. — The **Hexenthurm** (7155′), ascended from the Admont Hut in 1¼ hr. with guide, is an attractive climb for adepts. — The **Grosse Pyhrgass** (7360′; 5-6 hrs.; guide 5 fl.) is also recommended: we proceed viâ *Mühlau* (Inn) and the *Gstattmeier Nieder-Alpe* to the (3 hrs.) *Pyhrgass-Gatterl* (p. 424); then viâ the *Brandtner-Alpe* and *Hof-Alpe* (Inn; 4 beds) to the arête, and to the right to the (3 hrs.) top. Comp. p. 429.

The train follows the broad valley of the Enns. To the right, near (97½ M.) *Frauenberg*, rises the *Kulmberg* or *Frauenberg* (2500′; Restaurant), with a pilgrimage-church, and farther on lies the pretty village of *Ardning*, at the foot of the *Bosruck* (6580′). At the confluence of the *Paltenbach* with the Enns, the line turns towards the S.; to the W. rises the *Grimming* (p. 430). — 102 M. **Selzthal** (2080′; **Huber*, **Krone*, both plain; **Rail. Restaurant*), the junction of the line to Aussee and Bischofshofen (for Salzburg; R. 75). The train skirts the slopes of the *Dürrenschöberl* (5700′), and enters the wooded *Palten-Thal*, a valley ascending to the E. On a pine-clad hill to the right rises the château of *Strechau* (see below).

105 M. **Rottenmann** (2210′; **Tirolerhof*, ¼ M. from the station, moderate; **Post*; **Goldbrich*; beer at *Baumann's*), an ancient little town with iron-works.

Excursions. Picturesque walks lead hence to various points of view in the (½ M.) *Bürgerwald*. — The (½ hr.) ***Schloss Strechau** (2755′) is handsomely fitted up and occupies a picturesque situation; fine view. — The ascent of the **Dürrenschöberl** (5700′; 3 hrs.) viâ the *Messner Alpe*, is easy; descent (red marks) to Selzthal, 2 hrs. — The ascent of the **Bösenstein** (8035′; 6-7 hrs.; with guide) through the *Strechaugraben* and across the *Bärwurz-Alpe*, where the night is spent, is toilsome. — The **Hochhaide** (7750′; 4-5 hrs.; guide), viâ *St. Lorenzen* and the *Pethaler-Alpe*, is an easy and attractive ascent.

The train continues to follow the Palten-Thal, passing (107 M.) *Rottenmann Station* (1½ M. from the town); to the right rises the *Hochhaide* (7750′). — 112½ M. **Trieben** (2320′; **Post*; *Seebacher*), at the entrance of the *Trieben-Thal*.

From Trieben to Judenburg viâ the Rottenmanner Tauern, 33 M. The road ascends the *Trieben-Thal*, passing the (1 hr.) mouth of the *Sunkgraben* (shorter road through the rocky gorge of the *Sunk* to Hohentauern, in 1½ hr.), and leads through the picturesque *Wolfsgraben* to the (¾ hr.) *Brodjäger Inn* (3300′), where a route diverges to the left over the *Ketten-Thörl* or *Triebener-Thörl* (6135′) to the (5 hrs.) *Ingering-See* (p. 468). We, however, ascend to the right to (1 hr.) the hamlet of **Hohentauern** (4150′; **Regner*), on the top of the pass. The descent leads through the monotonous

Pölsthal viâ (2 hrs.) *St. Johann am Tauern* (3455'; Inn), *Möderbruck*, *Unter-Zeiring*, and *Thalheim*, to (6 hrs.) *Judenburg* (p. 468). — From Hohentauern a path, indicated by marks (guide not indispensable for experts), leads to the top of the ***Bösenstein** (8035'; 4½ hrs.) viâ the *Scheibel-Alpe*, the *Bösenstein-See* (5735'), and the *Gamsgrube*. The summit commands a splendid and extensive view. The Bösenstein may also be ascended from *Trieben* viâ the *Höller-Alpe* and *Koth-Alpe* in 5½ hrs.; from *Rottenmann*, see p. 425.

The next station, (115 M.) **Gaishorn** (2530'; *Post; Bräu*), a village of considerable size, is situated near the entrance of the *Flitzen-Thal* (to the left), in which tower the cliffs of the *Reichenstein* (p. 424; to the *Flitzen-Alp*, 2½ hrs., poor path). To the right lies the little *Gaishorn Lake* (2315'). The line ascends viâ (119 M.) *Treglwang* to the station of (121½ M.) *Wald* (*Paschernegg), on the **Schober Pass** (2785'), the watershed between the Enns and Mur, and then descends the *Liesing-Thal* to *Kallwang* (2470'; Fleischer; Post), *Ehrnau*, the thriving village of *Mautern* (2340'; Klossner), *Kammern*, *Seitz*, and *Traboch-Timmersdorf*. Then (142½ M.) **St. Michael** (p. 467).

Excursions (guide, *Vincenz Schwaiger* of Mautern). The **Zeiritzkampel** (6972'; 4-4½ hrs.; guide 4 fl.), a fine point of view, may be ascended from Wald or Kallwang without difficulty, viâ the *Zeiritz-Alpe* (5260'). Rich flora (edelweiss). The descent may be made viâ the *Kammerl-Alpe* to *Radmer* (p. 421). — Another attractive but fatiguing ascent is that of the **Hoch-Reichart** (7930'; 6 hrs.; with guide), from Kallwang viâ the *Pischinggraben* and the *Flois-Alpe* (4590'). Descent to *Ingering*, see p. 468. — The ***Seckauer Zinken** (7865'; 5½ hrs.; with guide) is easily ascended from Mautern, through the *Hagenbachgraben* and the *Gotsthalgraben*. Magnificent view from the summit. Descent to *Seckau*, see p. 468. — The **Reiting** or **Gösseck** (7265') is ascended from Mautern (marked path) viâ the *Schrecker-Alp* (good accommodation), or from *Kammern* (see above), by a route passing the picturesque ruins of *Ehrenfels* and *Kammerstein* and crossing the *Seiwald-Alpe* in 5½ hrs. (guide). Grand view. Comp. p. 422.

74. From Linz to Lietzen viâ Kirchdorf and Windisch-Garsten. Stoder.

Comp. Map, p. 420.

68 M. Railway *(Kremsthalbahn)* to (41 M.) *Klaus-Steyrling* in 3-3½ hrs. Diligence thence to (27 M.) *Lietzen* twice daily in 6 hrs.; passengers by the afternoon diligence sleep at Windisch-Garsten.

Linz, see p. 418. The line passes the stations of *Scharlinz*, *Wegscheide*, and *St. Martin*, crosses the Traun at (7½ M.) *Traun*, and at (10 M.) *Nettingsdorf* enters the smiling *Kremsthal*. In the distance, to the S., the Grosse Priel is conspicuous among the Styrian Alps. On the hills to the right, near (11½ M.) *Nöstelbach*, stands *Schloss Weissenberg*. 13 M. *Linning;* 13¾ M. *Neuhofen*, a large village, the seat of a district court, with the ruined castle of *Gschwendt;* 15 M. *Piberbach;* 16 M. *Kematen;* 18 M. *Neu-Kematen*, at the mouth of the *Sulzbach;* 20 M. *Unter-Rohr*, the junction of a line to *Wels* (p. 96; 20 M. in 1¾ hr.). On the hill to the right is the handsome château of *Achleiten*, the property of Herr von Boschan.

A branch-line runs (in 12 min.) through the *Sulzbach-Thal* to *Hehenberg* and (8 M.) **Bad Hall** (1230'; **Kaiserin Elisabeth;* **Erzherzog Karl; Molterer;*

Budapest), with famous springs containing iodine and salt, and tasteful promenades. The *Curhaus* and *Baths* and the theatre are new. — The Steyrthal Railway runs hence to (13 M.) *Steyr* (p. 420) in 1¾ hr., viâ *Adlwang*, *Sierninghofen*, and *Pergern*.

22½ M. **Kremsmünster** (1085′; **Kaiser Max; Post; Sonne*), a prettily-situated village, with the venerable Benedictine abbey of that name, founded by Duke Tassilo of Bavaria in 777, and rebuilt by Emp. Henry II. in 1004 after its destruction by the Hungarians. The palatial buildings date from the 18th century. The valuable library contains 70,000 vols, 1700 MSS., and 837 incunabula. The cabinet of antiques also contains many curiosities. The admirably- equipped observatory, eight stories in height, contains extensive natural-history collections on the lower floors. The fish-pond is worth seeing. Good wine at the tavern of the abbey.

27½ M. *Wartberg;* 31 M. *Schlierbach;* 33½ M. **Kirchdorf** (1395′; **Post; Schobersberger*), a pleasant village, with the château of *Pernstein*.

A pleasant excursion may be made by the ruin of *Alt-Pernstein* to the top of the **Hirschwaldstein** (3586′; 2 hrs.), on which there is a belvedere tower commanding a wide prospect. Descent by a picturesque path through the woods, over the *Pröller*, to (1 hr.) *Micheldorf*, or through the *Rinnerbergklamm* to (1½ hr.) *Leonstein* (p. 420).

35½ M. **Micheldorf** (1455′; **Rail. Restaurant*, with rooms; *Strasser*, in the village).

Through the Kremsthal to the S.W. to the (¾ hr.) *Ursprung* (Baths and Inn), and thence to the right through wood to the (1½ hr.) *Graden-Alp* (quarters), a pleasant expedition. Thence to the summit of the *Pfannstein* (4672′; ½ hr.), attractive; to the summit of the *Krems-Falkenmauer* (5246′; 2 hrs., with guide), not difficult for adepts.

The railway leaves the Kremsbach and at (36½ M.) *Ober-Micheldorf* enters a narrow ravine. 38 M. *Schön* (Inn). At (38½ M.) *Herndl* we reach the Steyrthal (p. 420), which the line ascends to the right, between the *Kremsmauer* (right) and the *Sengsen-Gebirge* (left), to the terminus at (41 M.) **Klaus-Steyrling** (1540′; *Railway Hotel; Wegscheider;* **Zur Mauth*, opposite the castle), with a ruined castle, 1 M. from the station. At *Neu-Preisegg*, 2½ M. farther on, the *Steyrling* joins the Steyr.

Through the **Steyrling-Thal** a road leads viâ (1½ M.) *Steyrling* (Inn) and past the (3 M.) hunting-lodge of Prince Schaumburg-Lippe in the *Brunnwinkel* to (3½ M.) *Steyrreith* (1970′). About ¼ M. higher up is the hunting-lodge in the *Bernerau* (Inn). Thence we ascend through wood to the top of the *Ring* (2936′; 1¼ hr.), and descend to the (¼ hr.) Jägerhaus in the *Hetzau* (near the small *Œdenseen*), whence a path leads through the *Straneck-Thal* to (1¼ hr.) *Habernau* (1880′; Inn) and the (½ hr.) *Almsee* (p. 106). — From Steyrreith to Stoder, viâ the *Haslau-Alpe* (2230′), 4 hrs. with guide, attractive.

At (3 M.) *Steyrbruck* (1540′), above the influx of the *Teichlbach*, the road to *Stoder* diverges to the right.

[To the *Stoder-Thal, a very pleasant digression. The road ascends the *Hinter-Tambergau*, on the right bank of the Steyr, between the *Tamberg* on the left and the *Kleine Priel* on the right, passing the *Stromboding Fall*, a fine cascade of the Steyr, 84′ high, to

(7½ M.) **Hinter-Stoder** (1920′; **Jaidhaus*; **Schmalzerwirth Huemer*; **Schieder*, R. 1-2 fl.), situated in a beautiful green valley, enclosed by the sombre precipices of the *Todte Gebirge* (Kleine and Grosse Priel, Spitzmauer, Ostrawitz, Kraxen, and Hebenkas); to the N. rise the Sengsengebirge; to the E. the Hochmölbing and Warscheneck.

Excursions (guides, *Joh. Dietl*, *Eust. Priller*, *Ign. Stallinger*, and *Georg Auer*). The **Kleine Priel** (7000′; 4 hrs.; guide 3 fl.), a fine point, is ascended by the *Schnabl-Alpe* or the *Prüller-Alpe* without difficulty. At the foot of the Kleine Priel is the *Kreidenlucke*, a cavern 1870′ long (guide and torches necessary). — The **Grosse** or **Hohe Priel** (8250′; 6½-7 hrs.; guide 5 fl.) affords a splendid prospect (panorama by Mühlbacher). We ascend through the *Polsterthal* and the *Polsterlucke* (picturesque head of the valley) to the (3 hrs.) *Carl Krahl Refuge Hut* on the *Obere Polster-Alpe* (3860′; quarters), and thence over turf, loose stones, and a patch of snow by the E. cliffs of the *Brotfall* to the (2½ hrs.) plateau, where we pass a cave formerly fitted up as a refuge (7770′). Then across the arête to the (1 hr.) summit, marked by an iron cross 25′ high. Descent to the *Grundlsee*, 8-9 hrs., laborious: through the *Feuerthal* to the *Elmsee*, 4½ hrs.; to the *Grosse Lahngangsee*, 1½ hr.; to *Gössl*, 2 hrs. (see p. 113). — Ascent of the **Spitzmauer** (8025′; 6 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), toilsome, either through the Polsterlucke and over the *Klinserscharte*, or through the *Dietlhölle*, a fine Alpine valley at the base of the Ostrawitz, where a night may be spent in the *Dietl Hütte* (3160′).

To Klachau (p. 430) over the *Poppen-Alpe* and the **Salzsteig** (5525′). The interesting route (8½ hrs.; guide 5 fl.; steady head necessary) leads past the *Schwarze See* and *Tauplitz*. From the Schwarze See to the *Grundlsee* (guide 8 fl.), see p. 114.

From Hinter-Stoder a road leads to the E. viâ (3½ M.) *Vorder-Stoder* (2650′; Stocker), the highest village in Upper Austria, and (4½ M.) *Rossleithen*, with scythe-works, to (4½ M.) Windisch-Garsten (see below; one-horse carr. from Windisch-Garsten to Hinter-Stoder, 6 fl.). A pleasant round for walkers (¾ hr. more) leads past the *Source of the Piesling* and the *Gleinker See* (see below).]

The road continues from Steyrbruck to (¾ M.) *Dirnbach* (Post) and (1 M.) *St. Pankraz* (Popp; Obermayr), and leads through the Teichlthal (with the *Sengsen-Gebirge* on the E.) to (6 M.) **Windisch-Garsten** (1970′; **Goldne Sense; Erzherzog Albrecht; Schöne Aussicht*), a summer-resort, finely situated. The *Calvarienberg* and the *Kühberg* afford the best views of the pretty environs.

Excursions (paths well kept and indicated by marks). To the *Garstnereck* (2414′), 1½ M. to the S., a picturesque woodland walk. — Good view from the *Wuhrbauerkogl* (2815′), 3 M. to the N. — By the Dirnbach road to the (1½ M.) *Teichlbruck* (Inn) and to (3½ M.) *Gradau* (*Inn); by the Stoder road to the (1½ M.) *Seebachhof* (*Inn), and thence to the top of the (¾ hr.) *Schweizersberg* (2610′). — By the Spital road to the S. to the (¾ hr.) *Grundner* (Inn), thence ascent to the left (red waymarks) viâ *Oberweng* and *Goslitzthal* to the (2 hrs.) charmingly situated *Holzer-Alpe* (3770′) and the (¾ hr.) **Gowiel-Alpe** (4360′), commanding an admirable view of the Garstner-Thal. — To the **Source of the Piesling** (1¾ hr.), we ascend the Piesling from the Seebachhof, viâ *Rossleithen* (see above), to the (1¾ hr.) *Ursprung-Stein* and to a grotto from which the Piesling issues in a cascade. — To the **Gleinker See** (2650′; lake-baths; Rfmts. at the Seebauer's), at the foot of the Warscheneck, a pleasant expedition, 5 M.; thence to the source of the Piesling viâ the *Tonnerlhof*, 2¼ M.; to *Spital*, 4½ M.

Ascents (guide, *Joh. Stummer*). The **Hohenock** (6430′; 4½ hrs.; guide 4 fl.), the highest peak of the *Sengsen-Gebirge*, attractive. Descent

past the *Feuchtau Lakes* to *Molln*, see p. 420. — The ***Warscheneck** (7828'; 6 hrs.; guide 4-4½ fl.; magnificent view) is ascended viâ the Gleinker See and the (3½ hrs.) *Stoffenalm-Hütte* (4920'). It is still more easily ascended from Vorder-Stoder, viâ the *Lagelsberger-Alpe*, in 4½ hrs. — A carriage-road runs to the E. from Windisch-Garsten along the N. slope of the *Haller Mauern* (p. 424), viâ the *Hengst* (3280') and through the *Laussa-Thal* ('Zur Säg Inn' at the mouth of the Pölzgraben), to (20 M.) *Altenmarkt* (p. 420). — To *Molln* viâ the Hohenock, see above and p. 420. Another attractive pass (red way-marks) leads across the Wuhrbauerkogl (p. 423) and (2½ hrs.) *Haslers Gattern* (3825') and descends into (1½ hr.) the *Bodinggraben* and to (4 hrs.) Molln (p. 420).

The road next leads through a hilly region to (5 M.) **Spital am Pyhrn** (2120'; ***Post; Huemer; Schredl***), prettily situated at the foot of the *Grosse Pyhrgass* and *Bosruck* (shorter road through the meadows on the right bank of the Teichl).

The ascent of the **Grosse Pyhrgass** (7360'; 4½ hrs.; guide 3 fl.) is attractive and not difficult. The route leads through the *Grünau* (Inn) to the (2 hrs.) *Hof-Alpe*, and thence over the arête to the (2½ hrs.) top. Comp. p. 425. — Across the *Pyhrgass-Gatterl* to *Admont* (4½ hrs.; guide 4 fl.), see p. 424. Guides, Peter Duckkowitz and Ferd. Stadlhuber.

About 1 M. beyond Spital the road passes the interesting double church of *St. Leonhard*, reached also by a picturesque walk over the *Josefiberg*, in ½ hr. We then ascend past a waterfall of the *Schreiende Bach* to (4¼ M.) the **Pyhrn Pass** (3100'), between the *Brunnstein* and *Bosruck*, and descend along the *Pyhrnbach* to (4¼ M.) *Lietzen* (see below).

75. From Selzthal to Aussee and Bischofshofen.

Comp. Maps, pp. 420, 114.

Railway from Selzthal to (30 M.) *Aussee* in 1½-2 hrs.; to (62 M.) *Bischofshofen* in 2¼-3¾ hrs.

Selzthal, see p. 425. The train crosses the *Paltenbach* near the station, and runs towards the W. through the broad and in parts marshy valley of the Enns (peat-cuttings), crossing the *Enns* and the *Pyhrnbach*, to (3½ M.) **Lietzen** (2160'; ***Post; Ross; Stanzinger; Ochs***), a small town with 1800 inhab., pleasantly situated at the entrance to the *Pyhrnthal*. Good survey of the environs from the *Calvarienberg*: to the W. the huge Grimming, S. the Hohe Trett and Blosen, and E. the Dürrenschöberl.

From Lietzen a road leads to the N. (diligence daily in summer in 3 hrs.; also omnibus, fare 1 fl. 60 kr.) over the *Pyhrn* (see above) to (15 M.) *Windisch-Garsten* (p. 428); thence to ***Stoder***, see p. 428. — The ascent of the **Hochmölbing** (7650'; 6½-7 hrs., with guide; Joh. Mühlbauer of Lietzen) is recommended. We follow the road from Lietzen to the W. as far as (1½ M.) *Weissenbach*, and ascend to the right through the *Weissenbach-Graben* to the (20 min.) *Bruckstegen*; then to the left over the brook and through wood in the *Langpoltner-Graben* to the (1½ hr.) *Ries-Hütte*, and the (1 hr.) *Langpoltner-Hütte*. From this point we may either ascend by the *Nieder-Hütte* and the *Kirchfeld*, or by the *Brunn-Alpe* to the (4 hrs.) summit, which commands an admirable panorama of the E. Alps from the Schneeberg to the Glockner, and a view to the N. as far as the Bohemian Forest.

The line skirts the hillside. On the right stands *Schloss Grafenegg*, now a brewery. At *Weissenbach* the bald rocks of the

Angerhöhe (6742′) peep from a wooded valley on the right. 9 M. *Wörschach* (2100′; Fuchs, at the station), with small sulphur-baths, commanded by the ruin of *Wolkenstein* on a red rock. The *Hochmölbing* (see p. 429) may also be ascended from this point (5½ hrs.; guide).

We next pass *Maitschern* and (on the right) *Niederhofen*, with the ruin of *Friedstein*. At (12 M.) **Steinach-Irdning** (2105′; *Hôtel Würschinger*) the line divides; the right branch goes to Aussee, the left to Bischofshofen. The well-built village of *Steinach* (*Post) lies ½ M. to the E. of the station.

A good view of the Grimming and Lower Tauern is obtained from (3 M.) **Pürg** (2580′; *Adamswirth*), a picturesquely situated village with an elaborately adorned church. The adjacent **Chapel of St. John* contains frescoes of the 11-12th cent. (recently in part restored). The station of *Trautenfels* (p. 431) lies 2½ M. below. — About 2¼ M. to the S. of Steinach Station (omnibus) lies **Irdning** (2190′; **Resl; Sigl*), with an ancient chuch, at the entrance to the *Irdning-Thal* or *Donnersbach-Thal*. Pleasant excursion thence to the (3½-4 hrs.) **Möllbegg** (6810′), affording an admirable view of the Enns Valley, the Todte Gebirge, etc.

The railway to Aussee soon begins rapidly to ascend the N. slope of the valley, affording fine views of the Ennsthal. Above, to the right, is *Pürg* (see above); below us, to the left, lies the village of *Unter-Grimming*, at the base of the *Grimming*. Beyond two tunnels (the second of which, the *Burgstaller Tunnel*, is 365 yds. long) the train enters the narrow and romantic *Grimmingbach-Thal*, and ascends in windings high up on the left side, while the road runs on the opposite bank. The *Wallerbach*, in its deep and narrow ravine, is crossed, and then the *Grimmingbach*. — 17 M. **Klachau** (2730′; *Inn*), finely situated at the N. base of the Grimming. To the N.E. rise the barren peaks of the Todte Gebirge.

The Grimming (7710′) may be ascended from Klachau, viâ *Kulm* and the *Lärchkogl* (5-6 hrs.; difficult; guide Math. Liebner, or 'Kulmhies', of Kulm). Fine view: Ennsthal, the S. Tauern as far as the Gross-Glockner, Dachstein, Todte Gebirge. — From *Tauplitz* (rustic inn), situated on the hillside, ½ hr. to the N. of Klachau, a fine route (guide), leading through the *Tragl-Gebirge*, passes the *Schwarze See* and crosses the *Salzsteig* (5525′) to (7 hrs.) *Hinter-Stoder* (p. 428).

From Klachau (highest point on the railway) the line runs to the W. across meadows and marsh to (20½ M.) **Mitterndorf-Zauchen** (2615′; **Restaurant*). To the right, ½ M. from the railway, lies the large village of *Mitterndorf* (*Post), with a sulphur spring.

A road leads hence to the S., through the **Stein*, to (9 M.) *St. Martin*, in the Ennsthal (see p. 431). — The **Lawinenstein** or *Lopernstein* (6434′), ascended from *Mitterndorf* in 4 hrs. viâ the *Lopern-Alpe*, commands an admirable view of the Todte Gebirge, Dachstein, etc.

To the left, above the green lower hills, appear several peaks of the Dachstein group. To the right, on a wooded hill, stands the pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Kumnitz*. 22 M. *Grubegg*. 26 M. *Kainisch* (2525′; Muss), on the *Oedensee-Traun* or *Kainisch-Traun*, which issues from the *Oedensee* (2570′), 1½ M. to the S.; on the

right rises the *Röthenstein* (5250′). The train now follows the right bank of the wooded Traunthal to (30 M.) **Aussee** (p. 112).

FROM STEINACH TO BISCHOFSHOFEN. The train crosses the *Grimmingbach* to (14 M.) *Trautenfels* (2105′; Stiglechner; Perger), a summer-resort with a château of Countess Lamberg. It then skirts the base of the *Grimming*, and at (15½ M.) *St. Marlin*, below the influx of the *Salza* (see below), crosses the Enns and reaches (17½ M.) *Nieder-Oeblarn* and (20 M.) **Oeblarn** (2225′; *Fleischer*).

The Gumpeneck (7300′), scaled from Oeblarn viâ the *Walcheren-Alpe* and the *Mathilden-Alpe* in 4½ hrs. (guide), commands a magnificent view of the Dachstein, Todte Gebirge, Tauern, etc. — The *Salza*, which rises on the Todte Gebirge, forces its way, to the S. of Mitterndorf, through a profound gorge between the Grimming and the Kammergebirge, called the *Stein, through which a road leads from *St. Martin* (see above), past the (3 M.) *Inn 'Zur Sagmuhl', to (6 M.) *Mitterndorf* (p. 430).

The train skirts the S. slope of the valley to (23 M.) **Stein an der Enns** (2625′; *Moser; Schatzenberger*, ¾ M. from the station), at the mouth of the *Sölkthal*.

The **Sölkthal**, which divides, 3 M. from Stein, into the *Gross-Sölkthal* to the left, and the *Klein-Sölkthal* to the right, deserves a visit. Following the **Gross-Sölkthal**, we reach the villages of (1¼ hr.) *Gross-Sölk* (2625′; *Zum Bäcken or Oberwirth; Fiedler), with a château and church, (2 hrs.) *Mössna*, with a shooting-lodge belonging to the Duke of Coburg, and (¾ hr.) *St. Nicolai* (3690′; Inn). Fine scenery at the head of the valley. — EXCURSIONS. From Gross-Sölk to the top of the Gumpeneck (see above), through the *Feistagraben*, in 3½-4 hrs., an interesting walk (path through the woods nearly the whole way; guide not indispensable). Ascent of the ***Grosse Knallstein** (8525′) from St. Nicolai, viâ the *Kaltherberg-Alpe* in 4½-5 hrs. (guide), not difficult; superb panorama. The descent to the *Klein-Sölker Unterthal* is fatiguing. — Over the *Gross-Sölkhöhe* (5870′) to *Murau* (p. 436), 8 hrs., not difficult; guide not indispensable.

In the **Klein-Sölkthal**, 1½ hr. above Stein, lies *Klein-Sölk* (3210′; Koller's Inn), 1¼ hr. above which the valley divides into the *Unterthal* on the left (ascent of the *Grosse Knallstein*, see above) and the *Oberthal* on the right. The latter contains the (1½ hr.) splendidly situated *Schwarze See* (3780′; quarters at the gamekeeper's), whence the **Predigstuhl** (8350′; 4½ hrs.; with guide) may be ascended. Fine view. Two toilsome passes lead hence to the *Lessach-Graben* and (8 hrs.) *Tamsweg* (p. 435), one over the *Landschitz-Scharte* (7690′), the other over the *Kaiser-Scharte* (7525′); another (repaying) crosses the *Preber-Thörl* (7195′) to *Krakaudorf* and (10 hrs.) *Murau* (p. 436). — The *Hohe Witdstelle* (9010′) may be ascended hence, but more conveniently from Schladming (see p. 432).

The train crosses the *Sölkbach*. — 25 M. **Gröbming** (2200′); the village (**Post; *Mandl*), the district-capital, with an old Gothic church, lies 2 M. to the N., beyond the hill on the left bank of the Enns. To the left of the station, *Schloss Thurnfeld*.

The ***Stoder-Zinken** (6715′) may be ascended from Gröbming viâ the *Assacher Scharte* without difficulty in 4½ hrs. (with guide). Very striking view, especially of the nearer mountains (Dachstein, Todte Gebirge). About 20 min. below the summit is a refuge-hut, the *Brünner-Hütte*. An interesting descent (path marked) leads through the *Ahornkar*, with the *Grafenberger See* and the finely situated *Ahornsee* (4800′), to (4½-5 hrs.) *Haus* (p. 432). — The **Kammspitze** (7025′; 4 hrs.; with guide), the highest summit of the *Kammergebirge*, commands a magnificent view, but should be attempted only by adepts. About 1½ hr. below the summit, on the N. side, is the *Kamp* (or *Karl*) *Alpe*.

26 M. *Pruggern*; 30 M. **Haus** (*Rail. Restaurant*, with beds); the village (Zum Waschl) lies 2¼ M. to the E. On the left rise the *Höchstein* and the *Hohe Wildstelle*.

On the left bank of the Enns, about 4 M. to the N., is the picturesque *Grattenbach Fall.* — A visit should be paid to the **Seewig-Thal**, which diverges from the Ennsthal at *Aich*, ¾ M. to the E. of Haus, and terminates in an inaccessible gorge 2½ M. long. The road gradually ascends from *Höhenfeld*, ¼ M. from the station, to the (¾ hr.) *Aigner*, on the W. slope of the valley, whence it continues amid pretty scenery to the (1 hr.) *Bodensee*, embosomed in woods. At this point the route begins to ascend more steeply to the (1¼ hr.) beautifully situated *Hüttensee* (4930'), at the S. end of which is the *Pergantschen-Alpe* (4930'), and to the (½ hr.) *Obersee*, at the foot of the Höchstein and the Hohe Wildstelle. A route, not difficult for experts (with guide: 4½ hrs.), leads hence across the *Höchstein-Scharte* (7220') to the *Riesach-See* (p. 433).

The Enns is then crossed to (32½ M.) *Oberhaus* and (36 M.) **Schladming** (2400'; **Alte Post; Bräuhaus* or *Neue Post; Fleischer; Lebzelter; Steinerwirth; Café Müller*), a large village with two churches, pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Enns, at the mouth of the *Unterthal* brook. To the N. stretch the wooded hills of the *Ramsau*, which conceal the Dachstein.

A very attractive walk leads through the picturesque gorge (*'Schlucht'*) of the *Unterthalbach* to the (2½ M.) *Brucker Wirth*, where the valley divides into the *Unterthal* (left) and *Oberthal* (right; see p. 433). — Good view of the neighbourhood from the (¼ hr.) **Hofbauerngschloss** (*'Schlössl'*), a view-tower and restaurant on the edge of an abrupt cliff at the entrance of the Unterthal. More extensive view, embracing the Dachstein, etc., from the **Rohrmoosberg**, on the W. side of the Unterthal (1 hr. to the highest farm), and from the **Planai** or *Schladminger Kaibling* (6250'; 3½ hrs.; marked path, hut guide advisable) viâ the *Fastenberg*, the (1½ hr.) *Aigner*, and the *Krähberger Alpe*. View of the Gross-Glockner, Steinerne Meer, etc.

Pleasant excursion to the **Ramsau**, a fertile, upland plain, 5 M. long by 2½ M. wide, 3300-3900' above the sea-level, separated from the Ennsthal on the S. by a chain of pine-clad hills, and bounded on the N. by the precipitous sides of the Edelgrieshöhe, Scheichenspitze, and Eselstein, three imposing limestone peaks of the Dachstein group, while the Dachstein and the Thorstein rise more to the W. The Ramsau is inhabited by Protestants, and is dotted with numerous farm-houses. In order to obtain a glimpse at this district, it is sufficient to go as far as the church of **St. Rupert-am-Kulm** (3520'; **M. Prugger's Inn*, **Pens. Ramsauhof*, both moderate, pension 3 fl.; carr. to Schladming 4 fl.), which may be reached either by a rough road in 1½ hr., or, better, by a footpath (1¼ hr.), leading to the right along the Enns beyond the bridge, crossing the railway after 5 min., and ascending, at first somewhat abruptly, through wood. The traveller is recommended, however, to extend the expedition to the Brandriedel. From Kulm we follow a shadeless road, past the (1¼ M.) *Protestant Meeting House* (Perhab's Inn), to the (1¾ M.) *Karlwirth* (beer). Here we ascend to the right to the (1¼ hr.) **Austria-Hütte** (5350'; *Inn in summer), above the *Brand-Alpe* and 20 min. below the barren summit of the *Brandriedel (5656'), which commands a splendid view of the Dachstein, Tauern, etc. (panorama by Zoff). — To the N.W. (½ hr.) lies the finely situated *Neustatt-Alpe* (5455'). From this point to the *Source of the Kalte Mandling*, 1 hr.; to the *Scharl-Alpe*, 1 hr. (From the Scharl-Alpe to *Filzmoos*, 1½ hr.; across the *Sulzenhals* to the top of the *Rettenstein*, 3 hrs., comp. p. 434.)

The shortest route to the top of the **Hohe Dachstein** (9830') is from the Austria-Hütte (5½-6 hrs.; comp. p. 116), hut is fit for proficients only (guide from the Ramsau to the summit and back 8, from Schladming 9, with descent to Hallstatt or Gosau 12 or 13 fl.; guides, *Peter Gerharter*

of Schladming, *Joh. Steiner* or '*Bartlhans*', *Florian Steiner* or '*Moslehenhäusler*', *Karl Fischer* or '*Kalcher*', *Joh. Schrempf* or '*Lindlbauer*', *Franz* and *Johann Knauss* of Ramsau, *Joh. Knauss* of Mandling.) From the Austria-Hütte we cross the lower end of the *Edelgries-Schlucht* and the pasture of the *Brandstell*, then descend to the broad stretch of debris at the foot of the lower Schwadering cliffs, and cross it, ascending to the right. At the upper end the path ascends abrnptly, turns to the right over rocky slopes (at first stanchions and rope), and enters the *Schwadering*, a large basin enclosed by lofty and perpendicular rocks, through which we have a long and fatiguing ascent over debris and grassy slopes (keep to the right). From the head of this basin we ascend the steep and difficult cliffs by the 'Ramsauer Steig' (wire-rope and stanchions) to the (3 hrs.) *Hunner-Scharte* (about 8200'), between the Hunnerkogl and the Koppenkarstein, at the head of the *Schladming Glacier*. We traverse the glacier, passing the two '*Dirndln*' (9185'), to the *Karls-Eisfeld*, and reach the summit in 1½-2 hrs. more (comp. p. 116).

Among the other peaks of the Dachstein, the **Scheichenspitze** (8735'; splendid view) is the easiest (from the Kulm Inn viâ the *Feisterkar* and *Grubach-Scharte* in 4½-5 hrs.; guide 5 fl.). The **Hohe Koppenkarstein** (9442'; 4-5 hrs.; guide 8 fl.), a toilsome ascent, suitable for adepts only, is accomplished from the Austria-Hütte by the *Edelgries-Schlucht* (or from the *Hunner-Scharte*, see above, in 1 hr.) — The ascent of the **Thorstein** (9665'; 5-6 hrs.), from the Scharl-Alpe (p. 432) by the *Windleger-Scharte* (7545'), is very troublesome (comp. p. 117; guide 10, with descent to Gosau 13 fl.). — The *Bischofsmütze* (8050'; guide from Ramsau 10 fl.), see p. 434. — From St. Rupert-am-Kulm to the N. over the **Feister-Scharte** (7250'), between the *Eselstein* (8370') and the *Sinabell* (7685; easily ascended in ½ hr. from the Scharte; fine view), and then over the dreary rocks of the '*Stein*', viâ the *Schönbichl-Alpe*, to the *Krippeneck* and to (8 hrs.) *Hallstatt* (p. 116), a toilsome route (guide 7 fl.).

Another pleasant excursion from Schladming is to the S., past the (¾ hr.) *Brucker-Wirth* (p. 432), up the **Schladminger Unterthal**. About 20 min. beyond the (1½ hr.) *Weissewand Inn* (3445'), at the point where the valley divides, we turn to the left (the *Steinriesen-Thal* to the right, see below), and ascend past the (¼ hr.) **Riesach Fall* (190' high; 3 min. to the right of the path), to the (1 hr.) **Riesach See** (4370'), at the upper end of which is the (¼ hr.) *Wieser-Hütte*. Thence past Herr von Vernouillet's shooting-lodge, the *Kerschbaumer-Alpe*, and the *Koth-Alpe*, to the (1½ hr.) *Preinthal Club-Hut* (5576'; quarters), on the *Waldhorn-Alpe*. A very interesting expedition may be made hence to the ***Klafferkessel**, an imposing hollow containing three lakes, as far as the central or *Rauhenberg Lake* (7465'), 2½-3 hrs. with gnide, and thence to the top of the *Greifenberg* (8745'; good view) in 1¼ hr., with guide. We may descend through the *Steinriesen-Thal* to the *Untere Eibl-Alpe* or to the *Franz-Keil-Haus* (see below). — The ***Hohe Wildstelle** (9010') may be ascended from the Preinthal Hut in 3 hrs., with guide (6½ fl.; toilsome). The summit affords a magnificent view. The descent may be made viâ the *Wildloch-Scharte*, the *Neu-Alpe*, and the *Brand-Alpe* to the Riesach-See. An easy and attractive pass leads from the Riesach-See over the *Waldhorn-Thörl* (7475') to the *Lessach-Thal* and (8-9 hrs.) *Tamsweg* (p. 435). — The **Höchstein** (8346'; 3½ hrs.; with gnide), presenting no difficulty to climbers free from dizziness, is another attractive ascent, made from the Wieser-Hütte, viâ the *Kaltenbach-Hütte*. The descent may be made to the *Seewig-Thal* (p. 432), viâ the *Filzloch-Scharte*. — The ascent of the **Hochgolling** (9392'; 8-9 hrs.; guide 7 fl., with descent to the Lungau 10 fl.) is toilsome, but presents no difficulty to experts. We ascend the *Steinriesen-Thal* from the (2¼ hrs.) *Weissewand Inn* (see above), passing the (1¼ hr.) *Untere Eibl-Alpe* (4240'; quarters), to the (1 hr.) *Franz Keil Refuge Hut* on the *Obere Eibl-Alpe* (5410'; Inn in summer); thence across the (2-2½ hrs.) *Golling-Scharte* (7960'), and finally on the steep N.W. side to the (1½-2 hrs.) summit. Descent from the Scharte through the *Göriach-Thal* to (5½ hrs.) *Tamsweg*, see p. 435.

A route leads through the **Schladminger Oberthal** (which diverges to the right at the Brucker-Wirth, see above) to the (2½ hrs. from Schladming) *Hopf-*

riesen-Hütte (3410′), at the mouth of the *Giglach-Thal*, whence an easy pass crosses the *Liegnitzhöhe* (6955′) to the *Liegnitz-Thal* and (7½-8 hrs.) *Tamsweg*. A slightly longer, but more picturesque route leads up the *Giglach-Thal*, past the beautiful **Landauer See* and the *Giglach Lakes* and across the **Znach-Sattel** (*Giglach-Scharte*, 6710′) to the *Sieglhof* (3710′) in the *Weissbriach-Thal*, and viâ *Maria-Pfarr* to (8½-9 hrs.) *Tamsweg* (p. 435). The **Lungauer Kalkspitze** (8095′; fine view) may be easily ascended from the summit of the pass in 1½ hr.; the descent may be made to the Preunegg-Thal (see below).

The Ennsthal contracts. 39½ M. **Pichl** *(Pichlmair's Inn)*, at the entrance to the *Preunegg-Thal*, station for the *W. Ramsau* (see p. 432; 3 hrs. to the *Austria-Hütte*).

An interesting excursion may be made from Pichl to (3½ hrs.) the beautifully situated *Ursprung-Alpe* (5280′; quarters) in the **Preunegg-Thal**, which opens to the S. From this point the *Lungauer Kalkspitze* (see above; 3 hrs., with guide) may be ascended. Descent to the *Giglach Lakes*, and through the *Oberthal* to (6 hrs.) Schladming.

Near (42 M.) **Mandling** (2660′; *Salzburger Wirth*), the train crosses the *Mandlingbach*, the frontier between Styria and Salzburg.

Road from Mandling to the N.W., through the *Mandling-Thal*, to (6 M.) **Filzmoos** (3380′; *Laubichler's Inn;* guide, *Fr. Hofer*), a prettily-situated village, with a pilgrimage-church, whence the **Rettenstein** (7365′; fine view of the Dachstein, etc.) is ascended without difficulty by the *Pilzbauer* and the *Rothe Wand* in 3½ hrs., or by the *Scharl-Alp* (p. 409) and the *Sulzenhals* in 5 hrs., with guide. To the N. tower the pinnacles of the **Bischofsmütze** (lower peak, 7874′; higher peak, 8050′); ascent (difficult) from the *Hintere Au-Alpe*, 4 M. from Filzmoos, in 3-4 hrs. — Over the *Steigl* to *Gosau*, see p. 117; by the 'hinter dem Stein' route to the *Zwiesel-Alp*, see p. 118; to the *Ramsau*, see p. 432.

47 M. **Radstadt** (2810′; **Post; Thorwirth; Sabin; Steger-bräu; Railway Inn & Restaurant*), an old walled town, with 1000 inhab., stands on a rocky hill to the right. To the S. opens the *Tauern-Thal* (p. 435), with the *Geisstein* and *Seekarspitze*.

Excursions (guide, *Math. Osterer*). The **Rossbrand** (5800′; 2½ hrs.; guide unnecessary; path indicated by marks), ascended by the *Schwemberg-Sattel* (4840′), commands a magnificent view. On the top is the *Linzerhaus* (Inn in summer). An easy route also ascends from Filzmoos (see above), viâ the *Kar-Alpe*, in 2½ hrs. — The **Grieskareck** (6520′; 1½ hr., with guide), ascended from *Flachau*, 6 M. to the W. of Altenmarkt (see below), is also a fine point.

A road leads from Radstadt to the W., viâ *Altenmarkt*, to (10 M.) **Wagrein** (2740′; *Neuwirth*) and (6 M.) *St. Johann im Pongau* (p. 122). — Over the *Radstädter Tauern* to *Spital*, see R. 76.

At (48½ M.) *Altenmarkt* the line quits the Enns, which rises 12 M. to the S.W. in the *Flachau*, and runs N.W. to (51 M.) *Eben* (2810′), on the watershed between the Enns and the Salzach. It then passes through a deep cutting, crosses the *Fritzbach* by a bold bridge (striking *View of the Dachstein to the right), and descends the narrow *Fritzthal* to the W., crossing the stream repeatedly. At (55½ M.) **Hüttau** (2320′; *Post*) diverges the road to Annaberg (p. 118). The **Hoch-Gründeck* (p. 122) is ascended hence in 3½ hrs., by a marked path. Several tunnels. The train crosses the Fritzbach six times, penetrates the *Kreuzberg* by a tunnel, 770 yds. long, descends to the left, and crosses the *Salzach* to —

62 M. **Bischofshofen** (1795′; *Rail. Restaurant;* see p. 121).

76. From Radstadt to Spital over the Radstädter Tauern.

67½ M. DILIGENCE to Mauterndorf in summer daily in 7½ hrs., and thence in the afternoon to (1½ hr.) St. Michael and (2 hrs.) Rennweg; thence the next morning in 3¾ hrs. to Spital. From *Gmünd* to Spital, diligence twice daily in 1½ hr.

Radstadt, see p. 434. The road crosses the Enns, and ascends the valley of the *Tauern-Ache* towards the S. to (10½ M.) *Untertauern* (3295′; *Post). It then ascends through the *Tauernklamm*, past the falls of the Tauern-Ache (finger-posts; the finest fall is the **Upper Fall* or *Johannis-Wasserfall*, 460′, easily accessible by new paths). About ¾ hr. farther on is the *Tauernhaus Wiesenegg* (5410′; Inn), with a chapel, whence the *Seekarspitze* (7700′; 2-2½ hrs.; marked path) may be easily ascended. About 1 M. farther on is the top of the **Radstädter Tauern** (5700′), with a burial-ground. The road descends steeply viâ the *Scheidberg* to (6½ M.) —

28 M. *Tweng* (4090′; *Post), the first village in the *Lungau*. Then through the *Taurach-Thal* to (34 M.) **Mauterndorf** *(*Post; *Wallner; Poschacher; Kaiser; Neuwirth)*, a small town with a mineral spring and a well-preserved castle (tower 144′ high), the terminus of the Murthal Railway (see below).

The **Speiereck** (7900′; 4 hrs. from Mauterndorf or St. Michael, with guide) affords an excellent survey of the Lnngau, Niedere Tauern, etc. About 1 hr. below the top on the Mauterndorf route is the *Speiereck-Hütte* (6580′) of the Austrian Alpine Club.

FROM MAUTERNDORF TO UNZMARKT, 47 M., railway in 4¾ hrs. The line descends the Taurach-Thal to the E. viâ (2½ M.) *Maria-Pfarr* to (7½ M.) **Tamsweg** (3350′; *Post; Platzbräu; Lebzelter*), a pleasant little town, with the loftily-situated church of *St. Leonhard*, on the Mur. Various excursions may be made hence. The **Lasaberg** (6345′; 2½ hrs.; with guide) affords a good survey of the environs; descent to (1½ hr.) *Ramingstein*, or (2 hrs.) *Predlitz*. — The *Preber (8990′; 5 hrs.) is a splendid point of view. Cart-road to the (1½ hr.) somhre *Prebersee* (4895′), ½ hr. above which is the *Prodinger-Hütte* (spend night); thence 3 hrs. more to the snmmit (guide useful). The view extends over the entire Lungau and the mountains of the Enns valley as far as the Hohe Tauern and the Karawanken. Descent to *Krakauebene*, see p. 436. — To Schladming hy the *Golling-Scharte*, and ascent of the *Hochgolling* (8-9 hrs. from Tamsweg), see p. 433; through the *Lessach-Thal* and across the *Waldhorn-Thörl*, see p. 433; through the *Liegnitz-Thal* and across the *Liegnitzhöhe*, see p. 434; through the *Weissbriach-Thal* and across the *Znach-Sattel*, see p. 434. — To SÖLK, through the *Lessach-Thal* and over the *Landschitz-Scharte* or the *Kaiser-Scharte*, see p. 431.

Beyond Tamsweg the railway continues to follow the narrow valley of the Mur, first to the S., then to E. At (12 M.) *Tomathal* we cross the *Toma*. From (12½ M.) *Ramingstein* (Bräu) the interesting ascent of the **Schilcherhöhe** (7430′) may be made in 3½ hrs. (guide); descent viâ *Inner-Krems* to *Kremsbruck* (p. 436), 3½ hrs. — 15 M. *Kendlbruck*. From (16 M.) *Predlitz* (Inn) a road leads through the *Predlitz-Graben* to (10 M.) **Turrach** (4135′; *Ferner; Bergmann*), with large iron-works, whence the *Eisenhut* (8010′) may he ascended in 3½ hrs. with guide (comp. p. 471), and the *Königsstuhl* (7645′) in 4 hrs. (see p. 436). From Turrach the road ascends steeply to the (4½ M.) *Turracher See* (5785′; Seewirth), and then descends on the bank of the *Seebach* to (6 M.) **Ebene Reichenau** (3560′; *Schiestl*) in the *Gurkthal*, whence a road leads to the W. viâ *Klein-Kirchheim* (*Badwirth), *Radenthein* (Mahr), and *Döbriach* to (18 M.) *Millstatt* (p. 462). — 18 M. *Einach;* 27 M. *Stadl* (3040′; Post; Fleischer), at the mouth

of the *Paalgraben* (footpath in 5 hrs. to Fladnitz, p. 471). The valley expands and we pass the stations of *Wandritschbrücke*, *Caeciliabrücke*, *St. Lorenzen*, and *Kaindorf*. — 30 M. Murau (2610′; *Post; Sonne; Bräu*), a small town with three old churches, commanded by the castle of *Ober-Murau*. Pretty walks on the Calvarienberg.

A pleasant excursion may be made hence viâ *Ranten* to (5 hrs.) **Krakauebene** (3925′; *Schusterwirth*, etc.), and to the (1 hr.) pictnresque *Jetach-See*. Passes lead to the N. from Krakauebene through the *Rantengraben* and over the *Ranten-Thörl* (*Feldscharte*; 7060′), or through the *Prebergraben* and over the *Preber-Thörl* (7195′), to *Gröbming* (p. 431); and to the W. over the *Preber-Sattel*, with the *Preber-See*, to (4 hrs.) *Tamsweg* (see p. 435). The ascent of the *Preber (8990′; 4½ hrs., see p. 435), easy and interesting, is made from Krakauebene viâ the *Fiedlerbauer* and the *Edlinger Hut*. The descent may be made (route marked) to (3½ hrs.) *Tamsweg* (p. 435). — Railway from Murau to *Unzmarkt*, see p. 469.

Beyond Mauterndorf the road crosses the *Staig* to —

40 M. **St. Michael** (3505′; **Post*), a small town on the *Mur*.

The **Murwinkel** (upper Murthal; two-horse carr. to Rothgülden and back 8 fl.; provisions should be taken) is worthy of a visit. Road to the W. to (2 M.) *Niederdorf*, at the mouth of the *Zederhaus-Thal* (to *Kleinarl*, see p. 123); then to the left by a rough road through the narrow Murthal to *Schellgaden*, (6 M.) *Mur* (3630′; Gferrer, poor), and (4½ M.) the abandoned arsenic-works of *Rothgülden* (4160′), at the mouth of the **Rothgülden Valley**, in which lie the (1½ hr.) beautiful *Rothgülden-See* (5560′) and (¾ hr. farther up; guide necessary) the *Obersee*, at the N. base of the *Hafnereck* (10,040′; ascent difficult; better from the Malta-Thal, p. 438). — About ¾ hr. above Rothgülden, in the Murthal, lies the village of *Moritzen* (4990′; accommodation at the forester's), at the mouth of the *Moritzen-Thal*, with its three picturesque lakes (visitors prohibited by the proprietors of the shooting; to the *Obere Schwarzsee* at the foot of the *Traunnock*, 2½ hrs.). The Mur rises about 2 hrs. above Moritzen, at the W. base of the *Marchkareck* (8790′). — Across the *Murthörl* (7425′) to *Grossarl* (from Moritzen to Aschau, 6 hrs. with guide), see p. 123; viâ the *Hasslloch* to *Kleinarl*, see p. 123. — The attractive ascent of the *Weisseck* (8885′; 4 hrs. with guide) is made from Moritzen without difficulty by experts; the descent may be made viâ the *Rieding-Scharte* to the *Rieding-Thal* or upper *Zederhaus-Thal* (see above).

The road crosses the *Katschberg* (5385′), separating Salzburg from Carinthia, and beyond (49M.) *Rennweg* (3730 ft.; *Post) descends the Lieser-Thal by *Kremsbruck*, *Leoben*, and *Eisentratten* to —

58½ M. **Gmünd** (2400′; **Feldner; Lax; Post; Kohlmayr*), a small town with a new and old château of Count Lodron, at the mouth of the *Malta-Thal*. Good survey of the district from the bridge and from the *Calvarienberg* (¼ hr.).

Excursions. Walks to the (½ hr.) *Magdalenen-Quelle*, in the woods (white way-marks); to (1 hr.) *Schloss Dornbach;* to *Eisentratten* (see above), ¾ hr., or by a woodland-path viâ *Buch* (yellow marks), 1¼ hr.; to (¾ hr.) *Bad Radl* (yellow marks); and viâ (½ hr.) *Treffenboden* (route hence to the Faschauner-Thörl, see p. 437) to the (1¼ hr.) *Hubenbauer* (blue marks), with views of the Hochalpenspitze. — The **Tschirneck** (6830′; 4½ hrs., with guide), a good point of view, is easily ascended (red marks) viâ *Oberbuch* and the *Hoffer-Alpe* (quarters). Descent to *Millstatt*, 3 hrs.; to the *Millstätter-Alpe* (p. 462), 2 hrs. — The ascent of the **Königsstuhl** or *Karlnock* (7645′; 7 hrs.) is also easy and attractive. From (1½ hr.) *Leoben* (see above) we traverse the *Leobengraben* (to the right) to the (4 hrs.) *Karlbad*, an unpretending 'Bad', where we spend the night, and thence ascend to the summit in 1½ hr. Descent through the *Kremsgraben* to (5 hrs.) *Kremsbruck* and (2½ hrs.) *Gmünd*. — The **Gmeineck** (*Hühnersberg*, 8485′; 5 hrs., with guide; red way-marks) is an easy and attractive ascent viâ

Neuschütz and the *Gamper Hut* (hay-beds). Splendid view from the top (Glockner, Venediger, etc.). — The **Reisseck** (9710'; 8 hrs.; guide 7 fl.) is laborious. We ascend (blue marks) through the *Radlgraben* to (3 hrs.) Count Latour's shooting-lodge (night-quarters), and thence to the (3 hrs.) grandly situated *Hohe See* and the (2 hrs.) summit. Magnificent panorama from the top.

The ***Malta-Thal** (comp. the Map, p. 130) is a beautiful valley, about 30 M. in length, with numerous waterfalls. A road (one-horse carr. to the Pflüglhof and back, 3 fl.) leads from Gmünd viâ *Fischertratten* and *Hilpersdorf* to (4½ M.) *Malta* or *Maltein* (2750'; two rustic Inns; guides, *Jos. Ferchen*, *Joh.* and *Andr. Klampferer*, *Lucas Pegusch*, *Jos. Strasser*), with an old château. Hence the *Faschauner Thörl* (5790'), with a fine view of the E. Tauern Mts., may be ascended in 3 hrs. (guide 1½ fl.; also from Gmünd in 3½ hrs.). The *Winkelnock* (8605'; 5 hrs.; with guide) is also ascended from Malta viâ the *Untere* and *Obere Tandl-Alpe*; view of the Gross-Glockner and Hochalpenspitze. — The road is continued along the left bank of the Malta viâ *Feistritz* and *Koschach* and past the pretty fall of the *Fallbach* to (4½ M.) *Brandstatt* (Egarter, well spoken of, 7 beds). A branch, crossing to the right bank at Koschach by the second bridge, leads to the (½ M.) *Göss Fall*, at the mouth of the Gössgraben (see below). We cross the brook, below the fall, to the (½ M.) *Pflüglhof* (2800'; Inn, rustic), and finally recross to the left bank of the Malta, about ¼ M. before reaching Brandstatt. From the **Gössgraben**, a valley with numerous fine waterfalls (to the **Zwillinge-Fall*, 2 hrs., guide 1½ fl.), a fatiguing route (white way-marks) crosses the *Dössener* or *Mallnitzer-Scharte* (8780'), in 10 hrs. to *Mallnitz* (p. 465). The night may be spent at the *Tomanbauer's* (hay-bed), 3 hrs. from the Pflüglhof. The **Säuleck** (10,120') may be ascended from the top of the pass in 1½ hr. (guide 9, or incl. the Säuleck 10 fl.).

The path in the Malta-Thal (guide unnecessary; to the Blaue Tumpf 1½ fl., to Elend 5 fl.; provisions should be taken from Gmünd or Malta) next passes the *Schleier Fall* and reaches the *Kerechhakl-Hütten* and (40 min.) the *Faller-Hütten*. A guide-post here indicates the path to the left to the (10 min.) *Faller Tümpfe*, or cascades of the Malta, falling into a rocky basin. By a path leading heuce to the right we regain (5 min.) the broader track, which brings us after a few yards to the *Hochsteg* (3075'); far below flows the Malta through its narrow ravine; to the right is the large *Melnik Fall*. [A path, indicated by red marks, leads hence to the right to the (¾ hr.) **Lower Melnik-Alpe*, which commands a fine view of the Hochalpenspitze, Preimelspitze, Hochalpenkees, etc.] The path now divides. The club-path on the right bank (over the Hochsteg, then to the right) has the advantage of being shaded and of commanding finer views of the Melnik Fall and gorges of the Malta, which it crosses about ½ hr. farther on. The path on the left bank is about ½ M. shorter and leads across the *Feidlbauern-Alpe*. These paths reunite immediately before the *Hochbrücke* (3780), about ¼ hr. beyond the point where the former crosses the Enns. From the Hochbrücke we gradually ascend to the (20 min.) *Trax-Hütte* in the *Schönau* (3885'; small Inn, 2 beds), and the (¼ hr.) ***Blaue Tumpf** (4100'), the finest point in the valley. To the left the *Hochalpenbach* forms a double waterfall, 320 ft. high, while on the right the Malta is precipitated into a basin, 65 ft. in depth, the whole scene being picturesquely framed with rock and wood. The path now becomes rougher (to the right the *Lange Wand*, to the left the lofty *Preimel Fall*), and immediately before the (1 hr.) *Wolfgang-Hütte* (5145') crosses to the right bank of the Malta; 1 hr., *Wastelbauer-Hütte* (5510'); 1 hr., the *Samer-Hütte*, adjoining which are a shooting-box and the **Elend-Hütte** (5970'), a club-hut. A steep path leads hence to the N. over the (2½ hrs.) **Arlscharte** (7385') into the *Grossarl-Thal* (p. 123; to St. Johann 10 hrs.). The Malta-Thal now turns to the W. and ramifies into the (left) *Gross-Elend* and (right) *Klein-Elend-Thal*. From the former a new club-path crosses the **Gross-Elend-Scharte** or **Plesnitz-Scharte** (8770') in 5-6 hrs. to the *Hannovereche Hütte* (p. 466), or to the left (steep descent) direct to (9 hrs.) *Mallnitz*. From the *Klein-Elend-Thal* another route crosses the (4 hrs.) **Klein-Elend-Scharte** (8985') into the *Kötschach-Thal* and to (6 hrs.) *Gastein* (p. 134; guide 10 fl.).

Ascents. The ***Hochalpenspitze** (11,010'; 10-11 hrs. from Malta; guide 8 fl.), the highest peak of the E. Tauern, is not difficult for experts. The route leads from the (2½ hrs.) Hochsteg, viâ the *Paukerwand*, the *Straner-Alpe*, and the (3 hrs.) *Hoch-Ochsen-Hütte* (6190'), to the (1 hr.) *Villacher-Hütte* (7710'; 5 beds) on the *Lange Boden*, beneath the *Schwarze Schneide*. This club-hut is also reached direct from the Trax-Hütte (p. 437), in 3½-4 hrs., with guide. Thence to the summit, viâ the *Hochalpenkees*, 3½-4 hrs. Magnificent view. Interesting descent by the *Preimel-Scharte* (9765') and the *Gross-Elend-Kees* to the Gross-Elend-Thal (4-5 hrs. to the Elend-Hütte, p. 437); or from the moraine of the Gross-Elend-Kees by a new path to the *Fallbach* and past the tongue of the *Kälberspitz-Kees* to the *Gross-Elend-Scharte* (5-6 hrs. to the Hannover Hut, p. 466). — The **Preimelspitze** (10,420'; 3 hrs.), from the Villacher-Hütte viâ the *Hochalpenkees* and the *Preimel-Scharte* (see above), is toilsome. — The **Hafnereck** (10,040'; 6 hrs.; guide 6 fl.), ascended from the Trax-Hütte, viâ the *Mahr-Alpe*, is fatiguing, but repaying. — The **Ankogl** (10,705'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 10 fl.), from the Elend-Hütte past the *Schwarzhorn-See* and across the *Klein-Elend-Kees*, presents no difficulty to proficients (comp. pp. 466, 135). — The **Grosse Sonnblick** (11,890'; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), from the Trax-Hütte, is another interesting point.

From Gmünd to Millstatt, 4½ hrs. We pass through the archway marked 'nach Millstatt', on the E. side of the market-place, cross the Lieser, and ascend by pleasant paths (blue marks) through wood to *Trefling*, where we join the picturesque and shady road viâ *Tangern* to *Millstatt* (p. 462).

The new road from Gmünd to Spital leads through the narrow Lieser-Thal, closely skirting the river, viâ *Lieseregg* (Mayr) and *Seebach* (see p. 462). The old road is preferable for walkers (better views).

67½ M. **Spital**, see p. 462.

77. Gratz and Environs.

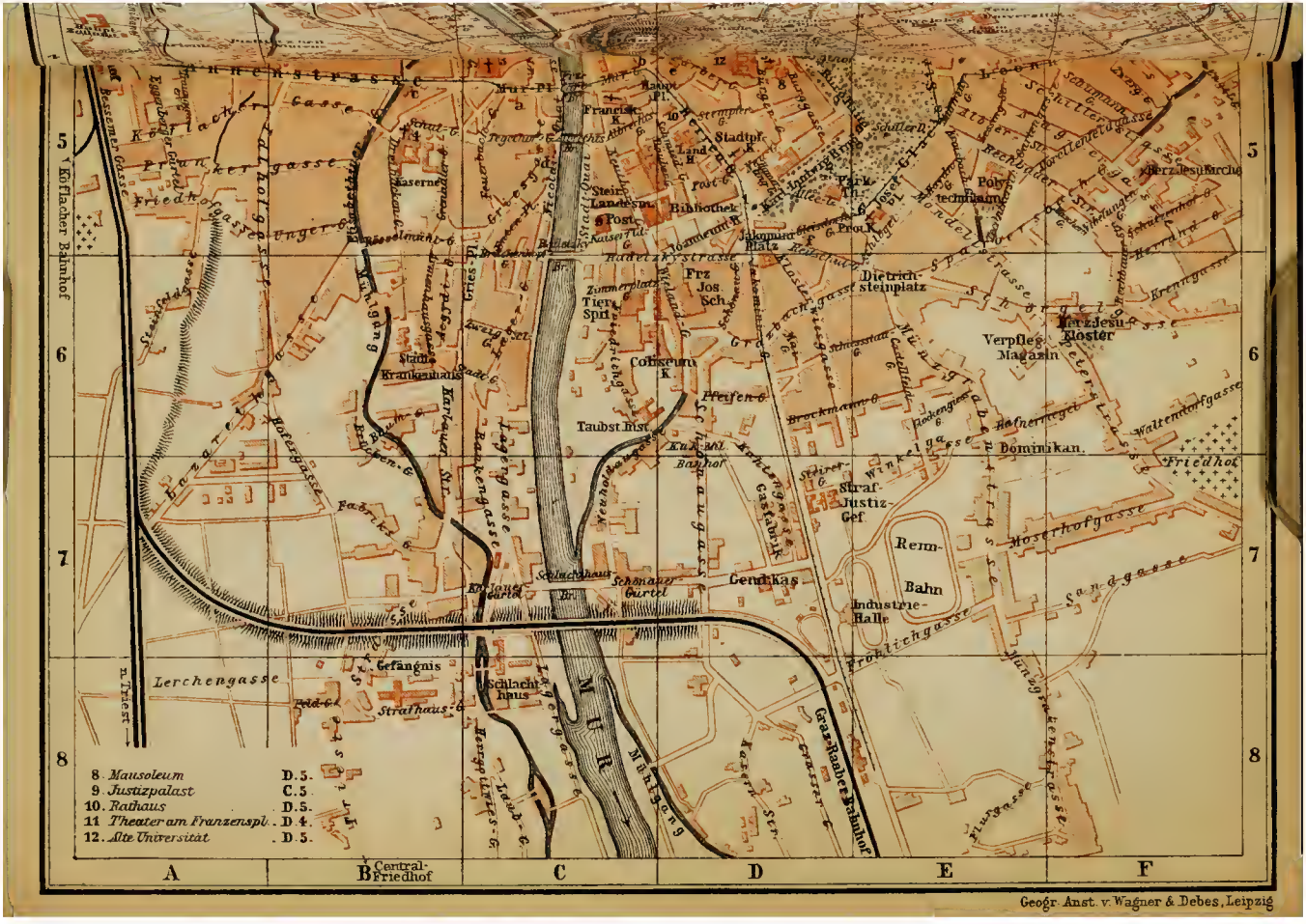
Hotels. On the *right bank* of the Mur, ¾ M. from the station: *Elephant (Pl. a; C, 5), Mur-Platz 13, R., L., & A. from 1½ fl.; *Florian (Pl. d; C, 5), Griesgasse; *Goldnes Ross, Goldene Sonne, Goldener Löwe, Königs-Tiger (plain), all Mariahilf-Strasse; *Hôtel Daniel, at the station; Goldener Engel, Griesgasse, moderate; Drei Raben (Pl. c; B, 5), Annen-Strasse 43, with garden; Ungarische Krone, near the station, R. ½-1 fl. — On the *left bank*: *Erzherzog Johann (Pl. b; C, 5), Sack-Strasse, R. 1½-2 fl., L. 50, A. 40 kr., with a good restaurant; *Hôtel Wild (*Stadt Triest*; Pl. f, D 5), Jakomini-Platz; Kaiserkrone (Pl. e; D, 4), Färbergasse 6; Goldne Birne, Leonhard-Str. 10, near the park.

Cafés. **Thonethof*, **Europa*, both Herrengasse; *Central*, Sack-Str. 9; *Nordstern*, Haupt-Platz, corner of the Sporgasse; *Mercur*, Haupt-Platz; *Café Wien*, Rechbauer-Str.; *Gieler*, Carl Ludwigs-Ring, by the theatre; *Promenade*, Burg-Ring; *Seidl*, Glacis-Str.; *Castellazzi*, Albrechtgasse 8; **Café in the Stadt-Park* (open-air concerts frequently in the afternoon). — On the right bank of the Mur: *Österreichischer Hof*, *Helm*, both in the Annen-Strasse; *Daniel*, at the railway-station.

Confectioners (ices). *Stuchlik*, Hofgasse; *Grünzweig*, Sporgasse; *Hasse-rück*, at the theatre in the Franzens-Platz, with branch in the Mur-Platz; *Schmidt's Söhne*, Herrengasse.

Restaurants (beer). **Daniel's Rail. Restaurant*; **Thonethof*, Herrengasse 16; **Neu-Gratz*, Hamerlinggasse 4; *Schwechater Bierhaus*, Herrengasse 15; *Theater-Restaurant*, Alleegasse 1, near the park; *Ressource*, at the Technical College; *Österreich. Hof*, see above; *Bierquelle*, Badgasse 1; *Sandwirth*, Griesgasse 27. — Military music several times weekly at the *Annen-Säle*, opposite the station on the right bank; *Puntigamer Bierhalle*,

GRAZ
1:20.000
0 100 200 300 400 500 600
Meter
Denkmäler:
1. Erzherzog Johann D 5.
2. Franz I. D.4.
Kirchen:
3. Barmherziger K. C.5.
4. Dominikaner K. B.3.
5. Dom K. D.4.5.
6. Evangelische K. E.5.
7. Ursuliner K. C.4.
MUR
Schlossberg
Stadt Park
Lend Platz
Graben-K.
Neue Universität
Physiolog. Inst.
Chem. Institut
Leech K.
Kinder-Spital
Allgem. Krankenhaus
Mil. Spital
Patholog. Institut
Haupt-Zollamt
Institut z. heil. Vincenz
Marienk.
Mariahilf K.
Paulus K.
Burg
Südbahn
n. Wien
Wagnergasse
Kreuzgasse
Grabenstr.
Humboldtstrasse
Heinrichstrasse
Mühlgasse
Lange Gasse
Grüne Gasse
Zellergasse
Wiener Strasse
Dominikaner-Riegel
Bäckergasse
Beethovenstrasse
Brandhofgasse
Elisabethstrasse
Schwimmschul Quai
Botan. Garten
Eisengasse
Lustbühelgasse
Lechgasse


8. Mausoleum D. 5.
9. Justizpalast C. 5.
10. Rathaus D. 5.
11. Theater am Franzenspl. D. 4.
12. Alte Universität D. 5.
A
B Central-Friedhof
C
D
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F
5
6
7
8
Eisenbahn
Lerchengasse
Gefängnis
Schlachthaus
Strafhaus
Leechkaserne
Kaserne
Stadtpf.
Bibliothek
Post
Joanneum
Jakomini Platz
Dietrichsteinplatz
Herz Jesu Kloster
Verpfleg Magazin
Colosseum
Taubst. Inst.
Pfarrhof
Dominikan.
Friedhof
Straf-Justiz-Gef.
Remi-Bahn
Industrie-Halle
Gendikas
Schönaugürtel
Gaskabrik
Fabrik
Kranken-haus
Bahnhof
Graz-Raaber Bahnhof
Mur
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

in the Jacobigasse; *Steinfelder Bierhalle*, Münzgraben; *Gösser Bierhalle*, Leonhard-Str. 32. — **Wine** (also at the cafés, etc.): *Admonterhof*, near the Paradeis; **Kleinoscheg* (room in the old-German style), Herrengasse 13; *Römischer König*, Sporgasse 13; *Landhauskeller*, Herrengasse. — The best wines of Styria are *Luttenberger* (strong), *Pickerer*, *Kerschbacher*, *Sandberger*, and *Nachtigaller*. The turkeys and capons of Styria are highly esteemed. Gratz biscuits ('Gratzer Zwieback') at *Sorger's*, Mur-Platz 14; *Spreng*, Bürgergasse 7, etc.

Baths. *Military Swimming Bath*, above the upper suspension-bridge, at the N.W. base of the Schlossberg, 10 kr.; towels extra. The water of the Mur is very cold. — *Kodella's* swimming and other baths, Tegethoffstrasse 11; *Förster*, Brandhofgasse 19 (tramway-station) and Lichtenfelsgasse 9 (swimming).

Theatres. *Theater am Franzens-Platz* (Pl. 11; D, 4); *Theater am Stadt-Park* (Pl. D, 5), well fitted up, operettas, etc.

Military Music in the *Stadt-Park*, in the *Industrie-Halle*, Jakominigasse (Pl. D, 7), and on the *Hilmteich*.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 9; C, 5), Neuthorgasse.

Cabs. *Two-horse*, 60 kr. for the first ½ hr., 1 fl. for 1 hr., 50 kr. for each additional ½ hr.; *one-horse*, 30 kr. for the first ¼ hr., 50 kr. for the first ½ hr., 80 kr. for 1 hr., 20 kr. for each additional ¼ hr. — *To or from the Station:* middle of the town, one-horse 70 kr., two-horse 1 fl.; Mur suburb (right bank) 50 or 80 kr. — For half-a-day, for drives within a radius of 5 M., forenoon 2½ fl. or 3 fl., afternoon 3 fl. or 4 fl.; whole day 5½ or 7 fl., etc. — *Omnibuses* ply to every part of the environs.

Tramway (10 kr. per drive) from the principal station (Süd-Bahnhof) through the Annen-Str. and over the Franz-Carl Bridge to the Haupt-Platz; then through the Herrengasse to the Jakomini-Platz, and thence to the right to the Staatsbahnhof, and to the left along the Glacis-Strasse to the Geidorf-Platz. A branch-line runs through the Leonhard-Str. and the Elisabeth-Str. to the Hilmteich.

Gratz (1135′), the capital of Styria, with about 120,000 inhab. and a garrison of 4500 men, picturesquely situated on both banks of the *Mur*, which is crossed by seven bridges, is one of the pleasantest and healthiest of the Austrian provincial capitals, and is the residence of numerous retired civilians and officers, including nearly two hundred generals. On the site of the former glacis, between the inner town and the outlying suburbs, is the ***Stadt-Park**, charmingly laid out in the English style, and adorned with a *Bust of Schiller* by Gasser, the '*Waldlilie*' (a bronze figure by Brandstetter, illustrating a poem by Rosegger), a marble statue of *Count Anton Al. Auersperg*, the poet (*Anastasius Grün*, d. 1876), by Kundmann, and the handsome bronze **Franz-Josefs-Brunnen*, by Durenne of Paris. Near the last are a *Café* and a *Band-Stand* (concerts, see above).

The chief connection between the centre of the town and the right bank of the Mur is offered by the **Franz Carl Bridge** (Pl. C, 5), built in 1891, with bronze figures of Austria and Styria, by Brandstetter, on the central buttresses, handsome candelabra surmounted by eagles, and a tasteful balustrade.

The ***Schlossberg** (Pl. C, D, 3, 4) towers above the town. The fortifications, constructed in the 15th cent. to protect the town against the Turks, were blown up by the French in 1809 in consequence of the armistice, after they had been successfully defended for four weeks by a garrison of 500 Austrians against 3000 French

under General Macdonald. On the upper platform (Pl. C, 4; 1545′) are a *Belfry*, 60′ high, and four topographical indicators. The noble *View from the castle-hill is justly celebrated. The valley of the Mur and the populous basin, surrounded by mountains of beautiful form, present a most picturesque scene. To the N. rises the Schöckel, N.W. the Alps of Upper Styria, S.W. the chain of the Schwanberg Alps, S. the Bacher Mts.

A CABLE-TRAMWAY (opened in 1894) ascends the Schlossberg in 3 min. from No. 56 Sack-Strasse (Pl. C, 4); fares, up 20, down 10 kr., monthly ticket 2 fl. The line is 230 yds. long, has a double track with toothed-rail as an additional precaution, and ascends at a gradient of 60:100. Beside the engine-house at the top (360′ above the street) is a *Café-Restaurant*, with view-terrace. — FOOT PASSENGERS ascend (20 min.) on the E. side, from the Carmeliter-Platz: the road passes through an archway under the house No. 1 Paulusthorgasse (with the inscription 'Am Fuss des Schlossbergs'), and passes the quaint *Clock-Tower* (52′ high) and the *Türkenbrunnen* (300′ deep). On the N. side the hill is ascended from the Wickenburggasse (Pl. C, 3). The plateau in front of the chalet (*Restaurant) is adorned with a *Statue of General Welden* (d. 1853), the originator of the promenades, in bronze.

The **Cathedral** (Pl. 5; D, 5), a Gothic structure of 1446-1462 (the copper roof of the tower added in 1663), has an interesting W. Portal.

INTERIOR. The high-altar-piece in the choir, representing the Miracles of St. Ægidius, is by *Jos. Flurer*. On the walls are two votive paintings by *Peter de Pomis*, representing the Archduke Charles II. with his family before the crucifix and the Virgin. To the right and left of the approach to the choir are marble pedestals supporting two ebony reliquaries, brought from Italy in 1617. The six small *Reliefs in ivory, choice Italian works of the 16th cent., represent the triumphs of Love, Innocence, Death, etc. (from Petrarch's 'I Trionfi').

The **Mausoleum** (Pl. 8), adjoining the cathedral, was built by Emp. Ferdinand II. (d. 1637), who sought refuge in Gratz at the outbreak of the Thirty Years' War. The vault contains his tomb and the sarcophagi of his parents, Archduke Charles II. (d. 1590) and his Archduchess.

Opposite are the extensive buildings of the **Old University** (Pl. 12), occupied by the Jesuits until 1773, and containing the *University Library* (120,000 vols.) and the *Archaeological* and *Numismatic Collections*. The new *University Buildings*, built by Rezori and completed in 1894, are situated in the Harrachgasse (Pl. E, 3). The *Technical College* occupies an imposing Renaissance edifice (1888) in the Rechbauer-Strasse.

In the *Franzens-Platz* (Pl. D, 4) is the *Theatre* of that name (Pl. 11), in front of which stands a bronze **Statue of Emperor Francis II.** (Pl. 2), in the robes of the Golden Fleece, designed by *Marchesi* (1841).

The *Parish Church* in the Herrengasse (Pl. D, 5), a late-Gothic edifice of the 15th cent., contains an Assumption by Tintoretto as its altar-piece. — In the *Leech-Kirche* (Pl. E, 4), an interesting Gothic church of the 13th cent., is some old stained glass. — The *Herz-Jesu Kirche* (Pl. F, 5), in the Naglergasse, with a tower 360′ in height, is a handsome modern Gothic building.

The **Landhaus** (Pl. D, 5), or *Hall of the Estates*, in the *Herren-*

gasse, the busiest street in the town, with the best shops, was erected in the Renaissance style in the 16th century. Interesting portal with two balconies, to the right of which is a curious painted notice of 1588, cautioning those who enter against quarrelling or 'drawing their daggers or bread-knives'.

The first court, with the arcades (new cloister of 1890) and a finely-executed fountain, in cast and wrought iron of the 16th cent., is particularly pleasing. Memorial tablet to *Johann Kepler*, the astronomer. The *Rittersaal* and *Landtags-Saal* ('Hall of the Diet') in the interior are destitute of ornament; but the **Landschadenbundbecher* preserved here, a masterpiece of the goldsmith's art in the 16th cent., is worth seeing (apply at the Obereinnehmer-Amt, 1st floor).

The interesting old **Landes-Zeughaus**, or *Arsenal* (erected in 1644), adjoining the Landhaus on the S., is maintained in exactly the same condition as it was 250 years ago, so that an army of 8000 men might be equipped from its stores with the weapons of the 17th century. Among the contents are the sledge of Emp Frederick III. and the double litter of Sigmund Bathory and his wife. (Admission from the Landhaus at 11 p.m. punctually, 50 kr.; Sun., 10-1, free.)

The HAUPT-PLATZ (Pl. C, D, 4) is embellished with a bronze **Statue of Archduke John** (d. 1859), by *Pönninger*, erected in 1878. In this square were beheaded 159 of the ringleaders of the great rebellion of the peasantry in 1516. On the S. side of the Platz is the new **Rathhaus** (Pl. 10), a handsome German Renaissance building erected in 1892 by Wielemann and Reuter. The façade is adorned with the busts and statues of men of importance in the history of the town. The staircase is decorated with a fresco by Scholz, representing Gratz in 1635. The Council Room contains a Court Scene of 1478, by N. Strobel.

The **Joanneum** (Pl. C, D, 5), founded in 1811 by Archduke John, is now occupied by various collections. The *Natural History Museum* (Thurs., 10-12, fee 10 kr.; Sun., 10-11, free) includes an admirable collection of minerals. The *Cabinet of Coins and Antiquities* (daily, 10-12, 10 kr.; Sun. free) contains 35,000 coins and medals, interesting Celtic antiquities (particularly the 'Judenburger Wagen'), Roman tombstones, milestones, etc. The *Library* consists of over 100,000 volumes. — The **Picture Gallery** (Pl. D, 5; Sun. and Thurs., 10-12, free; at other times 50 kr.) contains over 600 paintings. — A new library and museum have been built from the plans of Gunolt, where all the collections will be united in 1895.

ENVIRONS. About 1 M. to the N.E. of the Stadt-Park (tramway, see p. 439) is the **Hilmteich** (Pl. D, 1), with pleasure-grounds (Restaurant) and a large pond (boats for hire). The new *Hilmwarte* (10 min.) affords an extensive view.

The following short excursion is recommended: starting from the Geidorf-Platz (Pl. D, 3), we follow the Körblergasse, Rosenberggasse, and Panoramagasse, and ascend the *Rosenberg* (1570′) as far as the (1 hr.) *Stoffbauer* (1570′; Inn). Thence we ascend the (¾ hr.) *Platte* (2136′), an admirable point of view; then descend to (½ hr.) *Maria-Grün* (1460; Inn), proceed by the finely situated *Sanatorium Mariagrün* and the *Kaltenbrunn Hotel* to the (½ hr.) *Hilmteich* (see above), and return thence to Gratz by tramway. — Other excursions, on the left bank of the Mur, to *Steinberg* (2 hrs.), with a splendid outlook on the mountains of the Carinthian frontier

to the château of *Lustbühel* (1¼ hr.), on the *Ruckerlberg*, and on to *Hönigthal* (1½ hr.), returning by the *Riesberg*; *Andritz-Ursprung* (1½ hr.); *Maria-Trost* (1540′; 1½ hr.), a pilgrimage-church. On the right bank of the Mur: the château and hydropathic establishment of *Eggenberg* (1 hr.); by the ruin of *Gösting* (1 hr.; near which is the *Jungfernsprung*, rising abruptly from the Mur) to (2 hrs.) *Thal; Plabutsch* (2710′), with an excellent view from the *Fürstenwarte* (2 hrs., viâ *Eggenberg*); *Judendorf-Strassengel*, the first station of the Vienna railway (p. 405; a walk of 2 hrs.), and thence to the (1 hr.) *Frauenkogel* (view-tower; 2440′); *St. Oswald* (1840′; Fleischhammer), charmingly situated, reached viâ *Plankenwart* in 2 hrs.

The **Buchkogl** (2150′; 2½ hrs. to the S.W.) may be reached by driving as far as the (4½ M.) *Martins-Brunnen* or *Bründl* (*Inn) in ¾ hr., and walking thence to the top in 1 hr. more by a marked path passing *St. Martin*, with its old château. On the summit is the *Rudolfs-Warte*, a belvedere 36′ in height. The *View embraces the broad valley of the Mur; N., Gratz, the double tower of the pilgrimage-church of Maria Trost, and the Schöckel; N.W., the Upper Styrian Mts. (Hochschwab); W., the Schwanberg Alps; S., the Bacher Mts.

The ***Schöckel** (4745′) is most easily ascended from *Bad Radegund* (2340′; Hydropathic, with numerous villas, etc.), at the S.E. base of the mountain (10 M. distant, road through the *Annagraben*; omnibus daily in 2¼ hrs., starting at 8 a.m.). Thence to the upper *Schöckel-Kreuz* (3695′) 1¼ hr., and towards the left to the *Semriacher-Hütte* (Inn) and the (1 hr.) *Stubenberg-Haus* of the Styrian Alpine Cluh (Inn; telephone to Gratz), on the top. Extensive view (panorama by Presuhn). — Direct ascent from the (1½ hr.) *Andritz-Ursprung* (see above) viâ *Puch* and the *Göstinger Alphütte* (Rfmts.) in 2½-3 hrs.

From Gratz to Köflach, 25½ M., railway in 1¾ hr. (comp. Map, p. 468). The line, constructed for the coal-traffic, descends the hroad valley of the Mur, nearly due S., to (7½ M.) *Premstätten* (1½ M. to the W. the prettily situated *Tobelbad*), where it turns to the N.W. into the valley of the *Kainach*, and ascends past (10 M.) *Lieboch* (branch-line to *Schwanberg-Wies*, see below) and a number of unimportant stations. From (25½ M.) **Köflach** (1450′; *Rail. Restaurant*, with rooms; **Bräu; Schachner*) with coal-mines and glass-works, a road leads to the N.W. over the *Stubalp-Sattel* (5090′; Gaber Inn) to *Weisskirchen* and (10 hrs.) *Judenburg* (p. 468), in the upper valley of the Mur. Another route leads to the S.W. viâ *Vier Thörl* (4810′) to (11 hrs.) *Wolfsberg* (p. 453).

From Gratz to Klagenfurt viâ Schwanberg. Railway in 3 hrs. to (42 M.) *Wies;* then a carriage-road to (15 M.) *Mahrenberg*. At (10 M.) *Lieboch* (see above) our line diverges to the left from the Köflach line and leads viâ *Lannach* (with its prettily situated château), *Preding-Wieselsdorf* (branch-line to *Stainz*, 7 M.), and *Gross-Florian* to (29½ M.) **Deutsch-Landsberg** (1220′; *Fritzberg; Treiber;* **Stelzer*), a prettily-situated village with an old château. We next pass the handsome château of **Hollenegg*, the property of Prince Franz Liechtenstein. 34½ M. **Schwanberg**; the village (*Krasser; Neuwirth; Mollack*) lies 2 M. to the W. The next stations are *St. Martin-Welsberg* and *Pölfing-Brunn*. Then, and lastly, (42 M.) *Wies* (1120′; Heinisser; Stelzer), pleasantly situated on the *Weisse Sulm*, with iron-works and forges, commanded hy the old castle of *Burgstall*. — We now follow the road towards the S.W. to (3 M.; diligence thrice daily in 50 min.) *Eibiswald* (1190′; Jilek; Gensinger), with iron-works, and ascend thence by a steep but well-kept road over the *Radelberg* (2200′; Inn), which commands a fine view of the Drave Valley and the Karawanken Chain to the S., and of the Schwanberg Alps as far as Gratz on the N. The road then descends into the valley of the Drave to (12 M.) **Mahrenberg** (1220′; *Feldbach; Bräu*), a straggling village, with a château and a ruined monastery, from which we cross the Drave hy means of a ferry to (2 M.) the railway-station of *Wuchern* (p. 452). To prevent disappointment, travellers coming from Klagenfurt should order carriages at Mahrenberg beforehand (to Wies 6-7 fl.).

The **Schwanberg Alps** attract many excursionists from Gratz (guides, not necessary, Alois Herk at Deutsch-Landsberg, Ant. Peierl at Schwanberg). We take the train as far as *Deutsch-Landsberg* (p. 442), cross the *Lassnitz*, and ascend to the right viâ (1¾ hr.) *Trahütten* (3265′) and the *Parfus Inn* (3245′; fine view) to (1½ hr.) *St. Maria* or *Glashütten* (4180′; *Inn). Thence we follow the road to the right to the (1¼ hr.) boundary between Styria and Carinthia, and skirt the fence to the left across the *Weinebene* to the depression between the *Hünerstützen* and the *Moschkogl*, in which, a little below us, is (1 hr.) the *Schaf-Hütte* or *Grillitsch-Hütte* (5725′; refreshments obtainable if the shepherds are there). From this point we mount in 1½ hr. more, through the *Kar*, to the summit of the ***Koralpe** (7025′), the highest peak of the Schwanberg Alps, locally called the *Speikkogl*. The *Koralpen-Haus* (6435′; *Inn), ¼ hr. from the top, is on the W. side. View to the W. of the Lavant-Thal, Klagenfurt with its lakes, and Villach; part of Carinthia, the Gross-Glockner, Gross-Venediger; N., the Hochschwab, Schöckel, and Gratz; S., the Mts. of Carniola; E., over Gleichenberg and Riegersburg to Hungary and Croatia. — Descent on the E. side viâ the *Brendlalp* to (4½ hrs.) *Schwanberg* (p. 442); on the W. viâ the *Hipfhütten* or through the *Pomsgraben* to (4 hrs.) *Wolfsberg* (p. 453), or viâ the *Kollnitzer-Alpe* and *Gemersdorf* to (4 hrs.) *St. Andrä* (p. 453).

78. From Gratz to Trieste.

227 M. Railway. Express trains in 8 hrs.; ordinary trains in 12½-13 hrs.

Gratz, see p. 438. The train traverses the fertile *Gratzer Feld*, on the right bank of the Mur, at a distance from the river. 4 M. *Puntigam*. On the hill to the right stands the château of *Premstätten*, the property of Count Saurau. Beyond (8 M.) *Kalsdorf*, on a hill to the left, beyond the Mur, is *Schloss Weissenegg*, with a fine marble monument to its late owner, Frau von Pfeifer (visitors admitted). Near (15 M.) **Wildon** (1030′; *Stift; Orlner*, 1 M. from the station), the *Kainach* is crossed; on the height is the ruined castle of *Ober-Wildon* ('Heidenthurm'; 1480′), in which Tycho Brahe once made his astronomical observations (restaurant; fine view).

On the right is the vine-clad *Sausal-Gebirge*. At (16½ M.) *Lebring* the *Lassnitz-Thal*, and near (22½ M.) *Leibnitz* (885′) the valley of the *Sulm* (p. 442) open on the right. In the *Leibnitzer Feld*, a peninsula between the Sulm and Mur, numerous Roman antiquities have been found, this being the site of the Roman *Flavium Solvense*. The episcopal château of *Seckau*, 1½ M. to the W. of Leibnitz, contains a collection of Roman inscriptions.

The train crosses the Sulm and approaches the Mur. 26½ M. *Ehrenhausen* (845′; Gaar), with a château of Count Attems on a wooded height to the right, adjoining which is the dome-covered burial-chapel of the princes of Eggenberg. At *Gamlitz*, a village 1½ M. to the W., are the interesting library and museum of Prof. Ferk. — 29½ M. *Spielfeld*, with another handsome château of Count Attems. About 1½ M. to the S. is Count Lucchesi's château of *Brunnsee*, with numerous art-treasures, and a fine park.

The train quits the Mur, turns to the S. into the *Windisch-Büheln*, a range of hills separating the Mur and Drave, and pene-

trates the watershed by the *Egidi Tunnel* (200 yds.; station). Near (36 M.) *Pössnitz* it crosses the *Pössnitz-Thal* by a viaduct of 64 arches, 700 yds. in length; it then pierces the *Posruck* by means of the *Leitersberg Tunnel* (725 yds.) and descends to —

41 M. **Marburg** (880′; *Rail. Restaurant; Stadt Wien; *Erzherzog Johann; *Hôtel Meran; *Mohr; Traube;* good restaurant at the *Casino*), a town with 20,000 inhab., the second in Styria, picturesquely situated on the left bank of the *Drave*, at the foot of the *Posruck*. The Tappeiner-Platz in front of the Commercial School is embellished with a statue of *Admiral Tegetthoff* (1827-1871), who was a native of Marburg. Adjacent is the *Stadt-Park*, with monuments to the *Emperor Joseph* and to the *Archduke John*. Marburg, which contains the provincial pomological school, is the centre of the Styrian fruit and wine cultivation. In the suburb of *St. Magdalena*, on the right bank, are the extensive workshops of the 'Südbahn'.

The (20 min.) *Calvarienberg* and the (1/2 hr.) *Pyramidenberg* afford a fine survey of the town and environs. — Pleasant excursion to (2 hrs.) **St. Urban** (1950′), a pilgrimage-church on the E. spur of the Posruck, with an extensive view over Styria and Hungary (driving is practicable as far as the foot of the mountain, the ascent of which is easily ascomplished in 3/4 hr.). — To (7 1/2 M.) *St. Wolfgang*, on the *Bacher* (3400′), another interesting excursion (refreshments at the forester's).

From Marburg to *Villach* and *Franzensfeste*, see RR. 79, 64.

The train crosses the Drave by a long bridge (picturesque view of the town and the Drave Valley to the right); on the right bank the Villach line diverges here (p. 452). A broad plain is now traversed; to the right, at the foot of the *Bacher-Gebirge*, is the château of *Haus am Bacher*. 48 1/2 M. *Kranichsfeld*; 52 1/2 M. **Pragerhof** *(Buffet)*, the junction for *Budapest* (see *Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria*). The train enters a hilly district and passes through two tunnels. 56 M. *Windisch-Feistritz*. — 60 1/2 M. **Pöltschach** (*Baumann*, near the station; **Post*, in the village), at the N.W. base of the *Wotsch* (3215′; ascended viâ *St. Nikolaus* in 2 hrs.; fine view).

Diligence several times daily in 2 hrs. viâ *Podplat* to (9 1/2 M.) the **Baths of Rohitsch**, or *Rohitsch-Sauerbrunn* (*Curhaus; Europa;* apartments procurable), the water of which, impregnated with carbonic acid gas, resembles that of Selters (500,000 bottles annually exported). About 5 M. farther to the E., on the *Sottla* or *Sattlbach*, which here forms the frontier of Croatia, lies *Markt Rohitsch* (Post), at the foot of the conical ***Donatiberg** (2900′), the *Mons Claudius* of the Romans (ascended by *St. Georgen* in 2 1/2 hrs.; splendid view). At the summit is the *Frölich-Hütte* (2535′) of the Austrian Tourist Club. — From Rohitsch the diligence goes on to (26 M. from Pöltschach) *Krapina-Töplitz*, in the Hungarian county of Varasdin, a watering-place with powerful springs, which are specially efficacions in cases of gout and rheumatism.

A railway runs from Pöltschach to the W., viâ *Heiligengeist* and *Gottersdorf*, to (9 1/2 M.; 1 hr.) **Gonobitz** (1090′; *Walland*), a pleasant little wine-growing town, with two châteaux of Prince Windischgrätz.

German is now replaced by a Slavonic or Wend dialect. The line winds through a sparsely-peopled hill-district, intersected by narrow valleys, and richly wooded. 69 M. *Ponigl;* 75 1/2 M. *St. Georgen*,

Geograph. Anstalt von

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

0 2 4 6 8 10 12 Engl. Miles

1 : 500.000

0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 Kilometer.

79½ M. *Storè*, with several foundries. An extensive view of the *Sannthal*, a hilly, well-cultivated, and populous plain, bounded by the *Sannthal Alps* (see below), is now suddenly disclosed.

82½ M. **Cilli** (790′; *Elephant; Weisser Ochs; *Erzherzog Johann; Krone; Löwe*), a pleasant old town with 6228 inhab., founded by the Emperor Claudius *(Colonia Claudia Celeja)*, attracts visitors by the picturesqueness of its environs and its river-baths in the *Sann* (temperature in summer 75-85° Fahr.). The *Local Museum* contains some interesting Roman antiquities. The *Stadt-Park* is prettily laid out on the right bank of the Sann.

The (20 min.) *Josefiberg* (984′) commands a charming view of the town, the Sanntbal, and the Sannthal Alps. A still finer point is the (¾ hr.) *Laisberg* (ascend to the church of the St. Nicholas and follow the slope of the hill). On the wooded Schlossberg stands the ruin of *Ober-Cilli* (1350′).

The **Baths of Neuhaus** (1160′; **Curhaus*), frequented chiefly by ladies, lie 10½ M. to the N.W. of Cilli, on the spurs of the Sannthal Alps (diligence twice daily in 2 hrs., viâ *Hohenegg* and *Neukirchen*). The thermal water resembles that of Pfäffers in Switzerland. Charming environs, and beautiful walks in every direction, particularly to the (¾ hr.) ruined *Schlangenburg*, with a picturesque and extensive view.

A pleasant excursion may be made from Cilli by *Hohenegg* and *Schloss Sternstein* to (4 hrs.) *Weitenstein*; another leads to (2 hrs.) *Deutschenthal*, in the *Sannthal*, with a large china and earthenware manufactory (visitors admitted); and a third to the top of the *Dostberg* (2750′; 2 hrs.), which commands a good view.

The ***Sannthal Alps**, or **Steiner Alpen** (comp. Map, p. 444), form the S.E. portion of the Carinthian Alps, situated on the frontier of Carinthia, Carniola, and Styria. They present many beautiful and interesting points, and are well worthy of a visit. The inhabitants are Slavonic, but most of the innkeepers and guides speak a little German. — From Cilli we go by the Cilli-Wöllan railway to (15 M.; 1¾ hr.) *Ritzdorf* (1030′; Inn), whence a diligence plies to (5 M.) *Prassberg* (Post; Hofbauer) and (9½ M.) **Laufen** (1385′; **Fludruck*), lying in a wide basin, where the carriage-road ends. We now follow a rongh cart-road to (7½ M.) **Leutsch** or *Leutschdorf* (1700′; *Spende*, well spoken of; guide, Ant. Dolinar), picturesquely situated at the influx of the *Leutsch* into the Sann. The **Raducha** (6775′), a good point of view, may he ascended hence in 4 hrs. (guide 2½ fl.); a finer point is the **Oistritza** (7710′), the second in height of the Sulzbach Alps, which commands a superb view (6-7 hrs., with guide; laborious). The good path leads chiefly through wood to the *Planinschek* (3565′; good night-quarters), a large and prettily situated farm-house, 1¾ hr. from Leutsch. Thence in 3 hrs. to the *Koroschitza-Hütte* (5930′), where the night should be spent, and in 1½ hr. more to the narrow arête of the summit. The descent viâ the *Skarje-Sattel* (6980′) to the *Klemenseg-Alp* (3920′) and the *Logàr-Thal* is steep and toilsome (3½ hrs. to the Plesnik, see below).

At Leutsch the Sannthal turns to the N. and becomes a wild ravine, from which the rocky sides of the *Raducha* rise on the right almost perpendicularly. The stony path, hewn in the rock at places, crosses after 25 min. to the left bank; at the (25 min.) *Nadel (Igla;* 1800′) it leads through a rocky cleft, 3-4 ft. wide, near which is an intermittent spring, and descends to the stream. On the right hank is situated (1½ hr.) —

Sulzbach (2170′; *Herle; Maruschnik; Sturm*). Interesting excursion hence to the ***Logar-Thal**. In 1¼ hr. we reach the *Logar-Bauer* (2240′), near which the *Sann*, after pursuing a subterranean course for some distance, appears above ground; then (½ hr.) the *Plesnik-Bauer* (2485′; quarters). The Logar-Thal is a basin 5 M. long and ½ M. broad, the head of which is enclosed by a huge amphitheatre of dolomites, extending from the *Oistritza* to the *Rinka*. Those who do not wish to cross the ridge should

turn here. The road farther on in the valley (guide advisable, Joh. Kramer at Sulzbach, Joh. Piskernik at the Plesnik) ascends from the Plesnik for 1½ hr. more, part of the way through pine-wood, past the *Logar-Alpe*, to the *Rinka Fall*, a fine cascade of the Sann, which is precipitated over a rock, about 400′ high, in the S.W. angle of the valley. Thence we may continue to the right, ascending a zigzag path (indicated by marks) to the (½ hr.) *Source of the Sann* (4230′), and to the grandly-situated terrace of (¼ hr.) *Okreschel*, with a refuge-hut (4520′; N. the Merzlagora, W. the Rinka, S. the Brana, S.E. the Baba and Oistritza). The *Rinka* (8000′), the *Brana* (7370′), and the *Baba* (*Planjava*, 7818′) may be ascended from this point (each 3-3½ hrs.; guide 3 fl.). From the Plesnik viâ the *Skarje* to the top of the *Oistritza* (7710′; 5 hrs.; guide 3½ fl., with descent to Leutsch 4 fl.), see p. 445. — A repaying route (lately improved) leads from Okreschel across the **Steiner-Sattel** (6165′), between the *Brana* and the *Baba*, to the picturesque *Feistritz-Graben* and past the (3 hrs.) *Ursic-Bauer* (1940′) to (3½ hrs.) *Stein* (see below). From Okreschel across the **Sannthaler Sattel** (about 6970′) to *Seeland* (to the Kazino, 5 hrs.), by a marked path (for experts only, with guide), see p. 455.

From the North-East the direct route to Sulzbach is from *Prevali* (p. 454): road viâ *Mies* to (9 M.) *Schwarzenbach* (2000′; Mateusch); thence along the Miesbach to (2½ hrs.) *St. Jacob* (rustic inn) and over the *Koprein-Sattel* (4415′) to (2½ hrs.) *Sulzbach*; or (less interesting) through the *Wistra-Graben* and across the *Wistra-Sattel* (4125′) to (5 hrs.; guide 3 fl.) Sulzbach. — From the North-West, an easy route from *Eisenkappel* (p. 455): we follow the Vellach road to the S. for 1 M., then diverge to the left through the *Remschenig-Graben*, and in 20 min. enter a gorge on the right and ascend to the (1¼ hr.) oratory of *St. Leonhard*. The shortest route from this point is by a footpath to the left, ascending to the (½ hr.) church of *St. Leonhard* (4360′; rustic inn), crossing the (20 min.) **Sulzbach-Höhe** (4715′), and descending to (20 min.) *Heiligen-Geist* (4090′) and (1½ hr.) Sulzbach. Or, instead of turning to the left by the oratory of St. Leonhard, we may proceed straight on to the (¾ hr.) **Leonhards-Sattel** (4675′), whence a good path leads to the *Klemenseg-Alp* and past the mouths of the (1½ hr.) *Jeseria-Thal* and (½ hr.) *Logar-Thal* to (1¼ hr.) Sulzbach. — From *Bad Vellach* (p. 455): a path (indicated by red marks) diverges to the right from the Eisenkappel road at the *Christoph Rock*, 1 M. to the N., and ascends past the (¾ hr.) large farm of *Paulitsch* (fine cliff-scenery in a wooded gorge ¾ M. to the N.) to the (1 hr.) **Paulitsch-Sattel** (4390′), from which there is a fine view. It then descends through wood, past the (1 hr.) *Zavnik-Bauer* (3770′) and the (¼ hr.) *Schibout-Bauer* (3410′) to the (20 min.) mouth of the *Jeseria-Thal*, whence the path mentioned above leads to (1¾ hr.) Sulzbach (guide 2½ fl.). — From the South: railway from *Laibach* viâ *Tersain*, *Domschale*, and *Jasse-Mannsburg* to (15 M.; 1½ hr.) **Stein** (1230′; **Fröhlich*; †*Fischer*; *Rode*; *Christof*), a small town, charmingly situated on the *Feistritz*, and adapted for a prolonged stay (hydropathic and Curhaus). Three routes lead hence to Sulzbach. The longest and least interesting is the road viâ the *Cerna-Sattel* (2960′) and *Oberburg* (Joschk) to (18 M.) *Laufen* (p. 445). The pleasantest is the footpath viâ (6 hrs.) *Leutsch*: from Stein we ascend the Oberburg road to (2¼ hrs.) *Cerna Dolina*, then follow the *Cernabach* to the (1½ hr.) *Krainsky-Rak* saddle (3380′), the boundary between Carniola and Styria, and descend to *Podwollouleg*, and through the *Leutschthal* to (2½ hrs.) Leutsch. The third route leads through the picturesque *Feistritz-Thal*, past the curious natural bridge of *Predasel* (65′ high) and the *Source of the Feistritz*, to the (3½ hrs.) **Ursič-Bauer** (quarters at the farm or at the shooting-lodge; provisions should be brought). It then crosses the *Steiner-Sattel* (6165′; with guide) to (3½ hrs.) *Okreschel* (see above), or the *Kanker-Sattel* (5900′) to the (4 hrs.) *Frischauf-Hütte*; see p. 456.

Beyond Cilli the train crosses the Sann twice, and enters the wooded and rocky ravine of this river. This is the finest part of the line, the scenery being very picturesque as far as Sava, where the mountains are quitted. Several of the hills are crowned with

churches and chapels. — 89 M. **Markt Tüffer** (760′), with the *Franz-Josefs-Bad* and a ruined château.

The **Franz-Josefs-Bad**, prettily situated at the foot of the dolomitic *Humberg* (1920′), on the left bank of the Sann, possesses three warm springs (95-102°), resembling those at Neuhaus and Römerbad. Visitors received at the **Curhaus* (100 rooms; pleasant grounds) and at the lodging-houses *Zum Flösser*, *Zur Brücke*, *Bräuhaus*, *Villa Stein*, *Rödelhof*, and others.

94 M. **Römerbad** (690′), Slav. *Teplitza* (*i.e.* 'warm bath'; 100°), the thermal springs of which are proved by inscriptions to have been known to the Romans, is a thriving watering-place with pleasure-grounds and a good *Curhaus* (open May to Oct.), charmingly situated.

The Baths are open also in winter; visitors find accommodation in the *Post*, at the station, and the *Alte Post*, 7-8 min. from the station and near the baths, two good though small inns. — A pleasant excursion may be made to the park (rare coniferæ) of the small château of *Weichselstein*, overlooking the Save, 2¼ M. below Steinbrück, and beyond the village of *Ratschach* (carr. from Römerbad in 1¼ hr., 5 fl.). — Through the *Graschnitz-Thal*, diverging from the valley of the Sann, with remarkable dolomite rocks, to *Gairach*, with its castle and waterfall, 12 M. from Römerbad (carr. in 2 hrs., 7 fl.), etc.

97 M. **Steinbrück** (**Rail. Restaurant*, with rooms), an increasing place on the *Save*, or *Sau*, which here unites with the Sann, is the junction for *Agram* (see *Baedeker's S. Germany & Austria*).

To the W. is the long ridge of the **Kumberg**, with the pilgrimage-church of *St. Agnes* (4000′), which may be ascended from this point in 3½ hrs. (marked path; provisions should be taken). The summit (primitive Inn) commands an extensive view.

The train now follows the narrow valley of the *Save*, enclosed by lofty and precipitous limestone cliffs. 102 M. *Hrastnigg;* 105 M. *Trifail*, with one of the most important coal-mines in Austria (yielding from 275,000 to 300,000 tons of coal annually), or rather a coal-quarry, as the operations are carried on above ground. The seam is 65-80′ thick, but where it has been displaced or folded over by a convulsion of nature, it measures twice or thrice that thickness. — 109 M. *Sagor*, the first village in Carniola; 114 M. *Sava* (810′).

The valley now expands. Beyond (118 M.) *Littai* the Save is crossed by an iron bridge, and the train passes through a short tunnel. To the right is *Schloss Poganek*. 122 M. *Kressnitz;* 127½ M. *Laase*. At the confluence of the *Laibach* and the Save the line quits the latter, and then follows the right bank of the Laibach, which it crosses at (132 M.) *Salloch*. The lofty mountains towards the N.W. are the *Julian Alps*, with the *Terglou* (p. 474).

137 M. **Laibach** (940′; **Stadt Wien; *Elephant; Hôtel Lloyd; Stern*, well spoken of; *Hafner's Coffee-Garden; Casino Restaurant; Café Kirbisch*; *Europa; *Rail. Restaurant*), Slavonic *Ljubljana*, the Roman *Aemona*, the capital of Carinthia, with 30,500 inhab. (majority Slavonic), is situated on the Laibach, in an extensive plain surrounded by mountains of various heights. The extensive old *Schloss* towering above the town, now used as a prison, commands a beautiful view, especially towards the Terglou and the

Sannthal Alps. (Visitors admitted to the tower only when attended by the sergeant on guard.) The *Cathedral*, in the Italian style, with a dome, is adorned with stucco mouldings and frescoes of the 18th century. At the beginning of Lattermann's Allée stands the *Landes-Museum*, with mineralogical and archæological collections (including lacustrine remains from Carniola) and a picture-gallery. New *Theatre*. Concerts are given at the *Tonhalle* of the Philharmonic Society.

The Congress held at Laibach from 27th Jan. to 21st May, 1821, the chief object of which was the suppression of the insurrection at Naples, first brought the town into notice. The principal square is still called the Congress-Platz *(Kongresni-Trg)*. The Stern-Allée in this Platz is adorned with a bronze *Bust of Marshal Radetzky*.

Pleasant walk through *Lattermann's Allée*, an avenue with beautiful old chestnuts, to the (3/4 M.) park and château of **Tivoli**, commanding a charming view (*Restaurant Schweizerhaus) and to (3/4 M.) *Unter-Rosenbach* (café), both favourite resorts. Thence through wood to (20 min.) *Ober-Rosenbach*, with its conspicuous church, whence a fine view is obtained of the Grintouz and other Sannthal Alps. — Longer excursions: ascent of the **Grosse Gallenberg** (2230'), 1 1/2 hr. from stat. *Vizmarje* (p. 473); splendid view from the summit (Inn; panorama by Pernhart). — The ascent of the **Katharinaberg** (2395'), from *Zwischenwässern* (p. 473) in 2 1/2 hrs., is also interesting. — Ascent of the **Krimberg** (3630'), 5 1/2 hrs.: we follow the road to (7 1/2 M.) *Brunndorf*, and ascend thence by a path (generally good), viâ *Iggdorf* and *Oberigg*, to the (3 1/2 hrs.) summit (extensive panorama). — To the *Sannthal Alps*, see p. 446.

A narrow-gauge railway (48 M., in 3 hrs.) runs to the S.E. from Laibach to **Gottschee** (1500'; *Post; Stadt Triest*), a German-speaking town (2830 inhab.) in the Karst. Near it is the interesting **Friedrichstein Ice-Cave*, made accessible in 1893.

From Laibach to *Villach*, see R. 82.

The line now traverses the marshy *Laibacher Moos* by means of an embankment nearly 1 1/2 M. long, and crosses the Laibach, which already becomes navigable here, though it issues from the mountains at *Ober-Laibach*, only 2 1/2 M. higher up. This river is probably identical with the *Poik*, which rises near stat. St. Peter (p. 450), disappears in the cavern of Adelsberg (p. 449), re-appears at Planina (p. 449), and after a brief career is again lost to view to the S. of Loitsch. Such phenomena are not uncommon among the *Julian Alps*, a limestone range intersecting Carniola from N.W. to S.E.

Before reaching (151 1/2 M.) *Franzdorf* the train crosses a viaduct borne by a double series of arches, 625 yds. in length and 125' high in the centre, passes *Ober-Laibach*, and stops at (160 M.) **Loitsch** (1555'; *Post* or *Stadt Triest*).

Excursions. The ascent of the *Javornik (*Spik;* 4075') is interesting (5 hrs.). We proceed to the S.W. from Loitsch by the road through the *Birnbaumer Wald* until we reach (3 hrs.) its highest point (3000'), 2 M. from *Podkraj;* hence we ascend to the right to (1 1/2 hr.) *Pri Skvarce*, the last farm-house (where the night may be spent), and to the (1/2 hr.) summit, which commands a magnificent view.

Quicksilver Mines of Idria, 21 M. to the N. W. of Loitsch. Diligence twice daily in 4 3/4 hrs., 1 fl. 20 kr.; carriage there and back in 6-7 hrs., 6-8 fl.; inspection of the mines and mining appliances, 3-4 hrs. The mines are entered, nearly in the centre of **Idria** (1540'; **Schwarzer Adler*), an old

town situated in a sequestered valley, by a flight of 757 steps hewn in the rock (ticket of admission 50 kr.). Pure quicksilver occurs very rarely here, but the cinnabar, or mercury ore, contains 80 per cent or more of the pure metal. The foundries at which the ore is smelted lie on the right bank of the Idriza, to the N.E. of Idria. The quicksilver is obtained by smelting and distillation, and particularly by mixing the heated and pulverised cinnabar with unslaked lime, which combines with the sulphur and sets the metal free. The annual yield is about 300 tons of cinnabar, of which a large part is converted into quicksilver on the spot. — Pleasant walk from Idria to the (3/4 hr.) romantic *Wildensee.

The train continues to traverse the partly wooded Karst district, following the valley of the *Unz* to (167 M.) **Rakek** (1725′; *Post*).

Of the numerous caverns in the vicinity the most interesting is the imposing *Planina* or *Kleinhäusl Grotto*, through which the Poik flows, near **Planina** (*Post*), 5 M. to the W. (only partly explored). — About 4 M. to the E. is the **Zirknitzer See** (1800′), the *Lacus Lugeus* of Strabo, 6 M. in length and 1 1/2-2 1/2 M. in breadth, abounding in fish. The lake is surrounded by mountains, of which the *Javornik* (4165′) and the *Slivenza* (3660′) are the most prominent. It is drained by means of funnel-shaped apertures and fissures in the rocks, and the water re-appears in the Lai bach Valley below as the brooks *Bistriza* and *Boruniza*. The lake sometimes dries up, as was the case in 1868 and 1871; and at other times, after protracted rain, it causes inundations. Innumerable waterfowl here afford excellent sport.

Ascent of the Krainer Schneeberg, very interesting. A drive of 3 hrs. viâ *Zirknitz* and *Laas* brings us to *Iggendorf* (°Mlaker); we then follow the new road, passing (20 min.) *Schloss Schneeberg*, to (2 hrs.) *Leskova Dolina* (2628′; Inn), and ascend through wood (with guide and provisions; path marked with blue and red) to a (2 1/2 hrs.) *Refuge Hut*, built by the Austrian Alpine Club in the hollow of *Nova Graschina* (5050′), and to the (1 hr.) summit of the **°Krainer Schneeberg** (5892′), called *Schneekoppe* (Slav. *Sneźnik*) by the peasants, where the beautiful edelweiss abounds. The extensive and magnificent view includes the whole of Carniola, Istria, the Friuli, Julian, and Sannthal Alps, the Bay of Quarnero, and the N. part of Dalmatia. The ascent is shorter and easier from stat. *St. Peter* (p. 450): we follow the old Fiume road to the S.E. to *Zagurie* (°Copic) and (6 M.) *Grafenbrunn* (1980′; Inn); then ascend by a road to the left, viâ *Koritenze*, to the (12 M.) head-forester's house of *Maschun* (3370′) and to (1 3/4 hr.) *Leskova Dolina* (see above).

177 M. **Adelsberg** (1800′; **Adelsberger Hof*, R., L., & A. 2 fl., B. 60 kr., D. 1 1/2 fl.; *Krone; Restaurant* at the station), Slav. *Postójna*, is a summer-resort of the Triesters. Fine view from the *Schlossberg* or castle-hill (2215′; 25 min.), with its ruined castle.

The celebrated ***Adelsberg Grotto**, known in the middle ages and accidentally re-discovered in 1818, is illuminated with electric light daily in summer (April 15th - Oct. 15th) at 10.30 a. m. (adm. 2 1/2 fl. for each person; no extras), but it may also be visited at any other time on payment of from 10 to 40 fl. according to the scale of the illumination (ticket-office near the church; omn. from the rail. stat. 40 kr.). Gratuities are forbidden. Total length of the cavern, so far as accessible, upwards of 2 1/2 M. The visit usually takes 2 1/2 hrs. (chair with four bearers 6 fl.). Temperature of the interior 48° Fahr.

An avenue of lime-trees ascends to the Entrance (1970′), closed by a gate, 3/4 M. to the W. of Adelsberg. The cavern consists of several different chambers: 1. The *Poik Cavern*, into which the *Poik* (*Piuka*; see above) flows, 60′ below the entrance, this being the beginning of its subterranean channel. Two natural bridges of rock, connected by one of masonry, lead to the — 2. *Cathedral*, 72′ high, 158′ broad. The dimensions of this imposing grotto appear magnified owing to the uncertain

light, and the eye in vain endeavours to penetrate its sombre recesses, from the bottom of which the murmur of the Poik reaches the ear. — 3. The *Kaiser-Ferdinand Grotto*, consisting of a succession of chambers, in one of which, the *Ball-Room*, 150′ long and upwards of 40′ high, a ball takes place annually on Whit-Monday, with brilliant illumination. — 4. The *Franz-Joseph-Elisabeth Grotto*, one of the most spacious caverns known, 112′ in height, 223 yds. in length, and 214 yds. in breadth, containing the *Belvedere*, a height composed of fragments of stalactites. — 5. The *Maria-Anna Grotto*, with the *Calvarienberg*, the farthest point from the entrance.

The most interesting feature of these caverns is the variety of stalactites (depending from above) and stalagmites (upward formations) which they contain, many of them being most fantastic in form. In some places they resemble beautiful curtains or drapery, feebly illuminated by the lights behind, at others they take the form of petrified waterfalls, fountains, palms, cypresses, columns upright or recumbent. Other formations resemble human beings and various animals, and are known by a number of fanciful names. Some of the columns have attained a diameter of 12′ and upwards. The fact that the ordinary dropping of the water in these grottoes forms a scarcely perceptible deposit after a lapse of 13 years serves to convey an idea of the incalculable antiquity of these formations. — A strange and rare animal *(Proteus Anguineus;* Germ. *Olm)*, of pale red colour, with gills and lungs, somewhat resembling a salamander, occurs in the grottoes of the Karst; living specimens may generally be seen at Adelsberg.

A visit should also be paid to the **Poikhöhle** *(Piuka Jama)*, 4½ M. to the N. of Adelsberg, a subterranean gorge, 230′ deep, through which the Poik flows; it has been made accessible by the Austrian Tourist Club. In the depths of the interior are a huge dome, with the curious **Dolenzpforte*, and four small lakes.

About 1 M. from Adelsberg is the **Gross-Ottok Grotto** (made accessible in 1890), the pure white stalactites of which are of wonderful beauty (adm. for 1-4 pers. 2 fl. each, 5-10 pers. 1½ fl. each, larger parties 1 fl. each, extra illumination 5 fl.).

From Adelsberg to Präwald, 8 M., diligence daily in 1¾ hr. About 4 M. from Adelsberg a road diverges on the right to *Landol* and (4½ M.) **Lueg** (1660′; Inn), a village with a castle, situated at the foot of a wall of rock, 400′ high, containing several fortified caves. At its base is a grotto, in which the *Lokva* is swallowed up. — **Präwald** (1900′; *Bräuhaus*), with 350 inhab., is a summer-resort of the Triesters. The **Nanos** (4265′) is frequently ascended hence (3½ hrs., with guide). Extensive view of the Carinthian Alps, the Adriatic, and the coast of Istria.

The train now traverses the valley of the *Poik* to *Prestranek* and (183½ M.) **St. Peter** (1785′; **Südbahn-Hôtel; Buffet*). Ascent of the *Schneeberg*, see p. 449.

From St. Peter to Fiume, 35½ M., railway in 2-3 hrs. — The line traverses the undulating district of the *Karst* (p. 451). At (10 M.) *Dornegg-Feistritz*, which is overlooked by the ruins of a castle, the *Feistritz (Bystrica)* issues from the hill in a copious stream, which is immediately used to drive several mills. 19½ M. *Sapiane* (1400′); 26 M. *Jurdani*, with a large cave. 28½ M. *Matuglie* (690′; *Hôtel Ambrosini, near the station), the station for (2½ M.) Abbazia (carr. with one horse 2½, with two horses 4 fl.; hotel-omn. 1 fl. 20 kr.). **Abbazia** (**Hôtel Stefanie*, **Hôtel Quarnero*, both belonging to the Southern Railway, with restaurant and café; **Quisisana; Slatina*, cheaper; *Pensions* **Wienerheim, Meyne, Hausner*, etc.), in a splendidly sheltered situation, with woods of evergreen laurel, has recently become a favourite summer and winter resort. Near it is the old abbey of *S. Giacomo della Priluca*. — The **Monte Maggiore** *(Utschka;* 4580′) is also a delightful object for an excursion (5 hrs.). We follow the old road to Trieste as far as the (10 M.) *Stefanie-Schutzhaus* (3115′; Inn), on the *Poklon Saddle*, then turn to the left and ascend to the (1½ hr.) summit, whence we have an extensive and beautiful view.

From Matuglie (above, to the left, is the small town of ***Castua***, once capital of Liburnia) the line descends towards the sea, affording a fine view of the Gulf of Quarnero, with the islands of Veglia and Cherso. 35½ M. ***Fiume***, see *Baedeker's S. Germany & Austria.*

Beyond St. Peter the train enters an inhospitable and dreary plain, strewn with blocks of limestone, called the **Karst** (Ital. *Carso*, Slav. *Kras*), which extends from Fiume to Gorizia (p. 481). The surface is intersected by gorges, and partly covered with underwood and loose stones; and numerous funnel-shaped cavities are observed in the rocks. The fierce N.E. wind *(Bora)* which often prevails here has been known to overthrow loaded waggons.

The train threads its way through this stony wildnerness and passes through several tunnels (quick train from Adelsberg to Trieste 2 hrs.). 191 M. *Lesece.* — 198½ M. **Divača** (**Railway Restaurant*, with beds; **Mahorcić*), the junction for the Istrian railway (see *Baedeker's S. Germany & Austria*).

About 1 M. from the station is the ***Crown Prince Rudolf Grotto**, containing dazzling white stalactites of the most magnificent and varied forms, particularly in the 'Coburg-Dom'. It has been made conveniently accessible. Tickets of admission (50 kr.) at the railway-restaurant, where a guide (60 kr.) may also be obtained. Illumination extra.

A visit should also be paid to the *** Cascades and Grottoes of St. Canzian**, 1¾ M. to the S.E. of Divača, which are among the most magnificent natural phenomena of the kind. The *Reka*, flowing straight towards a massive cliff, 320′ high, on which the village and church of *St. Canzian* are situated, forces its course through it (forming the *Mahorcić* and *Marinitsch Grottoes*) and then winds through the *Kleine Doline* ('funnel'), amid a labyrinth of crags and scattered rocks, to a second lofty wall of rock, through which it finds its way by another deep and narrow cañon, falling at the farther end in a beautiful cascade into a small lake in the *Grosse Doline*. Issuing from the lake the river again enters a narrow rocky gorge, and finally disappears from the light of day, to emerge from its subterranean course 18 M. off, as the *Timavo* (p. 481). Until recently the only available path was a kind of staircase, which descended from St. Canzian to the Reka Lake (490′ below the village) in about 500 steps; but now the grottoes and waterfalls are easily accessible from all sides by means of new paths and bridges constructed by the local Alpine Club. The most interesting points are the *Lugeck* (with the 'Giant Gate Gorge'), the *Tomasini Bridge*, the *Guttenberg Halle*, the *Schröder Gang*, the *Oblasser Warte* (amidst foaming waterfalls, reached by a natural subterranean passage), the *Nördlinger Weg*, the *Tominz Grotto* (interesting prehistoric remains), the *Plenkersteig*, and the striking *Schmidl Grotto* (with lofty vaultings and fine stalactite formations), and the subterranean passage from the last grotto to the *Rudolf Cathedral* (into which the Reka dashes in waterfalls and rapids from the rocky gorge mentioned above). Thence we may go on viâ the bold *Devil's Bridge*, the *Brunnen-Grotte*, the *Svetina Dom*, and the *Valvasor-Wand*, passing the sixth waterfall, to the *Müller Dom* (260′ high; with a small lake) and the magnificent *Alpine Club Dome*, with the eighteenth waterfall. — The tower in the blacksmith's meadow at St. Canzian, on the outer verge of the Doline, commands an interesting survey; and a fine view of the open valley of the Reka may be obtained from behind the church. The **Stefanie-Warte* (1425′ above the sea-level; 525′ above the Reka Lake) also offers a magnificent view of both Doline's with their cataracts, St. Canzian, the Krainer Schneeberg, Gaberk, Nanos, etc. The visit requires in all 2-3 hrs.; tickets of admission and guides are obtained at **Gombač's Hotel* at *Matavun* (½ M. to the S. of St. Canzian), the headquarters of the Alpine Club. Admission to the grottoes, 30 kr. each pers.; guide for 1 pers. 20 kr. per hr., for more than 1 pers. 10 kr. each

(guide advisable for every 3-4 pers. in a party). Torches (a half, price 50 kr., enough), candles (10 kr.), magnesium wire, etc., are sold at a fixed tariff. The paths and bridges are all perfectly safe and are provided with railings wherever necessary. — From the station at Divača we may walk to Matavun in 3/4 hr. (carr. at Divača dear). On leaving the station we turn to the right. At the first fork we continue in a straight direction (not to the left) and cross the railway. At the cross-roads (5 min. from the station) we turn to the left, pass (10 min.) the church of *Unter-Lesece* on the right, and proceed straight on to the Stephanie-Warte and thence to Gombač's Inn (see p. 451). From Trieste, Matavun is reached by carriage in about 2 1/2 hrs., viâ *Corgnale*.

Beyond (204 M.) *Sessana* (1630') the train descends to (211 M.) *Prosecco*, noted for its wine, and (216 M.) **Nabresina** (**Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Böswirth)*, where the line to Gorizia and Venice (p. 481) diverges. As Trieste is approached by long curves, a magnificent view of the blue Adriatic is enjoyed. 222 M. *Grignano* (Hôtel Grignano), the last station, is in a straight direction less than 1 1/2 M. below Prosecco. On the *Punta di Grignano*, which here projects into the sea, is the handsome château of *Miramar*.

227 M. **Trieste** (*Hôtel de la Ville*, Riva Carciotti, by the harbour; **Hôtel Delorme*, Via al Teatro, opposite the Exchange; *Europa*, Piazza della Caserma; *Aquila Nera*, *Stadt Wien*, etc.), the chief seaport of the Austrian empire, situated at the N.E. end of the Adriatic Sea and containing 158,000 inhabitants. For details, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany and Austria.*

79. From Marburg to Lienz.

Comp. Maps, pp. 444, 460.

168 M. Railway in 6 1/4-11 hrs.

Marburg, see p. 444. The train diverges, on the right bank of the Drave, from the Trieste Railway (p. 444), and stops at the (2 M.) *Kärntner Bahnhof*, or 'Carinthian Station', near the suburb of *St. Magdalena*. 4 1/2 M. *Lembach*. To the left, at the foot of the *Bacher-Gebirge*, rises *Schloss Rothwein;* to the right, on the opposite bank of the Drave, is the village of *Gams*, prettily situated on vine-clad hills. — 6 M. *Feistritz*, opposite which is the château of *Wildhaus;* 9 M. *Mariarast*. The line crosses the *Lobnitz*, passes through a tunnel, and reaches (12 1/2 M.) *Faal*, with a château and park of Count Zabeo.

The train follows the right bank of the Drave, high above the deep bed of the river, and describes a long curve. 16 M. *St. Lorenzen*, at the mouth of the *Radlbach*, on which, 3 M. from its mouth, is the village of *St. Lorenzen*. — 22 1/2 M. *Reifnig-Fresen* (950').

A road to the S., through the *Welka-Graben*, leads to (6 M.) *Reifnig* (2345'; Puhr), at the foot of the Welka Kappa (5060'), the highest peak of the Bacher-Gebirge. Ascent interesting (3 hrs.; with guide). The descent may be made on the W. side to (2 hrs.) *Windischgratz* (p. 453).

28 M. *Wuchern-Mahrenberg* (1085'); the small town of Mahrenberg (p. 442) lies on the opposite bank of the Drave. 33 1/2 M. *Saldenhofen*, on the *Feistritz*, opposite *Hohenmauthen*, with its iron-

works. — 40½ M. **Unter-Drauburg** (1195′; *Post*), at the influx of the *Miesbach* into the Drave. The village *(Domaingo; Gönitzer)*, dominated by the ruined *Drauburg*, lies on the opposite bank.

A road (diligence twice or thrice daily in 1¼ hr.) leads hence to the S.E. through the *Missling-Thal* to (6½ M.) **Windischgratz** (1340′; *Günther; Goll*), a small town with iron-works and the château of *Rottenthurm*. Above (½ M.) *Altenberg* rises the *Schlossberg*, with the ruined ancestral castle of the princes of Windischgrätz, burned down in 1511; the only part now left is the church of St. Pancratius. The **Ursulaberg** (5564′) is ascended hence in 4½-5 hrs.: extensive view of the E. Alps, from the Dachstein and the Tauern, as far as the Croatian Mts. (on the top a pilgrimage-church and inn). The descent may be made by *Rosank* to the *Römerquelle*, a little 'Bad', with a mineral spring, and viâ *Köttelach* to (2½ hrs.) *Gutenstein* (Inn), 3 M. to the E. of *Prevali* (p. 454). — Beyond Windischgratz the road leads to *Weitenstein*, *Hohenegg*, and (30 M.) *Cilli* (p. 445).

[FROM UNTER-DRAUBURG TO WOLFSBERG, 24 M., railway in 2¼ hrs. The fertile **Lavant-Thal** is worthy of a visit. The train crosses the *Mies* and the Drave. 6½ M. *Lavamünd* (Post; Goll), at the influx of the *Lavant* into the Drave; 8 M. *Ettendorf.* — 14 M. **St. Paul** (1310′; *Fischer; Klingbacher*), a prettily-situated village, is commanded by an extensive Benedictine abbey, founded by Count Sponheim in 1091, with a Romanesque church. The valuable collections of the abbey (ornaments of the 10th and 11th cent., coins, library, etc.) are shown on application.

EXCURSIONS. To the pilgrimage-chapel on the *Josefsberg* (2245′) 1 hr.; to the ruin of *Rabenstein* (2265′) ¾ hr., and thence to the top of the (¾ hr.) **Kasparstein* (2760′), a splendid point of view. The *Koralpe* (p. 443) is easily ascended viâ *Rojach* and *Gemersdorf* in 6 hrs.

18 M. **St. Andrä** (1420′; *Pongratz; Fischer; Maierhofer*), a small town prettily situated, was the residence of the prince-bishops of Lavant down to 1859, when they removed to Marburg. The old palace and the neighbouring château of *Thürn* now belong to the Jesuits. To the N. rises the handsome *Loretto Church*, in the Italian rococo style (1673-1704). — 21 M. *St. Stefan.*

24½ M. **Wolfsberg** (1510′; **Pfundner; Rami; Schellander; Rossbacher*), the largest place in the Lavant-Thal, with 2100 inhab., is finely situated at the base of the Koralpe. Above the town rises the handsome modern **Schloss* of Count Henckel von Donnersmark (1740′), in the Tudor style, with a fine view. In the Park, ½ M. to the S. of the château, is the sumptuous **Mausoleum* of the late Countess (née Princess Hardenberg, d. 1857), erected by Stüler, with a marble statue of the deceased by Kiss (shown by the gamekeeper who lives in the adjoining house).

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Joh. Fellner* and *Thom. Mattl*). To the N.W. is (¼ hr.) *Schloss Kirchbüchl*, the property of Baron Herbert, charmingly situated (interior also worth seeing). — To the W. lies (¼ hr.) *St. Jacob* (Fauland, with garden); to the S. (2 M.) *St. Johann*, with a fine view. *Tretschach* (3 M.) and the monastery of *Marein* (3 M.) may also be visited. — Ascent of the **Koralpe** (7025′; 5-6 hrs., with guide). The route (imperfectly marked) leads viâ the *Zoder-Alpe* and the *Schoberkogel* to the *Landrichter-Wiese* and the *Koralpen-Haus*, ½ hr. below the summit on the W. side (p. 443). — Ascent of the **Grosse Saualpe** (6828′; 5½ hrs.). We follow the road viâ *St. Michael* to (9 M.) *Lading*, and ascend direct in 2½ hrs. to

the summit; or we may ascend by *St. Margarethen* and *Forst* to the (5 hrs.) *Forst-Alpe* (6645′), and then proceed either to the N. to the (¾ hr.) *Geierkogl* (6270′), a fine point of view, or to the S. viâ the *Kienberg* and the *Gertrusk* to the (1½ hr.) top of the *Grosse Saualpe*. Descent to *Lölling* or to *St. Oswald*, see p. 472.

The road from Wolfsberg to JUDENBURG (32 M.; diligence daily in 6 hrs.) leads to the N. viâ *St. Gertrud*, through the romantic *Twimberger Graben*, a valley 6 M. long. (At the N. end of the valley is the *Schlattwirth*, whence a road to the left leads in ½ hr. to *Prebl*, a small Alpine watering-place, with a good bath-house.) About 12½ M. from Wolfsberg we reach **St. Leonhard** (2365′; *Schlaffer; Post*), a small town with an old Gothic church. (Route over the *Klippitz-Thörl* to *Mösel*, and ascent of the *Saualpe*, see p. 471; two-horse carr. to Mösel in 7 hrs., 10 fl.) The next villages are (3½ M.) *Reichenfels* (Reiter), beyond which, at the *Taxwirth*, we cross the frontier of Carinthia; 5 M. *Obdach* (*Wolf; Grogger; Schreiber); 7 M. *Weisskirchen;* and (4 M.) *Judenburg* (p. 468).]

The railway now quits the Drave and turns to the S. into the pretty, wooded *Miesthal*. The train passes (46 M.) *Gutenstein*, where the valley expands (to the S. the slopes of the Ursulaberg, p. 453), and stops at (47½ M.) **Prevali** (1400′; *Uranschegg; Zimmerl; Jahn*), a busy iron-manufacturing place. (Route to *Sulzbach*, see p. 446.) The Miesthal again contracts, and the train runs at a considerable height on its N. side; it then turns to the right into the *Langsteg-Thal*, passes through two tunnels (the latter piercing the watershed between the Mies and the Drave) and descends to (57 M.) **Bleiburg** (1555′; *Rail. Restaurant; Sorgendorf Brewery*, near the station). The small town (**Elephant; Nemetz*), with a château of Count Thurn, lies on the *Libuska*, 1½ M. to the N. of the station.

To the S. rises the isolated **Petzen** (6935′; 6 hrs.; guide 2½ fl.; laborious). From stat. Bleiburg to the S. to *Feistritz* (*Krauth) ¾ hr., to the lead-foundry 25 min., to the *Berghaus Kolsche* (4870′; Inn, rustic) 2 hrs., to the W. peak 2½ hrs. more. Fine view, but interrupted toward the E. by the Ursula Mts. A path, indicated by red marks, leads to the E. along the crest to the *Knieps-Quelle* and to (1 hr.) the top of the *Knieps* (6968′), the summit of the Petzen. The descent may be made, if preferred, from the W. summit to the S.W. to the *Luscha* farm, and through the *Leppen-Graben* to (4½ hrs.) *Eisenkappel* (p. 455).

The *Jaunthal*, an upland plain between the Drave and the mountains, for the most part covered with woods, is now traversed to (63 M.) **Kühnsdorf** (1415′; *Leitgeb; Reiter*), whence a fine view is enjoyed: to the S. the long chain of the Karawanken, from the Ursulaberg and Petzen to the Mittagskogl near Villach; to the N. the green hills of the Saualpe and Koralpe. About 2¼ M. to the W. is the little *Klopeiner See*, with lake-baths (*Pension Villa Martin, on the lake). — Kühnsdorf is the station for *Völkermarkt* (Stern; Adler; Post), a town on the left bank of the Drave, 3 M. to the N., and for *Eisenkappel*, situated to the S. (diligence twice daily in 2¾ hrs., fare 1 fl.; one-horse carr. in 1¾ hr., 3½-4 fl.).

The last-mentioned road (to Krainburg, 40 M.) leads viâ *Eberndorf*, with its old abbey, and *Gösselsdorf*, with a small lake, to (7 M.) **Miklauzhof** (1515′; **Inn and Brewery*), whence the **Wildenstein Waterfall* (p. 456) may be reached in 2½ hrs.: we follow the Grafenstein road past *Jerischach* to the (5 M.) *Jesernik Inn* (rustic), whence a path, indicated by red marks, leads to the left through wood to (¾ hr.) the fall. Ascent of the *Obir*,

see below (guide, Ignaz Novak). — The Krainburg road continues through the picturesque *Rechberg Gorge*, past the *Rechberg* steel-works and the smelting-works of *Viktorhütte*, to (5½ M.) **Eisenkappel** (1830'; **Niederdorfer; Fleischhauer; Löwe*), a large village at the influx of the *Ebriach-Bach* into the *Vellach-Bach*, with mineral springs and baths, good headquarters for the exploration of the Karawanken and Sannthal Alps (guide, Andr. Benedeizig). About ¼ M. to the S. is *Schloss Hagenegg*. Among the picturesque walks that may be taken from Eisenkappel are those to the *Ebriach-Klamm* (1 hr.; Ebriach Inn, near a strong carbonic spring), to the *Kupitz-Klamm* (1¼ hr.) and *Jeraviza-Klamm* (2 hrs.) in the *Remschenig-Graben* (p. 446); and to the *Wildenstein Waterfall* (3 hrs., viâ *Rechberg* and *Jerischach*, see p. 456).

An interesting excursion, especially for mineralogists and botanists, is the ascent of the **Hochobir* (7025'; 4½ hrs., guide, not indispensable, 2½ fl., or, if a night is spent, 3 fl.), a very fine point of view. The shortest route ascends through the *Ebriach-Thal* and by the well-marked '*Jovansteig*' on the slope of the *Jovanberg* to the (2½ hrs.) *Potschula-Sattel* (4790'), then crosses the *Seealp* to the telephone wire and follows the latter, passing the *Kalte Quelle*, to the (1¾ hr.) *Rainer Refuge Hut* (6660'; Inn), a meteorological station, connected with Eisenkappel by means of a telephone 8 M. long. In ¼ hr. more we reach the summit, on which stands the *Hann-Warte*, containing various meteorological instruments. Another route (5¼ hrs.) leads through the Ebriach-Thal to the (¾ hr.) *Baracke*, before the Ebriach-Klamm, and then ascends to the right (red marks) by the miner's house of *Fladung* and the *Seealp* to the (4½ hrs.) refuge-hut. A third route follows the Kühnsdorf road for 1½ M. to the N., then, following the telephone, ascends the *Zauchen-Graben* to the (1½ hr.) *Schäffler-Alp* (3630'), with its lead-mine and stalactite grotto (permission to visit these obtained at the office of Rainer's Foundry at Eisenkappel), and traverses wood and meadows to the (1¼ hr.) *Potschula-Sattel* (see above). We may descend to the *Wildenstein Waterfall* (p. 456); or, to the S.W. of the refuge-hut, to the (2½ hrs.) *Terkl-Wirth* in the Zeller-Thal (p. 458), and thence either to the W. viâ *Zell* to (3¼ hrs.) *Ferlach* (p. 458), or to the E. over the *Schaida* to (3¼ hrs.) *Eisenkappel* — The *Petzen* (6936'; 6-7 hrs.; guide 3½ fl.), the *Uschowa* (6332'; 5-6 hrs.; guide 2 fl. 70 kr.), and the *Koschuta* (6752'; 7-8 hrs.; guide 4 fl.) may also be ascended from Eisenkappel; see p. 454 and below. From Eisenkappel to *Sulzbach*, see p. 446.

Beyond Kappel, 6 M. to the S., amid fine woods, lies the **Vellacher Bad** (2765'; **Hotel*, usually crowded in summer, R. 50-80 kr., D. 1 fl.), with a chalybeate spring. To the S.E. opens the *Vellacher Kotschna*, enclosed by fine mountains at the (4½ M.; carriage-road) upper end. Interesting expedition from the baths to the top of the *Carinthian* or *Seeländer Storschitz* (5785'; 2½-3 hrs.; guide 1½ fl.). Mountaineers may ascend the *Koschuta* (E. peak 6750', *Koschutnik Thurm*, or W. peak, 7005'; 5-6 hrs., with guide). Across the *Paulitsch-Sattel* to *Sulzbach*, see p. 446. (Near the *Paulitsch-Bauer* is an interesting '*Rock Gate*', 1¼ hr.)

From Bad Vellach the road mounts rapidly to the (3 M.) top of the **Seeberg** (3995'; fine view, best from the 'Kanzel', a rocky knoll by the house 8 min. to the right), descends as rapidly to the (1¼ M.) *Stullerwirth* in **Ober-Seeland** (2970'), near the post-office and church of *St. Andrä*, and through the valley to the (1¼ M.) **Kazino Inn* (over the *Sannthaler Saddle* to the *Logar-Thal*, see p. 446). Thence it descends the *Schanzriegel* (with traces of old entrenchments, 'Schanze') to (1 M.) *Unter-Seeland* and (¾ M.) *Podlog*, at the mouth of the *Podstorschitz-Thal*. [From this point we may ascend, viâ the *Baschl-Sattel* (5350'), to the top of the **Krainer Storschitz** (7000'; 4½ hrs., with guide), a magnificent point of view. The descent may be made viâ *Baschl* to *Tupalitsch* (see below).] Beyond Podlog our route traverses the picturesque *Kanker-Thal* to the (1½ M.) *Fuchs Factory*. ¼ M. *Zunder Inn* (rustic); 3 M. notice-board, on the left, indicating the way to the Grintouz (see below); ⅝ M. *Poschner Inn*; 1½ M. *Kanker-Pfarre* (rustic inn). — The **Grintouz* (8395'), the highest of the Sannthal alps (p. 445), is easily ascended from the Poschner Inn in 5 hrs.; at the Notice-board ¾ M. above Poschner (see above), we ascend to the E. by a path

indicated by marks to the (1 hr.) farm of *Suhadolnik* (2940′) and the finely-situated (1¾ hr.) **Frischauf-Hütte** (4835′; tavern in summer; guide, *Franz Kremser*). Thence in 2½-3 hrs. (guide 2 fl., not indispensable for adepts) by a well-marked path to the summit, which affords a most imposing prospect. The ascent from Ober-Seeland is also interesting, but is fit for monntaineers only (7-8 hrs.; guide 3½ fl.): from the Stullerwirth through the *Obere Seeländer Kotschna* to the *Stuller-Alpe* 1½ hr., to the *Ravni* 1¾ hr., to the *Schneide* 2½ hrs., to the top 1½ hr. Descent to the (2 hrs.) Frischauf-Hütte, see above. — The *Skuta (8300′; 4 hrs.; guide 2½ fl.) may be ascended from the Frischauf-Hütte viâ the *Kanker-Sattel* (5900′; laborious; pass to the Feistritz-Thal, see p. 446). The view resembles that from the Grintouz. — At *Tupalitsch*, 3½ M. to the W. of the church of Kanker, the valley expands (to the right lies *Höflein*, a substantial village, with good inns, frequented as a summer-resort); the road enters the broad *Save-Thal* and reaches (5 M.) *Krainburg* (p. 473).

Beyond Kühnsdorf the train crosses the Drave, on the opposite bank of which are the château of *Neudenstein* and the provostry of *Tainach*, below the mouth of the *Gurk*. — 72 M. *Grafenstein* (1370′), with a château of Prince Rosenberg.

To the S. rises the *Skarbin* (2670′; 1¼ hr.), a fine point of view. — The **Hochobir** (p. 455) is also ascended hence. Road through the (½ M.) village of *Grafenstein* (Seebacher) to the (4½ M.) *Annabrücke* over the Drave; then to (1½ M.) *Galizien* (1435′; Teyrowsky), and (1 M.) the village of *Wildenstein*, from which a path (red marks) ascends to the right to the (½ hr.) **Wildenstein Waterfall*, which dashes over a projecting cliff, 170′ high (pretty view of the Jaunthal through the water from the hollow behind the fall). Thence a path (marked) ascends to the (¼ hr.) *Rinnerfichte* (to the left the ruined *Wildenstein*) and through the *Wildensteiner Graben* to the (1½ hr.) *Hofmanns-Alm* (4075′). Turning here to the left we reach the *Wildenstein Sattel* in 1¼ hr., and thence follow the telephone-wire to the (1½ hr.) *Rainer Refuge Hut* (p. 455).

The train next crosses the Gurk and the *Glan*. On the left, *Ebenthal*, a château of Count Gœss; on the right Prince Rosenberg's turreted château of *Welzenegg*.

79 M. **Klagenfurt.** — **Hotels.** *Hôtel Müllner, at the railway station; *Kaiser von Oesterreich, Heu-Platz, at the corner of the Wienergasse; *Kärntner Hof, Cardinals-Platz. R. & L. 1 fl.; *Moser, Burggasse; *Sandwirth, Pernhardtgasse, with garden, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.; Grömmer, Adlergasse; Weisses Lamm, Alter Platz; Goldner Bär, Stern-Allee. Omnibus from any of the hotels to the station 20 kr.

Restaurants. *Roth*, Pfarrhofgasse, with garden; *Schwechater Bierhalle; Glockenbräu*, with garden; *Sonne*, Bahnhof-Str.; *Südbahn Restaurant; Benediktiner Kellerei*, good wine. — **Cafés.** *Madner*, Wienergasse, with garden; *Schiberth*, Bahnhof-Str.; *Dorrer*, Neuer Platz. *Joos*, confectioner, Stern-Allee and Neuer Platz.

Baths. *Römerbad*, in the town (Turkish and other baths). — *Military Swimming Baths* in the Wörther See (railway-station, see p. 458; train in 10 min.), 3 M. from Klagenfurt (a drive of 25 min.; tramway, see below; one-horse carr. there and back, with stay of 1 hr., 1½ fl.; bath with towel 25 kr.; *Restaurant with fine view). — *Maria Loretto Baths*, at the efflux of the Lend Canal from the Wörther See (p. 459), 3 M. from Klagenfurt (steamer from the Military Swimming Baths once or twice an hour in 6 min., 6 kr.; *Restaurant). The various summer-resorts round the Wörther See have each their larger or smaller bathing-establishments.

Tramway hourly from the Südbahnhof (S. Railway Station) through the town to the Military Swimming Baths (see above) in 40 min. (fare 10 kr.).

Cabs. To or from the station, one-horse 50, two-horse 80 kr.; at night 1 or 2 fl. — By time: first ¼ hr., with one horse, 25 kr.; ½ hr. with one horse 50, with two horses 60 kr.; whole day 6 or 8 fl.; ½ day, forenoon, 2½ or 3½ fl., afternoon 3½ or 4½ fl.

Klagenfurt (1460′), the capital of Carinthia, with 20,800 inhab., is charmingly situated on the *Glan*, which is connected with the *Wörther See* (p. 458) by the *Lend Canal*, 3 M. in length. The fortifications, destroyed by the French in 1809, have been converted into a *Ringstrasse*. The town, which is nearly square in form, possesses broad and straight streets. The new *Museum Rudolfinum* is situated in the Ringstrasse, near the station. The first story contains the Museum of Natural History (Sun. 10-12., Wed. 2-5, free; other days 9-12, 20 kr.); in the second story are the collections of the Carinthian Historical Society (Sun. 10-12, free; other days, 9-1, 30 kr., 3-4, 50 kr.), including Roman and prehistoric antiquities, mediæval and modern works of art, a library, and the provincial archives. In one of the corridors is a large panorama from the top of the Gross-Glockner, while the 'Glockner Room' contains a fine relief of the Glockner (scale 1 : 2000), 40 sq. yds. in area, by P. Oberlercher. Behind the museum lies the *Botanic Garden*, adjacent to which is the *School of Agriculture and Mining*, with a bronze bust of the Emperor Joseph II. The principal hall of the *Landhaus*, or House of the Estates, built in the 16th cent. by the Estates, who were at that time Protestant, is adorned with the arms of Carinthian nobles and contains the ancient stone on which the dukes of Carinthia sat to receive the homage of their vassals. In the principal square is a fountain with a huge dragon of chlorite slate, placed here in 1590. Adjacent is a bronze *Statue of Maria Theresia*, designed by Pönninger and erected in 1872. *Herbert's* white-lead manufactory here is the largest in Austria. The gallery (164′) of the tower of the parish-church commands a fine *Panorama of the environs (20 kr.).

The **Franz-Josefs-Anlagen* on the **Kreuzberg** (1915), ½ hr. to the W. of the town, contain a tower (82′) commanding a beautiful view of the entire chain of the Karawanken Alps, etc. (*Restaurant). A little below the tower are some interesting traces of glacial action. A fine forest-path (blue marks) leads hence to the (1 hr.) *Military Swimming School* (p. 458). — A similar view is obtained from **Maria-Rain** *(Restaurant)*, situated beyond the Drave, 6 M. to the S. (carr. in 1 hr.).

From Klagenfurt to Krainburg (36 M.) a high-road leads over the *Loibl* (a drive of 9 hrs.; carriages to be had at Unterbergen and Neumarktl, but at the former only when previously ordered). A railway is being constructed as far as Kirschentheuer. Leaving Klagenfurt, the road leads to the S. to the (2 M.) *Glanfurt-Brücke*, and then ascends the *Sattnitz* (from the top *View to the S., of the Karawanken range, from the Koschuta to the Mittagskogl). It passes (3¼ M.) the château of *Hollenburg*, situated on a precipitous rock above the Drave, ¼ M. to the left (fine view from the terrace), descends in a wide curve (avoided by a footpath) to the Drave valley (here known as the *Rosenthal*, p. 459), crosses the Drave to *Kirschentheuer* (Ratz), and remounts to (3½ M.) **Unterbergen** (1570′; *Oblasser*, *Post*, both rustic). At (½ M.) *Unter-Loibl* (1635′; Merlin) the valley contracts. The road ascends to the (2½ M.) *Kleine Loibl* (2385′), where the road to Bleiberg and the Bodenthal (p. 458) diverges to the right at the *Chapel of St. Magdalena*; it then descends in zigzags, and is carried by the bold *Teufelsbrücke* across the wild gorge of the brawling *Bodenbach* (path to the picturesque waterfall). The *Loibl-Thal* now begins. The road is level as far as the (1¼ M.) inn 'Zum Deutschen Peter' and (1¼ M.) *St. Leonhard*,

after which it ascends in numerous windings (cut off by footpaths) to the (6 M.) **Loibl Pass** (4495′), a cutting in the rocks marked by two pyramids with long inscriptions. Limited but picturesque view of the St. Anna-Thal to the S., with the Koschuta on the left and the Begunschitza on the right. The road now descends in zigzags to the (1½ M.) hamlet of *St. Anna* (3395′; Inn), and thence through the picturesque *St. Anna-Thal* to (6½ M.) **Neumarktl** (1680′; **Post*), a busy little town at the influx of the *Moszenik* into the *Feistritz*. (The **Teufelsbrücke*, in a romantic gorge 4½ M. to the N.E., is worth a visit.) We may then either follow the left bank of the Feistritz to (8 M.) *Krainburg* (p. 473); or cross the hill to the right, by a picturesque road affording a series of fine views, to (5½ M.) *Vigaun* and (2½ M.) the station of *Lees* (p. 474).

The **ascent of the Stou** (*Stol* or *Stuhlberg*, 7345′; 7 hrs.; with guide; Georg Kohlenprat or B. Kropinnig of the Loibl-Thal), the highest peak of the Karawanken Mts., is a fatiguing but picturesque excursion. From the *Kleine Loibl* (p. 457) we diverge to the right towards (¾ hr.) *Windisch-Bleiberg* (3110′; rustic Inn on the right, at the entrance to the village), 10 min. before reaching which we turn to the left into the **Bodenthal** to the (1½ hr.) *Bodner* (3440′), the last chalet (spend night); thence a path, indicated by marks, ascends to the (2½ hrs.) *Wertatscha-Sattel* and in 2½ hrs. more to the top, a striking point of view (small refuge-hut). Descent to (4½ hrs.) *Jauerburg* (see p. 475), or to the Bärenthal. — The ascent from the **Bärenthal** is less toilsome: beyond the Hollenburg bridge, 6 M. from Klagenfurt (p. 457), a road leads to the W. to (4½ M.) *Feistritz* in the *Rosenthal* (1810′; Kraiger; guides, Bl. Fortin, Joh. Paulitsch); here we ascend to the left, by the brook and through a narrow gorge, to the (2½ hrs.) *Stou-Hütte* (3170′), at the head of the valley, and thence over the (3 hr.) *Stou* or *Wainasch Saddle* (6375′) to the (1¼ hr.) summit. — An easy route, with a fine view, leads from the Stou-Hütte over the *Medjidoh-* or *Bären-Sattel* (5525′) in 3½-4 hrs. to *Jauerburg* (p. 475).

FROM KLAGENFURT TO WAIDISCH AND ZELL, a pleasant excursion. We diverge to the left from the Loibl road at (7½ M.) *Kirschentheuer* (p. 457), and follow the road viâ *Oberferlach* to (4½ M.) *Waidisch* (1810′; Inn), a village in a narrow valley, from which the *Gerlouz* (6040′; fine view) may easily be ascended in 3 hrs. From Waidisch a rather steep ascent of 1½ hr. brings us to **Zell-Pfarr** (1475′; three rustic Inns; guide Nik. Maurer), beautifully situated in the centre of the Karawanken Alps (to the N. rises the Setitsche, to the S. the Koschuta). A picturesque road leads hence to (1 hr.) *Zell-Freibach* (2810′; Terkl), whence the *Obir* (7025′; 4½ hrs.) may be ascended (comp. p. 455). From this point we may either cross the *Schaida* (3500′) to (3½ hrs.) *Eisenkappel* (p. 455), or proceed to the N. through the picturesque gorge of the *Freibach*, between the *Hoch-Obir* and *Klein-Obir* on the right, and the *Setitsche* and the *Schwarze Gupf* on the left, to (1½ hr.) *Freibach* (*Inn; 3¼ M. to the E. is the *Wildenstein Waterfall*, p. 456). From Freibach we procced to the left, viâ *St. Margarethen* and *Unterferlach*, to (3½ hrs.) *Kirschentheuer* (p. 457); or ferry across the Drave at Unterferlach to *Maria-Rain* (p. 457) and Klagenfurt.

From Klagenfurt to *Glandorf*, see p. 472.

At the station of *Klagenfurt-Lend* the train crosses the *Lend Canal*. To the left is the old abbey of *Viktring*, now a cloth-factory. At the (82 M.) *Military Swimming Baths* (*Hotel; tramway to Klagenfurt, see p. 456) the train reaches the bank of the pretty **Wörther See** (1440′), or *Lake of Klagenfurt*, 11 M. long, the N. side of which it skirts.

STEAMBOAT on the Wörther See (pleasant break in the railway journey; holders of circular tickets may proceed by steamboat to Velden; military and civil officials and members of tourist-clubs are entitled to 1st cl. accommodation on paying 2nd cl. fare), fourteen times daily from the Military Swimming Baths to Velden and back. The local steamboat ‚Karinthia', in connection with the tramway, plies several times hourly to

Loretto and Maiernigg. Stations: *Military Swimming Baths*, *Loretto*, *Maiernigg*, *Krumpendorf* (see below), *Sekirn* (*Jungbauer), *Reifnitz* (Inn), *Maria-Wörth*, *Pörtschach* (stations at the Wahliss and Werzer Hotels), *Töschling*, *Auenhof-Schiefling*, and *Velden* (see below).

To the left, on a promontory at the mouth of the *Lend Canal* (p. 457), is Prince Rosenberg's château of *Maria-Loretto*, with the baths already mentioned (p. 456). Farther on, on the S. bank, which is skirted by the new 'Kaiser-Franz-Josef' road, lies *Maiernigg*, with its garden-restaurant and baths. To the S. rise the green hills of the *Sattnitz*, which separate the serpentine valley of the Drave (here called the *Rosenthal*) from the plain of Klagenfurt. 84 M. **Krumpendorf** (*Rail. Restaurant*, with garden; *Kollmann*, etc., in the village) with baths and numerous villas. 86½ M. *Pritschitz;* opposite, on a rocky promontory on the S. bank, the village of *Maria-Wörth* (Inn on the lake), with an ancient Gothic church. — 87½ M. **Pörtschach** (**Wahliss's Establishment*, consisting of a hotel and nine villas, with restaurant, large park, etc.; **Werzer;* **Hôt.-Pens. Bellevue; Richter; Rail. Restaurant*) a favourite summer-resort, with lake-baths (mean temperature in summer, 73° Fahr.).

Fine view from the *Grosse Linde* in front of Villa No. III. and from the *Koschutta-Blick*, on the peninsula near Herbeck's Monument. *Vogl's Gloriett*, ¼ hr. above the station, and the *Hohe Gloriett*, to the W. of the village, command more extensive prospects (evening-light favourable). A charming walk may he taken to the ruin of *Leonstein* in the woods (¾ hr. there and back; yellow way-marks).

The mountains on both banks of the lake become higher and are clothed with dark woods. We next pass *Leonstein* and *Töschling* (Waller's Inn).

92½ M. **Velden** (**Ulbing*, **Wrann*, both with swimming and other baths; *Wahliss*, in the old château; *Müller; Kointsch;* apartments at numerous villas, R. 1½-2 fl.; *Café Moro*), a favourite watering-place, is pleasantly situated at the W. end of the lake. On the lake at *Auen*, 1½ M. from Velden, is the **Auenhof-Stossier Establishment*, a hotel-pension, with a hydropathic ('Kneipp System').

A beautiful excursion may he taken to the S. to (3 M.) **Rosegg** (1585'; *Petermann's Inn*, by the bridge), with a château and deer-park of Prince Liechtenstein, charmingly situated in the *Rosenthal* (see above), on a peninsula formed by the *Drave*, and commanding a beautiful prospect. (Park closed when the family is residing here; enquire beforehand.) — Mountaineers will enjoy the ascent of the **Mittagskogl** (7035'; comp. p. 460): from Rosegg viâ *St. Jakob* (Partl) to *Rosenbach* (1880'; Inn at the forester's) in 2½ hrs.; thence to the summit in 4 hrs. more. From Rosenbach over the **Roschiza-Sattel** (5230') to *Assling* (p. 475), 5½-6 hrs., an attractive route. — The ascent of the **Sternberg** (2405') from Velden (in 1¼ hr.) or from Lend (footpath in 1 hr.) is also recommended. It commands a delightful *View. The church occupies the site of an old castle (refreshments at the sacristan's).

The line quits the lake, traverses a wooded, undulating tract, passes (95 M.) *Lind-Sternberg*, and at (97 M.) *Föderlach* (Glaser) approaches the Drave, which it crosses twice. On a precipitous rock to the right stands the well-preserved castle of *Wernberg*. Farther on, to the N., at the entrance to the Ossiacher-Thal, are the picturesque ruins of the castle of *Landskron* (p. 460).

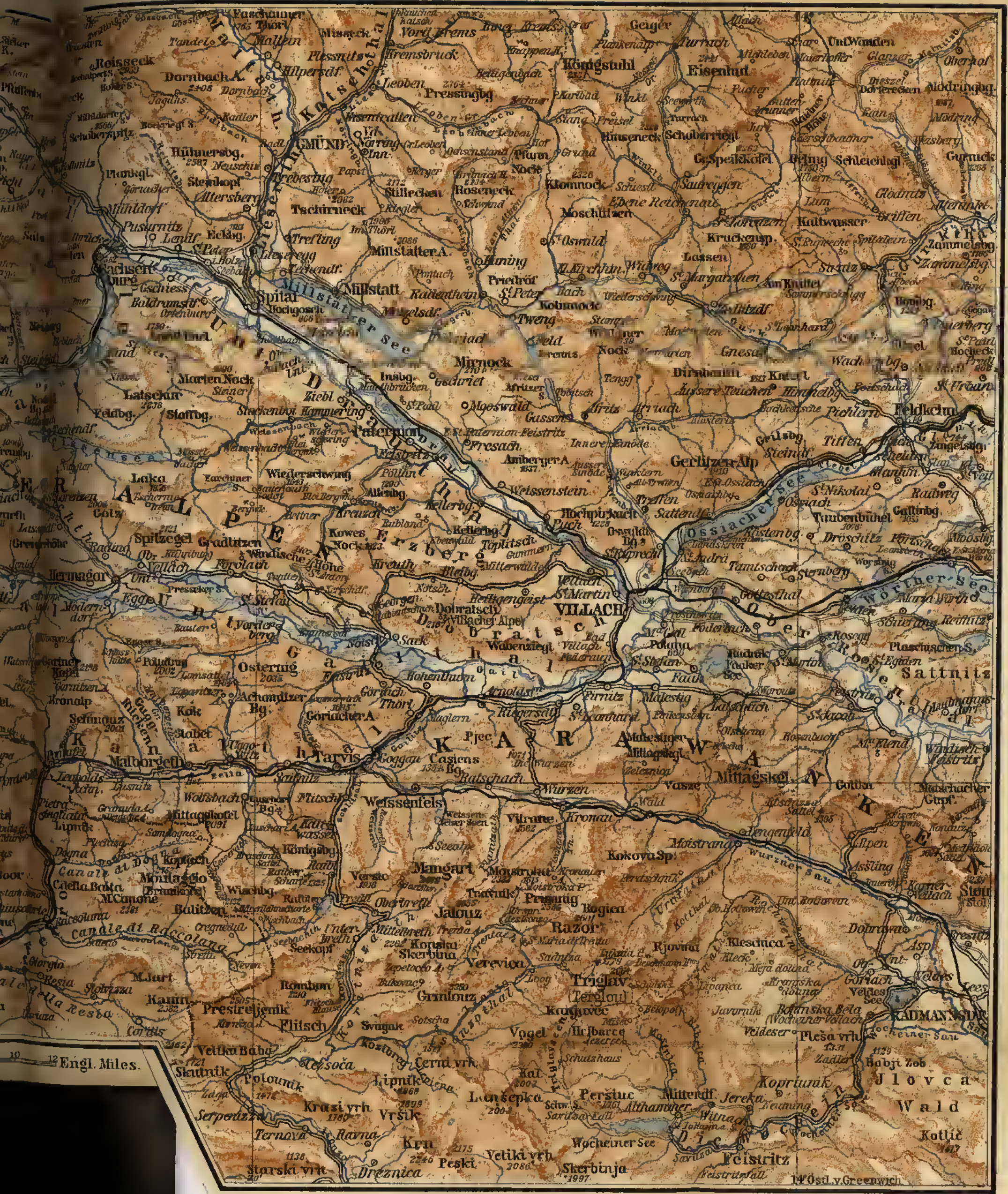
103 M. **Villach** (1665′; **Hôtel Mosser*, near the station, with garden-terrace above the Drave, R. 1 fl. 10 kr.; **Hôtel Tarmann*, with garden, R. 80 kr.; **Post*, R. & L. 1 fl.; *Stadt Meran*; *Fischer*, with garden, well spoken of; **Rail. Restaurant*), an old town on the Drave, with 7680 inhab., the junction of lines to St. Michael (R. 81), to Laibach (R. 82), and to Udine (R. 83), is picturesquely situated in a broad, fertile basin at the base of the Dobratsch (see below). The Gothic *Parish Church* (15th cent.) contains numerous tombstones of the Khevenhüller, Dietrichstein, and other noble families; fine *View from the tower. The Hans-Gasser-Platz is adorned with a statue of *Gasser*, the sculptor (d. 1868), by Messner.

ENVIRONS (comp. the Map). At the foot of the Dobratsch, 2 M. to the S.W., lies **Warmbad Villach** (rail. stat., p. 477), with warm sulphur-springs and a good bath-house (*Restaurant). About 2 M. farther to the S., at the mouth of the Gailthal, is *Federaun*, with a ruined château, a shot-tower, and a park (ascent by the church 1/2 hr., direct path through the woods from the ruin of Federaun to Bad Villach, 3/4 hr.). — About 1 1/2 M. to the N., on the road to Treffen (see below), lies the small *St. Leonharder-See* (pleasant lake-baths; warm water), at the foot of the **Oswaldiberg** (3190′; ascent hence in 1 hr., viâ *Kleinwassach*), on which is the church of *St. Oswald* (rfmts.), commanding a charming view of the Karawanken, Ossiach Lake, etc. — The ruins of **Landskron** (2200′) may also be visited hence, viâ (1 hr.) *St. Andrä* (Schöffmann, with garden), which lies about 1 1/2 M. from the old fortress (p. 459). Fine view. — The *Faaker See (1840′), to the S.E., may be reached either viâ *Maria-Gail* (Tengg, Köstner, both with gardens) with its Gothic church, in 1 3/4 hr., or by a marked path viâ (3/4 hr.) *Prossowitsch* to the high-road, which leads to (1/2 hr.) the *Peterwirth* on the 'Schöne Aussicht', near *Dobrawa*, whence we descend to *Faak*, 1/4 M. from the lake, with its small island (Rfmts. at the forester's). On a lofty rock, 3 M. farther to the S., rises the picturesque ruin of *Finkenstein* (2765′). — The ascent of the **Grosse Mittagskogl** (7035′; 7-8 hrs.) is attractive but fatiguing. The road (one-horse carr. to Latschach 3 fl.) leads viâ Maria-Gail and Faak to (2 1/2 hrs.) *Latschach* (Gailer), where we obtain a guide (Joh. Skarbina or Jos. Ulbing; to the Bertha-Hütte 2, Mittagskogl 3, with descent to Lengenfeld 5 fl.). The marked path ascends hence viâ *Obtschena* to the *Jepiza-Alp* and the (3 hrs.) *Bertha-Hütte* (5575′); then to the E., over the arête to the (1 1/2-2 hr.) top (fine view). The descent may be made from the Bertha-Hütte through the *Belcagraben* to (2 1/2 hrs.) *Lengenfeld* (p. 476). — The **Gerlitzen Alp** (6265′), ascended from *Sattendorf* (p. 473) viâ *Ossiachberg* in 4 hrs.. or from *Treffen* (see below) in 4 1/2 hrs., commands a view similar to that from the Dobratsch.

From (2 1/2 M.) *St. Ruprecht* (p. 473), at the E. base of the Oswaldiberg (see above), a road leads to the N. to (2 1/4 M.) **Treffen** (1790′; **Wallner* or *Unterwirth*), a charmingly situated summer-resort, with a château and park belonging to Count Gœss. Beyond Treffen the road leads along the Afritzer Bach, passing *Winklern* and *Einöde*, at the mouth of the Arriacher-Thal (in which, 2 M. to the right, lies *Arriach*, a summer-resort), to (6 M.) **Afritz** (2350′; *Post*). [From this point we may easily ascend the *Wöllaner Nock* (7020′; 3 1/2-4 hrs.) or the *Mirnock* (6900′; 4 1/2 hrs.), two attractive points of view. From the latter we may descend to (3 hrs.) Millstatt.] The road continues hence past the *Afritzer See* and over the watershed to the smaller, but more pictnresque *Brennsee*, at the N. end of which lies (4 1/2 M.) *Feld am See* (2440′; Nindler), and proceeds thence via (3 M.) *Radenthein* (p. 435) and (3 M.) *Döbriach* to (5 M.) *Millstatt* (p. 462).

The *Dobratsch (7110′), or *Villacher Alpe*, the E. spur of the Gailthal Alps, is one of the most famous points of view among the Eastern Alps. Carriage-road (one-horse carr. to Bleiberg 3 fl., two-horse, 5 fl.; omnibus at 5.30 p.m. in 2 hrs., returning at 8.30 a.m.; fare 70 kr.) from Villach viâ *St. Martin* (Gruber), *Vellach*, and *Mittewald* (Pegritz Inn), and through

Geograph. Anstalt v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig



Reisseck
Dornbach
Hühnersbg.
GMÜND
Malta
Leoben
Pressingbg.
Königstuhl
Turrach
Eisenhut
Geiger
Tschirneck
Millstatt
Millstätter See
Spital
Sachsenburg
Radenthein
Rosenneck
Klomnock
Moschlitzen
St. Oswald
Himmelbg.
Gerlitzen Alp
Ossiacher See
Ossiach
Feldkirchen
Paternion
Mirnock
Fresach
Weissenstein
Hermagor
Gailitz
Kreuzen
Spitzegel
Villach
VILLACH
Dobratsch
Wörther See
Velden
Sattnitz
Arnoldstein
Tarvis
Malborgeth
Weissenfels
Mangart
KARAWANKEN
Mittagskgl.
Wurzen
Kronau
Lengenfeld
Assling
Jalouz
Razor
Triglav
Terglou
Flitsch
Prestreljenik
Kanin
Canale di Raccolana
Moggio
Dogna
Krn
Lipnik
Vogel
Wocheiner See
Veldes
RADMANNSDORF
Jelovca Wald
Feistritz
Kotlič
Gailthal
Drauthal
10 12 Engl. Miles
14 Östl. v. Greenwich

the wooded *Bleiberg-Graben* to (9 M.) **Bleiberg** (2950'; **Mohren; Stern*), with extensive lead-mines. A road, steep at places and stony (much better for walking than for driving), leads hence to the summit in 3½-4 hrs. (porter 3, horse 6, carr. 14 fl.); the old route through the gorge is a little shorter but more fatiguing (recommended for the descent; to Bleiberg 1½ hr.). Refreshments at a hut halfway. Good walkers should go from Villach (or take the diligence to Mittewald, 1½ M. from Heiligengeist) to (7½ M.) *Heiligengeist* (2920'; *Winkler; a drive of 1¾ hr. from Villach; one-horse carr. 4 fl.), whence a path (red marks), mostly through wood, leads to (1½ hr.) a broader track and (a little farther up) to the **Bleiberg** road; to the top 2 hrs. more. On the summit are two churches (German and Wend) and the *Villacher Häuser* (*Inn, bed 1-1½ fl.; telegraph office). The *View embraces to the N. the entire range of the Hohe and Niedere Tauern; to the S. are the Karawanken Alps, the Julian Alps with the Terglou, and the Dolomites of S. Tyrol as far as the Marmolada. In the foreground below lie the fertile valleys of the Gail and the Drave, with the lakes of Ossiach, Wörth, and Faak. Traces of an appalling landslip, which overwhelmed ten villages in 1348, and converted the Gailthal into a vast lake, are still observable. — The descent to the Gailthal is made on the S.W. side viâ *Sack* to (3 hrs.) *Nötsch* (see below); the descent on the E. side viâ *Mahrhof* to the (4 hrs.) *Villacher Bad* is not recommended (better by *Heiligengeist*, see above).

The **Gailthal**, as far as Kötschach (55 M.), is a broad, smiling valley, with numerous villages. RAILWAY from *Arnoldstein* (p. 477) to *Hermagor*, 19½ M. in 1½ hr. (fares 2nd cl. 1 fl. 27, 3rd cl. 64 kr.); diligence thence to (20 M.) *Kötschach* in 4½ hrs. — The railway crosses the Gail to (5½ M.) *Nötsch* (Isepp; hence to the top of the *Dobratsch*, viâ *Sack*, in 4 hrs., see above). From (8 M.) *Emmersdorf* a pleasant footpath leads through the Mittelgebirge viâ *St. Georgen*, *Kerschdorf*, and *Tratten* to the next station (10½ M.) *St. Stefan* (2390'; Inn), whence a road diverges to the right over the *Windische Höhe* to Paternion (p. 462). Beyond (14 M.) *Görtschach-Förolach*, we pass the pretty *Presseker* or *Passriacher-See* (station, 16 M.; Restaurant Frenzel). 17½ M. *Vellach-Kühnburg*. — 19½ M. **Hermagor** (2010'; **Post*; *Fleiss*), the principal place in the lower Gailthal, charmingly situated at the mouth of the *Gitsch-Thal*, through which a road (p. 463) leads over the *Kreuzberg* to (5 hrs.) *Greifenburg* (p. 462). In the vicinity grows the *Wulfenia Carinthiaca*, a beautiful plant with dark blue flowers, found nowhere in Europe except on the slopes of the Gartnerkofel (7210'), which rises to the S.W. of Hermagor (p. 479; ascended viâ *Möderndorf* and the *Kühweger Alp* in 5½-6 hrs., with gnide; P. Eder, J. Göberndorfer of Hermagor). — To the (4½ hrs.) *Nassfeld Haus* and thence to (2¼ hrs.) *Pontafel*, see p. 479.

The new road then follows the left bank of the Gail viâ *Jenig*, *Weidegg*, and *Tresdorf-Kirchbach* to (12 M.) *Reissach* (3265'; Inn). About 3 M. to the N. is the small *Reissacher Bad* (3265'), at the S. base of the *Reisskofel* (7770'), which may be ascended in 4 hrs. (very toilsome, but interesting). The most conspicuous of the mountains bounding the Gailthal on the S. is the *Polinigg* (7655'). The road now passes *Grafendorf* and reaches (4½ M.) *Dellach*, near which, on the *Gurina*, interesting remains of Roman and pre-Roman times have been brought to light. Beyond *St. Daniel*, another small watering-place, we next reach (4½ M.) **Kötschach** (2325'; **Rizzi*; **Post*), the principal village in the upper Gailthal, and a summer-resort, prettily situated. About 1 M. to the S., on the right bank of the Gail, lies *Mauthen* (p. 463). The *Vorhegg* (3420'; to the W.), ascended in 1 hr., affords a fine survey of the Gailthal. — The **Jauken** (7390'), easily ascended in 4½ hrs. with a guide (J. Moser; 2½ fl.), commands an extensive panorama. The marked path ascends, at first through wood, to the (3¼ hrs.) *Orsini-Rosenberg Hut* and then past a miner's house to (1¼ hr.) the summit. — From Kötschach viâ *Maria-Luggau* to *Sillian*, see p. 367; over the *Gailberg* to *Ober-Drauburg* and over the *Plöken* to Venetia, see p. 463.

We continue to follow the left bank of the Drave, with the Dobratsch (see above) to the left. 108 M. *Gummern;* 115 M. *Paternion-Feistritz*, both on the right bank.

From (6¾ M.) *Feistritz* (1140′), near the confluence of the *Weissenbach* and the Drave, a road leads to the S. W., viâ *Kreuzen* and the **Windische Höhe** (3615′) to the *Gailthal* (to Hermagor 6 hrs., see p. 461). — Through the *Weissenbach-Thal* to the (4½-5 hrs.) *Weissensee*, see p. 463.

116 M. *Markt-Paternion* (1720′) lies a mile to the N. of the village. — 120 M. *Rothenthurm* (Schabuss) has a red-roofed château (to the Millstätter See, 1½ hr.; marked path). The train next crosses the *Lieser*. To the left, beyond the Drave, is the château of *Schüttbach*.

125½ M. **Spital** (1770; **Heiss* or *Alte Post*; *Makoru; Sorgo's Bräuhaus*, with garden; *Pichler zur Post; Ertl*, at the station, well spoken of), a considerable village on the *Lieser*, with a handsome château of Prince Porzia, adorned with an arcaded court in the Italian style.

To the ***Millstätter See** (1900′), a very attractive excursion (omnibus to the Seehof from the railway-station of Spital, 20 kr.; post-omnibus to Millstatt twice daily in 1½ hr., 60 kr.; one-horse carr. 2½, two-horse 5 fl.). Good road (p. 438) on the right bank of the Lieser to (1½ M.) the dye-works near *Seebach*. Here we cross the Lieser and continue viâ *Seeboden* (Peterwirth) to (6 M.) Millstatt. Or (far preferable for walkers) we follow the **Lieser-steig*, a beautiful walk on the left bank of the Lieser, to the dye-works, then descend to the road, cross the outlet of the lake, and follow it to the right to the (1¼ hr. from Spital) **Hôtel Seehof* (moderate), at the W. end of the lake. Thence a steamboat plies 5 times daily in summer, touching at *Seeboden* and *Pflügl*, to (½ hr.) **Millstatt** (**Hôtel Seevilla*, on the lake, dear; in the village, ¼ M. from the lake, **Burgstaller; Deffner; *Post*, R. 50 kr.; *Rainer*, all with gardens; *Café Marchetti*, on the lake, with bathing-establishment and rooms to let), charmingly situated on the N. bank of the lake, with lake-baths and ancient abbey-buildings (Romanesque cloister; very aged lime-tree in the court). A pretty path leads through the gorge and to the top of the Calvarienberg. At the (20 min.) end of the gorge the path to the left ascends towards the Thörl (see below), and that to the right leads viâ (¼ hr.) *Ober-Millstatt* (Sixt) to the (10 min.) group of rocks known as the *Estrella-Kap*, and thence descends to (1¼ hr.) *Pesentheiner* (see below), on the lake, ½ hr. to the E. of Millstatt. — The lake, which is very deep and well stocked with fish, is 7½ M. long and ½-¾ M. broad. The steamboat goes on from Millstatt viâ *Pesentheiner*, *Dellach*, and *Döbriach* to *Buchwald*, at the S. end, and also crosses the lake five times daily to (6 min.) *Grossegg*, the station for *Rothenthurm* (see above). — Fine excursions are the ascent of the **Millstätter Alpe** (6340′), from Millstatt through the *Rieger-Graben*, either direct to the E. in 4¼ hrs., or over the *Thörl* (6250′) in 4¾ hrs.; the ascent of the **Tschirnock** (6830′; 4½ hrs.; with guide), over the Thörl to the W.; and the ascent of the **Mirnock** (6900′; 4 hrs.; with guide; comp. p. 460), from (1¾ hr.) *Döbriach*. — The **Goldegg** (7020′; 4¾ hrs., with guide), to the S. of Spital, is an attractive ascent, viâ the (4 hrs.) *Goldegg-Hütte* (Inn in summer) on the *Mahr-Alpe* (6395′), ¾ hr. below the summit.

From Spital to *Radstadt*, over the *Radstädter Tauern*, see R. 76. — To the N. of Spital lies (9½ M.) *Gmünd*, at the mouth of the **Malta-Thal* (p. 436).

On a slope to the left is the ruin of *Ortenburg*. At *St. Peter im Holz*, to the right, several traces of a Roman settlement have been found. Beyond (129 M.) *Lendorf* we traverse the fertile plain of the *Lurnfeld* and cross the *Möll*. — 132 M. **Sachsenburg** (1840′; *Fleischhacker*, *Taschler*, both at the station), a village at the mouth of the *Möllthal* (p. 464), partly enclosed by the Drave, and more than ½ M. from the railway. — 137 M. *Kleblach-Lind* (Post); 141½ M. *Steinfeld im Drauthal*. — 146 M. **Greifenburg** (1900′; *Inn*, at the station, plain); the village (*Assam*; *Post*) lies 1 M. to the N.

To PATERNION-FEISTRITZ an interesting route leads through the *Weissensee-Thal* in 10 hrs. The road leads by *Waisach* to the (3½ M.) *Kreuzwirth*, where it forks, the right branch continuing to Weissbriach (see below), the left to *Gatschach* and (3 M.) *Techendorf* (Post, plain), on the N. bank of the narrow **Weissensee** (2940'), here spanned by a bridge. We either row across the lake (2 hrs; uninteresting) or follow the N. bank for 1½ M. farther (preferable for fair walkers) and then ascend by a narrow footpath close to the lake, of which we enjoy repeated fine views, with the Lienzer Unholde, etc., in the background. From the (3 hrs.) E. end of the lake, where remains of lake dwellings have been found, a better path leads through the *Weissensee-Thal*, skirting the *Weissenbach*, over fine meadows and through pine-woods, to (2½ M.) *Weissenbach* (*Cavalari's, moderate), with large saw-mills. Thence a good road (one-horse carr. in 2½ hrs., 3½ fl.) leads at first through a narrow defile and then by a steep ascent, commanding a series of pretty views of the Weissenbach-Thal and Drauthal, and passing numerous little hamlets. Finally a steep descent viâ *Feistritz* to the (13½ M.) station of *Paternion-Feistritz* (p. 461).

To THE GAILTHAL. Pleasant road over the **Kreuzberg** (3595') to *Weissbriach*, and through the wooded *Gitschthal* to Hermagor (p. 461), 15 M.

A path (impossible to mistake) leads to the N. from Greifenburg through the wooded *Gnoppnitz-Thal*, passing several chalets, to (5 hrs.) the *Feldner-Hütte* on the *Glanzsee* (7200'), whence the **Kreuzeckspitze** (8825') may be ascended by a new path in 1¼ hr. Splendid view. Descent to the S. to the *Kreuzeck-Thörl* (8070'), and then to the W. to the *Staller Alm* and through the *Wölla-Thal* to (4 hrs.) *Wöllatratten* in the Möllthal, ½ hr. from *Stall* and 1½ hr. from *Fragant* (p. 467). The *Hochtristen* (8300'; 2 hrs.) and the *Stawipfl* (8230'; 2 hrs.) are both interesting ascents from the Feldner Hut. Guide, M. Karner of Greifenburg.

151 M. *Dellach*, to the left of which rises the *Jauken* (p. 461). On the right is the old fortress of *Stein*. The Drave is now crossed to (155½ M.) **Ober-Drauburg** (2000'; **Post*, R. ½ fl.), on the left bank. About 1½ M. to the S. is the picturesque *Silber Fall*.

To TOLMEZZO viâ *Kötschach* and the *Plöken* (12 hrs.), an interesting route. As far as Mauthen a good road (diligence to Hermagor viâ Kötschach daily; carriage to Mauthen with one horse 4 fl.); thence to Paluzza a cart-track or bridle-path, beyond it a post-road. The road, the ancient Roman route from Aguontum (Lienz) to Aquileia, crosses the Drave, and mounts a steep wooded slope to the (1 hr.) *Gailberg-Sattel* (3325'). It then descends towards the S. to (1¼ hr.) *Kötschach* (p. 461), and crosses the Gail to the solitary village of (20 min.) **Mauthen** (2330'; *Ortner; Huber*), the Roman *Lontium*, at the mouth of the *Valentin-Thal*. The road now ascends this valley through wood. After 1 hr. a route descends to the left to the Valentin-Tobel; ¼ hr. farther on is the Eder Inn. 1¼ hr. **Plöken-Alpe** (4125'; **Inn*), prettily situated in a green Alpine valley. To the N.E. rises the *Polinigg* (7825'; 3½ hrs.; guide 4 fl.; M. Plazotta of Mauthen), a fine point of view, easily ascended; to the W. the *Kollinkofel* (9220'; 4 hrs.), laborious but remunerative; and the *Kellerwand* (9185'; 5 hrs.), difficult. Pleasant excursion (guide, 3 fl., not indispensable), viâ the *Untere* and *Obere Valentin-Alp*, the *Valentin-Thörl* (7000'), past the Kollinkofel and the Kellerwand, to the (4 hrs.) *Wolayer See* (6550'), grandly situated. (Route over the Wolayer Joch to *Forni Avoltri*, see p. 480.)

An ascent of ½ hr. from the Plöken-Haus, passing several Roman milestones and inscriptions, brings us to the **Plöken Pass** (*Monte Croce*, 4500'), commanding a fine view to the S. and E. The path now descends in zigzags to the *Val Grande*, (1¾ hr.) *Tischlwang*, a German village, Ital. *Timau* (2730'; Beec), and (1½ hr.) *Paluzza* (1985'; Locanda Grighero, primitive), the principal village in the *Val di San Pietro*, which is watered by the *But*. Good road hence through the picturesque valley to the small baths of *Arta* (several inns), *Zuglio* (*Julium Carnicum*, with Roman remains), and (7½ M.) *Tolmezzo* (Leone Bianco), in the Val Tagliamento, and (6 M.) *Stazione per la Carnia*, on the Pontebba Railway (p. 480).

The train returns to the left bank, and crosses the frontier of Carinthia shortly before reaching (160 M.) **Nikolsdorf** (2070′; *Inn*), the first Tyrolese village. To the left rises the Spitzkofel group (Lienz Dolomites), and to the right the Hohe Zieten (p. 368).

The ***Hochstadl** (8785′; 6 hrs.; guide 6 fl.) is an easy and attractive ascent. From Nikolsdorf we descend the Drave to (¾ hr.) *Pirkach*, ascend to the *Pirker Kammern* and the (3 hrs.) *Hochstadl-Hütte* on the *Sonnenkofel* (6330′), and thence to the summit in 2½ hrs. (fine view). — *Ederplan* and *Hohe Zieten*, see p. 368.

From Nikolsdorf to *Bierbaum*, in the *Lesach-Thal* (p. 367), over the **Pirker-Scharte** (5160′), to the W. of the *Schartenkogl* (6655′), 5 hrs., rather fatiguing.

The train traverses the broad *Pusterthal* to (164½ M.) *Dölsach* (Putzenbacher's Inn; road over the *Iselsberg* to the Möllthal, p. 161) Finally we cross the *Isel* and reach (168 M.) *Lienz* (p. 367).

80. The Möllthal.

Comp. Maps, pp. 460, 130.

From Möllbrücken to (12 M.) *Ober-Vellach*, diligence twice daily in summer in 2½-3 hrs.; from Ober-Vellach to (21 M.) *Winklern*, once daily in 5¾ hrs. One-horse carriage from Sachsenburg station (at Fleischhacker's) to Ober-Vellach in 2¼ hrs., 3½ fl.; from Ober-Vellach to Winklern in 4½ hrs., 6 fl. — From Dölsach viâ *Winklern* to *Heiligenblut*, see p. 161.

Sachsenburg (1840′), where the **Möllthal** opens off the Pusterthal, see p. 462. The carriage-road through the Möllthal crosses the Möll at (1¼ M.) *Möllbrücken*, and leads to the N.W. viâ *Pattendorf* (Mosser), a small watering-place, *Mühldorf* (Hopfgärtner; *Pens. Klinzer), in a charming situation, and *Kollbitz* (Meixner); and then round the *Danielsberg* (3150′) to *Stallhofen*, below the castle of *Falkenstein*, and to (12 M.) **Ober-Vellach** (2250′; **Post; Wenger*), the chief locality in the lower Möllthal, pleasantly situated. The Gothic church contains a winged *Altar-piece by Joh. Schoreel (1520). Close by is the château of *Trabuschgen*, now a bath-establishment, with rooms decorated by Frohmüller, etc.

Excursions (guides, *Joh. Weichslederer* and *Jos. Zaderer*). Pleasant walks to the rifle-range; the ruin of *Falkenstein;* the *Polinik Fall* and the *Klausen Fall* (½ hr.), and to (½ hr.) the fine **Groppenstein Waterfall* of the Mallnitzbach. On a crag above the last rises the picturesque **Schloss Groppenstein** (2395′), built in the 10-13th cent., and recently restored in the ancient style. Fine view (fee 20 kr.). — To the ***Ragga-Schlucht** (near Flattach), ½ hr.'s drive, or 1¼ hr. on foot through the woods. This striking gorge, over the four terraces of which the *Raggabach* descends in a series of cascades, has been rendered accessible by means of bridges and paths. — The **Lonzahöhe** (7105′), ascended without difficulty in 5 hrs. (guide), viâ the *Steiner Alpe*, is a fine point of vew.

The ascent of the ***Polinik** (9120′), the highest summit of the *Kreuzeck* group (p. 463), makes an attractive expedition of 5½-6 hrs. (guide 5 fl.). The route leaves Ober-Vellach on the S., and traverses the *Böden* and the *Spitalwiese* to (3 hrs.) the *Polinik-Hütte* on the *Stampfer Alpe* (5900′), 2½ hrs. below the summit, which affords a magnificent panorama of the Carinthian and Tyrolese Alps as far as the Ortler and the Adriatic Sea.

[The interesting **Mallnitz-Thal** opens to the N.W. of Ober-Vellach. A carriage-road gradually ascends the mountain-slope,

often shaded by woods, to (3/4 hr.) *Lassach* (Bruckerwirth), where to the right, at the head of the *Dössenthal*, the *Säuleck* comes into sight. It then crosses the *Mallnitzbach* and leads past (1 1/4 M.) *Maltschnigg's Inn am Rabisch* (plain) to (1 M.) **Mallnitz** (3890′; **Drei Gemsen*, with baths and trout-breeding ponds, R. 60-80 kr.), a picturesquely-situated summer-resort, often crowded.

The shady **Schluchtweg*, though slightly longer than the carriage-road, is preferable for walkers, as it is less hilly. We follow the narrow lane above the church at Ober-Vellach, which runs behind the houses, to the (1/2 hr.) *Schloss Groppenstein* (p. 464); a safe and good path diverges to the right before the bridge and ascends on the E. side of a fine cascade. to a (1/4 hr.) guide-post indicating the way to a (5 min.) second cascade. The path crosses the carriage-road at the Bruckerwirth at *Lassach* (see above), turns to the right, and beyond the picturesque falls of the Mallnitzbach, rejoins the road, 1/4 hr. from Mallnitz, which may also be reached hence by the meadow-path skirting the brook.

The *Pavilion*, 1/4 M. from Mallnitz, commands a beautiful view: to the N.W. is the depression of the Niedere Tauern, with the Geiselkopf and Feldseekopf; more to the N. the Ramettenspitze, the conical Liskehlspitze, Gamskarlspitze, Scheinbretterspitze, Ebeneck, Grauleitenspitze, Ankogl, and Thörlspitze; to the E. the Auernig and Maresenspitze; and to the S.W. the long Lonzahöhe. The *Heiligersruh*, a moraine-deposit 1/4 M. farther on the Tauern road, commands a still more extensive view. The *Birnbacher Weg* traverses the woods below the Lonzaböbe. In the (1/2 M.) Seebach-Thal is a park (benches beside the weir).

Excursions (guides, *Jos. Gfrerer*, *Chr. Manhart*, *Jak.*, *Peter*, and *Thom. Rosskopf*, *Sim. Stranig*). An attractive walk leads to the *Stapitzer See* (4135′) and to the (6 M.) *Seebach-Thal*, with fine views of the Ankogl and Hochalpenspitze. — The **Säuleck** (10,120′; 7-8 hrs., with guide) is an interesting though fatiguing ascent. The route leads through the *Dössenthal* (numerous chamois) to the (4 hrs.) *Egger-Alp* (6480′; hay-beds), and past the picturesque *Dössener See* towards the *Dössener-Scharte* (p. 437). Shortly before the latter we turn to the left (N.) and ascend without danger to the (3-4 hrs.) summit (fine view). The descent into the *Seebach-Thal* should be attempted only by experts. — The **Gamskarlspitze* (*Hochtauernkopf*, 9275′; 5-6 hrs., with guide) is laborious. It may be ascended either from the S.W., viâ the *Woigsten* (diverge to the right from the route to the Niedere Tauern, after about 1 hr.), or from the *Grünecker See* (p. 466). — The **Geiselkopf* (9735′; 6-7 hrs. with guide), highly attractive, is ascended from the Mallnitzer Tauernhaus (p. 136) or from the Sonnblick route (see below). The summit affords an imposing view of the Tauern. — The ascent of the **Scheinbretterspitze* (8930′; 6 hrs., with guide), from the Kleine Tauernsee (p. 135), is fit for adepts only. The view resembles that from the Gamskarlspitze. — The **Lonzahöhe* (7105′; 3-4 hrs.; guide advisable) is best ascended by the club-path in the Tauern-Thal diverging to the left at a guide-post to the *Maliger-Alpe* and *Hauser-Alpe* and crossing the broad ridge to the 'stone man' on the top. The other ascents are steep and fatiguing. Rich flora. — The *Maresenspitze* (9585′; 5-6 hrs.), *Feldseekopf* (9360′; 4 1/2-5 hrs.), *Böses Eck* (9290′; 5-6 hrs.), and *Liskehle* (7880′; 3 hrs.) may also be ascended from Mallnitz. — The route over the *Gross-Elend-Scharte* (8765′) to the (6-7 hrs.) *Elend-Hütte* (p. 437), in the *Malta-Thal*, is laborious. It is more conveniently made from the Hannoverscbe-Hütte (see p. 466). — Over the *Mallnitzer Tauern* to (7 hrs.) *Gastein*, see p. 136. — The ascent of the **Sonnblick* (10,180′; 9 1/2-10 hrs.; with guide), though fatiguing, is a fine expedition for adepts, to whom it presents no difficulties. From Mallnitz we follow the Mallnitzer Tauern route (p. 136) as far as (2 hrs.) the *Mannhard-Alpe*, whence we ascend to the left in windings to the (1 1/2-2 hrs.) *Feldsee-Scharte* (8790′; fine views to the E. and W.), between the Feldseekopf and Geiselkopf (see above). A steep descent of about 200′ brings us to the moraine of the glacier stretching down from the Geiselkopf, after crossing which we follow a nearly level path (about

8200') on the slope of the upper *Wurten-Thal*, beneath the precipices of the Murauerkopf and Schlapperebenkopf, to (2½-3 hrs.) the *Wurten-Kees*. (A path diverging to the left about halfway to this point descends to the *Gussenbauer-Hütte*, p. 467; 6-7 hrs. from Mallnitz.) We cross the Wurten-Kees to the *Niedere Scharte* (8890'), and ascend past the *Windischkopf* and *Tramerkopf* (p. 138) and over the *Vogelmaier-Ochsenkar-Kees* to the (2½-3 hrs.) *Hohe Sonnblick* (p. 138).

A path (red marks; practicable for horses) leads to the N.E. from Mallnitz, keeping for about 3 M. almost level in the Seebach-Thal, and then ascending by the Korntauern route (p. 135). After 2 hrs. we turn to the right (guide-post) to the (1 hr.; 3½-4 hrs. from Mallnitz, where the key must be obtained) **Hannoversche Hütte** (8830'; 12 beds; ladies' room), magnificently situated on the *Elsche-Sattel*. The (½ hr.) ***Arnoldshöhe** (8830') commands a splendid view, extending to the Glockner group.

MOUNTAIN ASCENTS. — The ascent of the ***Ankogl** (10,705'; 2½-3 hrs., with guide) is not difficult for those with some experience, though the upper half is fatiguing. The panorama is very fine. The descent to the *Gross-Elend-Scharte*, or viâ the *Klein-Elend-Ferner* to the (3½-4 hrs.) *Elend-Hütte*, offers no serious difficulty (see p. 437); but that to the *Anlauf-Thal* (p. 135) is troublesome. — The **Hochalpenspitze** (11,000'; 7-8 hrs., with guide), ascended viâ the *Gross-Elend-Scharte*, the *Gross-Elend-Kees*, the *Preimel-Scharte* (9765'), and the *Hochalpen-Kees*, is not difficult for proficients (club-paths); descent to the Villacher-Hütte, 1½-2 hrs., see p. 438. — The ***Gamskarlspitze** (9275'; 4½ hrs., with guide; see p. 465), is ascended viâ the Korntauern route for 1 hr., then to the right past the *Grünecker-See* to the plateau, and finally over steep slopes covered with loose stones to the summit. The descent may be made to the *Woigstenkees* and viâ the *Woigsten-Scharte* (8010') to (4-5 hrs.) Gastein (comp. p. 135). — The **Grauleitenspitze** (9035'; 1½ hr., with guide) is an easy and attractive ascent. — The *Tischlerspitze* (9870') and *Höllthorkogl* (9515'), 5-6 hrs. with guide, should only be attempted by practised and powerful climbers. They are best ascended after crossing the Ankogl from the Klein-Elend-Kees.

OVER THE ELEND-SCHARTE TO THE MALTA-THAL, 4 hrs., with guide, an easy and attractive expedition. A new and convenient footpath leads from the hut to the (1¼ hr.) **Gross-Elend-Scharte** or **Plesnitz-Scharte** (8770'), whence the *Thörlspitze* (9135') is easily ascended in ½ hr. Descent to the (2½ hrs.) *Elend-Hütte* (p. 437) in the *Malta-Thal*. Crossing the glacier in a diagonal direction to the N.E. from the Scharte, we reach the (1½ hr.) *Schwarzhornsee-Scharte*, commanding fine views of the glaciers of the Klein and Gross-Elend-Thal. Hence the *Schwarzhorn* (9640'; fine view) may be ascended in 1½ hr. — TO GASTEIN an easy pass leads over the *Hohe* or *Korn Tauern* in 5-6 hrs. (path marked with red; guide not indispensable for adepts; comp. p. 135). — Over the *Ebeneck*, the *Grauleiten-Scharte*, and *Radeck-Scharte* to Gastein, 6 hrs. with guide, a difficult route, to be attempted only by proficients.

Travellers from Mallnitz to HEILIGENBLUT save more than an hour, if they proceed from *Lassach* (p. 465) to the right round the mountain-slope, passing above the castle of *Groppenstein* (p. 464), direct to (2½ hrs.) *Flattach* (see below). The shortest and finest route for adepts leads viâ the *Feldsee-Scharte*, the *Niedere Scharte*, the *Sonnblick*, and the *Seebichl-Haus*; from Mallnitz to Heiligenblut 10-12 hrs. (see above).]

From Ober-Vellach the road leads past *Semslach* (right, *Schloss Groppenstein*, p. 465) to (4½ M.) *Flattach* (Gradnitzer; Huber), opposite the mouth of the Ragga-Thal (p. 464), and to (1½ M.) *Ausser-Fragant* (2375'; Mayer), at the entrance to the *Fragant-Thal*.

A cart-road leads through the **Fragant-Thal** (the new 'Schlucht-Weg' is more picturesque) to (6 M.) *Inner-Fragant* (3385'; rustic Inn), whence a

bridle-path viâ the (1 hr.) *Badmeister* (rustic Inn) ascends the *Wurten-Thal* to the (3 hrs.) **Gussenbauer-Hütte** (7285'). The ascent hence of the *Schareck* (10,270'; 3 hrs.; with guide) presents no difficulty; descent to Gastein (steady head essential), see p. 134. To Mallnitz over the *Feldsee-Scharte*, see p. 465. The *Rauris* may be reached from the hut either viâ the *Wurten-Kees* to the (2½ hrs.) *Fraganter-Scharte* (p. 138) and thence to the (¾ hr.) *Goldbergknappen-Haus* (p. 138); or viâ the *Niedere Scharte* to the (3½ hrs.) *Sonnblick* (p. 138).

From Inner-Fragant over the **Schober-Thörl** (7730') to *Döllach*, 6 hrs., with guide, easy (comp. p. 162). The *Stellkopf* (9340'; fine view), to the N.W. of the Schober-Thörl, may be ascended thence in 1½ hr. (comp. p. 161).

The Möllthal now contracts. The road passes (4½ M.) *Wöllatratten* (p. 463), *Stall* (1½ M.; Martischnigg; Post), with the ruin of *Wildegg*, and (4¾ M.) *Rangersdorf* (2825'; *Post). It then leads across the Möll to (2¼ M.) *Lainach*, a prettily situated village and bath, on a tongue of land formed by the deposits of the *Zlainitzbach*.

3 M. *Winklern* (p. 161).

81. From Bruck to Villach.

Comp. Maps. pp. 468, 444, 460.

127½ M. Railway in 5¼-7½ hrs.

Bruck, see p. 403. The train diverges to the right from the main line, crosses the *Mur*, and turns to the W. into the narrow Murthal. 7½ M. *Niklasdorf*. It then crosses the Mur to —

10 M. **Leoben** (1745'; **Hôtel Gärner*, Franz-Josefs-Platz, ¼ M. from the station, R. 1½ fl., omn. 40 kr.; **Hôt. Südbahnhof*, at the station; *Post*, *Kindler*, **Mohr*, *Wilder Mann*, *Adler*, all in the town, ½ M. from the station; *Café Nordstern*, in the principal square), a town with 7000 inhab., on a peninsula formed by the *Mur*, the centre of the mining and cognate industries of Upper Styria, and the seat of a noted school of mining. It contains an interesting old gateway of the 13th century. A miner forms the *Fountain Figure* in the market-place. View from the height 5 min. above the modern *Church of the Redemptorists*, on the Mur. — To *Hieflau* viâ *Eisenerz*, see p. 422.

The train describes a wide circuit round the town, and to the S. of the suburb of *Waasen* stops at the (11 M.) *Staatsbahnhof* or *State Railway Station*. It then follows the left bank of the Mur (passing the old *Schloss Göss* on the left) to (18½ M.) **St. Michael** (1955'; **Rail. Restaurant*; **Hôtel Kronprinz Rudolf*, at the station, R. 1 fl.; *Ahorner*, in the village), at the mouth of the *Liesing-Thal*, the junction for *Selzthal* (R. 73). The best views are now to the right. — Beyond *Kaisersberg* and *Kraubath* the Mur is crossed. 28½ M. **St. Lorenzen** (1980'; *Ebner*). To the left are the spurs of the *Glein Alps*, to the right those of the *Seckau Alps*.

Excursions. Beyond a slight eminence to the S.W. lies (3 M.) *Glein*, whence a picturesque route leads through the romantic *Glein-Graben* to the (2½ hrs.) **Gleinalpen Inn** (5210'), on the saddle in the direction of the *Uebelbacher-Thal* and the (S.) *Kainach-Thal* (to *Voitsberg*, 3½ hrs., see p. 443). The *Speikkogl* (6525'; comp. p. 404) may be ascended in 1¼ hr. from the

inn, and thence we may proceed to the (¾ hr.) summit of the *Wildeggkogl* (5880′), both commanding fine views. An easy path, chiefly on the level of the saddle, leads to the S.W. from the inn to the (4 hrs.) *Rachauer Alpen*. Thence we may descend to the S.E. to *Köflach* (p. 442) or to the W. to the pleasant mountain-village of (2 hrs.) *Rachau* (Forellenwirth), whence a carriage-road leads to (3¾ M.) *Knittelfeld*.

At the foot of the *Sulzberg* (2260′), 1 M. to the N.W. of St. Lorenzen, is the *Fentscher Sauerbrunnen*, with mineral springs. To the N.W. are (2¼ M.) *Marein*, with an ancient Gothic church, and (6 M.; 1½ hr's. drive from Knittelfeld) **Seckau** (2760′; *Spadiul, Kahlbacher;* guide, Weitenthaler), formerly an episcopal residence, with a handsome abbey-church (*Monument of Duke Charles II. of Styria). Interesting ascent of the *Seckauer Zinken (7865′; 5 hrs.; fine view), through the *Steinmüller Graben* to the (2½ hrs.) *Jürgbauer* (night-quarters), and thence to the top in 2½ hrs. more. Descent to *Mautern*, see p. 426.

33 M. **Knittelfeld** (2115′; *Finze; Pissel; Eck; Haltager; Egghard*), a prettily-situated industrial town (about 5800 inhab.), with the workshops of the state-railway. An ancient monument in the chief square commemorates the ravages of the plague, the Turks, and locusts. Important cattle-fairs are held here on Aug. 24th and other dates. About 2 M. to the W. lies *Schloss Spielberg* (2300′), commanding a fine view.

Excursions (guide, *Sim. Lechner*). The Gleinalpe (pp. 404, 467) may be ascended from Knittelfeld in 4½-5 hrs. We drive to (3 M.) *Glein*, and thence proceed as above; or, crossing the Mur, walk to (¾ M.) *Gobernitz*, turn to the right and cross the *Mitterbach* to (4½ M.) *Glein*. To *Rachau* (see above), a drive of ¾ hr. — To the S. lies Baron Sessler's château of *Grosslobming*, with fine grounds.

Attractive excursion through the Ingering-Thal, viâ (7 M.) *Bischoffeld* (* Zeilinger), and past the handsome château of *Wasserberg*, to (6 M.) the picturesque little **Ingering-See* (3975′), surrounded by mountains. To the N. are the *Hoch-Reichart* (7930′; 4 hrs., not difficult), *Grieskogl* (7665′), *Schrimpfkogl* (7905′); to the S. the *Ringkogl* (7475′), *Pletzen* (7685′), *Zinken* (7225′), *Sonntagskogl* (7690′); all abounding in game, and commanding fine views. Those ascending from the *Seehaus* (shooting-lodge) should be accompanied by a gamekeeper. Pleasant walks may be taken, to the N.W. over the *Triebner-Thörl* (6135′) to (7 hrs.) *Trieben* (p. 425); to the N.E. over the *Brandstätter-Thörl* (6615′; ascent of the Hoch-Reichart, 1½ hr.) to (6 hrs.) *Mautern* in the Liesing-Thal (p. 426).

The valley of the Mur now expands to its greatest width. 36 M. *Lind;* 37½ M. *Zeltweg* (2220′; *Gumpl), with extensive iron-works.

On the right bank of the Mur, 3 M. to the S., is the village of *Weisskirchen*; and 1½ M. farther on, beyond the *Zeiling* scythe-works on the Obdach road (p. 454), is the ruin of *Eppenstein*. — About 4½ M. to the N.W. (railway in 20 min.) is *Fohnsdorf-Kumpitz* (*Pernthaler) with extensive coal-mines, some of which are upwards of 800′ deep.

42½ M. **Judenburg** (2380′; **Post* or *Krone*, with carriages for hire; **Brand; Nowoteg; Frank*, with garden), a very ancient town (4634 inhab.), once a Celtic settlement (*Idunum*, from *idun*, a high hill), situated on a height on the right bank of the Mur, at the foot of the *Seethal Alps*, has been almost entirely rebuilt since a fire in 1841. In the Platz is a fountain with a large marble basin. Here, too, rises the *Römerthurm* (235′), restored in 1509, with its Gothic portal (fine view from the gallery, 10 kr.). In front of the *Jesuits' Church* (tasteful Gothic choir and good stained glass) rises a column in memory of the plague, erected in 1717. The *Church of St. Mag-*

Geograph. Anst. von

Mautern
Kammern
Seitz
Traboch
Timmersdf.
Leoben
Liesingthal
Göss
Schladnitz
St.Michael
St.Stefan
Niederdf.
Kraubath
Leising
St.Marein
Feistritz
Kirchdf.
Pernegg
Mixnitz
Röthelstein
Frohnleiten
Hochalpe
Gamsgraben
Laufnitzdf.
Übelbach
Waldstein
D.Feistritz
Peggau
Semriach
Schöckel
Gratwein
Strassengel
Gösting
Graz
Knittelfeld
Landschach
Gr.Lobming
Kl.Lobming
Terenbach Alpe
Geistthal
Kainach
Köflach
Voitsberg
Krems
Edelschrott
St.Martin
Ligist
Mooskirchen
Lieboch
Söding
Stubalpe
Salla
Pack
Modriach
Hirschegg
St.Leonhard
Preitenegg
Theisenegg
St.Gertraud
Wolfsberg
Koralpe
St.Stefan
Stainz
Preding
Gr.Florian
D.Landsberg
Schwanbg
Sausal Geb.
Östl.v.Greenw.
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Kilometer
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20

dalena in the suburb of that name, dating from the 9th cent., contains a curious pulpit and some ancient stained glass. The exterior of the 'Post' is adorned with a Jew's head in stone, upwards of 500 years old, which is regarded as the cognisance of the town. In the environs are several important iron-rolling mills and scythe-works, as well as numerous ruined castles.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Paul Jakober* and *Franz Vogelhuber;* at the Römerthurm is a direction-indicator, with explanation of the path-marks). Fine view from the **Anlagen* on the N. and E. sides of the town; also from the **Calvarienberg* and from the grounds in *Oberweg*. A pretty walk leads to the (1½ M.) romantically-situated but otherwise insignificant *Stalactite Cave*. To the E. (¼ hr.) rise the château and the ruin of *Liechtenstein*, the latter of which was the seat of the minstrel Ulrich von Liechtenstein. The *Liechtenstein-Berg* (3395'), above the ruin, affords a fine view (path viâ the Calvarienberg from the Weyer suburb, with finger-posts). — To the E. (2 M.), on the Weisskirchen road, is the handsome Gothic pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Buch*, built in 1455 (*Kienberger's Inn); the preferable route leads viâ the *Feeberg* coal-mine and the *Mariabucher Höhe*. *Fohnsdorf* (p. 468), 3 M. to the N., is reached viâ the château of *Gabelhofen*, or viâ the large iron-works of *Wasendorf* or *Hetzendorf*. — MOUNTAIN ASCENTS. The ***Zirbitzkogl** (7864'; 6 hrs.), a very fine point, is best ascended viâ *Reiter* and (3 hrs.) *St. Wolfgang* (*Inn), and thence either viâ the *Linder-Alpe* or by the *Schmelz*, with the pretty *Winterleit-Seen* (more interesting, but more fatiguing). Extensive view of the Styrian and Carinthian Alps from the summit (*Zirbitzkogl-Haus;* tavern in summer). The descent may be made to the W. to *Neumarkt* (p. 470), or to the E. to *Obdach* (see below). — The **Schafkogl** (5730'), another fine point, is easily ascended: road to (4 M.) *St. Peter;* then to the left through the *Möschitz-Graben* to the top in 1½ hr. — The **Rosenkogl** (6310'): drive by the Tauern road in 2 hrs. to *St. Oswald;* ascend thence viâ the *Sommer-Thörl* and *St. Loretto* (5965'; Inn) to the top in 2½ hrs. more. — The **Bösenstein** (8035'): drive by the Tauern road in 4½ hrs. viâ *St. Johann* to *Hohentauern;* thence by a marked path in 4½ hrs. (comp. p. 426).

Roads lead from Judenburg to the N.W., viâ *Hohentauern*, to (30 M.) *Trieben* (see p. 425); to the S., viâ *Weisskirchen* and *Obdach*, to (32½ M.) *Wolfsberg* (p. 453); to the S.W., over the *Stubalp Pass* (5090'), to *Köflach* (p. 442).

46 M. *Thalheim* is the station for pedestrians intending to follow the road diverging here to the N. over the *Pölshals* to Hohentauern (p. 425). To the right appears the château of *Sauerbrunn*.

About 7½ M. to the N.W., ¾ M. to the W. of the Tauern road, lies **Oberzeiring** (3050'; **Egghard;* **Kastner*), formerly noted for its silver-mines, now a summer-resort. The (½ hr.) **Franz-Josefs-Höhe* commands a pretty view.

51 M. *St. Georgen an der Mur;* the château of *Pichelhofen* lies to the right. — 54 M. **Unzmarkt**, a village (2460'; *Brand; Pilgersdorfer; Jakob*) on the right bank of the Mur. On the opposite bank above *Frauendorf* is the ruined *Frauenburg*, with a chapel containing the tombstone of the minstrel Ulrich von Liechtenstein (see above).

FROM UNZMARKT-FRAUENBURG TO MAUTERNDORF, 47 M., railway in 5 hrs. — 3½ M. *Lind;* 5½ M. *Niederwölz*, at the entrance of the *Wölzer-Thal* (p. 470); 7 M. *Teufenbach* (2490'; 'Bleismaier; Grogger), to which a picturesque footpath leads viâ the *Murrain*. Near Teufenbach is the castle of *Bux*. Beyond (9½ M.) *Frojach* the line crosses the Mur and the *Katschbach* (7½ M. to the N.W. is *St. Peter*, see p. 470), passes the ruins

of *Katsch* and *Saurau*, and reaches (12½ M.) *Triebendorf* and (17 M.) *Murau* (p. 436). Thence to *Mauterndorf*, see p. 435. — About 4½ M. up the *Wölzer-Thal*, which opens at *Niederwölz* (p. 469), lies **Oberwölz** (2715′; *Klaffensack; Graggober*), a small town with old churches and the château of *Rothenfels*. Interesting ascent of the **Hohenwart** (7746′; 6 hrs., with guide): through the *Schöttlgraben* to the (3 hrs.) *Steilerer-Alpe* (4700′) and (½ hr.) *Lachsen-Alpe* (4750′; picturesquely situated); then past the (1 hr.) *Fischsee* and to the right by the arête to the (1½ hr.) summit, which affords an admirable panorama. — The ascent of the **Schiesseck** (7465′; 3½ hrs.; guide) is also attractive. — A road leads from Oberwölz to the W., over the *Kammersberg* (3595′), to (6 M.) **St. Peter** (2675′; *Fleischer; *Bräuhaus*), on the *Katschbach* (10 M. from station *St. Lambrecht* by the road viâ *Frojach*, *Katsch*, and *Althofen*). The ***Greimberg** (8105′; 4½ hrs.; guide), ascended from St. Peter viâ the *Hartl-Alpe* (5180′), is a good point of view.

The train crosses the Mur (fine view to the right, up the valley) and reaches the station of (58 M.) **Scheifling** (2620′), high above the village (2495′; **Post*), prettily situated on the *Felsnach* stream. The line skirts the village in a wide curve, crosses the Felsnach, passes the handsome château of *Schrattenberg* with its five towers, and quits the Murthal. — 63 M. **St. Lambrecht** (2915′; *Zedlacher*, at the station), on the watershed between the Drave and the Mur. (The village of that name, with its famous Benedictine abbey, lies in the *Taya-Thal*, 6 M. to the S.W.) — 66 M. **Neumarkt** *(Mandl's Restaurant)*. The village (2750′; **Kofler*), 1 M. to the E., pleasantly situated, attracts summer-visitors (apartments in *Schloss Pichl*, *Schloss Forchtenstein*, *Villa Schlossleiten*, etc.).

Excursions. The ascent of the **Grebenzen** (6135′; 3½ hrs., with guide) is easy and attractive. A marked path leads viâ *Graslupp* and *Zeitschach* to (3 hrs.) the *Grebenzen-Hütte* (4595′; Inn in summer), whence the summit (wide view) is reached in ½ hr. more. The descent may be made viâ *Schönanger* to (1½ hr.) St. Lambrecht (see above). — The *Zirbitzkogl* (7864′; 6 hrs.; guide) is also easy. There is a carriage-road to (1¾ hr.) *Mülln* (3150′), whence the summit is reached in 4-4½ hrs. (see p. 469).

We now pass the restored château of *Forchtenstein* (on the left) and *St. Marein*, and enter the *Klamm*, a defile in which the *Olsa* forms a series of small cascades. On the right, near (71½ M.) the station of *Einöd* (2225′), are the baths of that name (warm alkaline water, a cure for gout). The castle of *Dürnstein*, the traditionary prison of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, situated on the frontier of Styria and Carinthia, guards the entrance to the Olsa-Thal.

76½ M. **Friesach** (2090′; **Primig; Czechner; Mayer; *Bauer; Post*), an old town (2575 inhab.), still surrounded with walls and moats, and commanded by the ruined castles of *Geiersburg*, *Lavant*, and *Petersberg* (interesting; old pictures in the chapel), and the remains of the provostry of *Virgilienberg*, is picturesquely situated on the right bank of the *Metnitz*, and is much frequented in summer. Gothic *Parish Church* of the 15th cent.; *Dominican Church* of the 13th cent., in the transition style. The octagonal fountain in the market was erected in 1563.

A pretty view of the town and its environs may be obtained from the pavilion on the *Fischerkogl* (about 2300′), 1¾ M. from the station.

Viâ Fladnitz and St. Leonhard to Feldkirchen, 15-16 hrs., an attractive route. Road (one-horse carr. to Fladnitz 9 fl.) through the *Metnitz-*

Thal, viâ *Grades*, *Metnitz* (Lebzelter), *Mödring* (*Seppmüller), and *Oberhof*, to the (24 M.) **Fladnitz** or **Flattnitz Alp** (4560'; **Kothmüller*), in a beautiful and sheltered situation, and frequented in summer by persons with delicate lungs. — The **Eisenhut** (8010'; 5 hrs.; guide), the highest peak of the *Stangalpen Group*, may be ascended from Fladnitz; view very striking. Descent to (2½ hrs.) *Turrach*, see p. 435. — A pleasant footpath descends from Fladnitz across the *Haidnerhöhe* to (3½ hrs.) *Griffen*, whence a road (one-horse carr. 3 fl.) leads to (9 M.) **St. Leonhard** (3615'; **Wanner*), an Alpine summer-resort, finely situated, and to (9 M.) stat. *Feldkirchen* (p. 472; one-horse carr. from St. Leonhard to Feldkirchen 3, two-horse 6 fl.).

79½ M. *Hirt* (2035'). At the influx of the Metnitz into the *Gurk*, 1½ M. to the S., lies *Zwischenwässern*, with *Schloss Böckstein*, the summer-residence of the Bishop of Gurk.

A road leads hence to the W. through the Gurkthal (diligence to Weitensfeld daily, 1 fl.; railway under construction), viâ *Strassburg*, to (9 M.) **Gurk** (2070'; *Post; Erian; Zusner*), which possesses a fine Romanesque minster of the 11th and 12th centuries. The porch contains several groups in carved wood of the 15th cent.; in the interior, metal-work by Raf. Donner, and in the nuns' choir well-preserved mural paintings of the 13th century. — About 6 M. farther up the valley is the village of *Weitensfeld* (2300'; Post); thence through the *Glödnitz-Thal* to *Fladnitz* (see above), in 4 hrs.; through the *Gurkthal* to stat. *Feldkirchen* (p. 472) in 6 hrs.

The valley of the Gurk expands. The lofty and fertile plain is called the *Krappfeld*. To the E. is the long crest of the *Saualpe* (see below); to the S. rise the Karawanken and the Terglou. At (83 M.) *Treibach* are extensive iron-works. To the left, on a hill, stands the village of *Althofen*, with an ancient watch-tower. Then *Krappfeld* and *Pölling*.

91 M. **Launsdorf** (1695'; **Rail. Restaurant*). The most interesting of the old ancestral castles of the Carinthian nobles which abound in this district is ***Hoch-Osterwitz**, 2 M. to the S.W. of stat. Launsdorf, the seat of the Khevenhüller family since 1571. This imposing and well-preserved stronghold, on a rock 500' in height, is reached by a winding path hewn in the rock, passing through fourteen turreted gateways, and crossing three drawbridges. The chapel, with its numerous monuments, and the armoury are in good preservation. Fine view from the balcony and the bastions.

The **Magdalenaberg** (3464'; 2 hrs.), to the S. of Launsdorf, which is easily ascended by a marked path, is a still finer point of view. (Roman antiquities have been found here.) The descent may be made to *Meiselberg* and (2 hrs.) *Zollfeld* (p. 472). — To the N.W. of Launsdorf (3 M., diligence twice daily in ¾ hr.) is **St. Georgen** (1800'), formerly a Benedictine nunnery, now a **Hôtel-Pension* (R. 70 kr. - 1½ fl., pens. 2 fl. 60 kr.), prettily situated near the small *Längsee*, well stocked with fish. From St. Georgen, viâ *Tagenbrunn*, with a large ruined castle, to *St. Veit* (see p. 472), 4 M.

From Launsdorf to Hüttenberg (18½ M.), railway in 1½ hr. The train traverses the *Görtschitz-Thal*, the principal seat of the Carinthian iron-industry. 4½ M. *Brückl* (to the right of which is *St. Johann am Brückl*, with extensive iron-works); 8½ M. **Eberstein** (1860'; **Nussdorfer*), with a château of Count Kristallnigg. (Ascent hence of the *Grosse Saualpe*, 6828', viâ *St. Oswald* in 4½ hrs., attractive.) — 10½ M. *Klein St. Paul*; 13½ M. *Wieting*. From (15½ M.) *Mösel* (2250'; Möselwirth) a road leads to the N.E. to (3 M.) **Lölling** (2980'; **Siedlwirth*), with considerable iron-mines, and then through the *Stelzing* and over the *Klippitz-Thörl* (5390') to (15 M.) *St. Leonhard* in the Lavant-Thal (p. 454). The **Grosse Saualpe** (6828') may be as-

cended from Lölling direct, viâ the *Kirchberger-Alpe*, in 3 hrs.; easier, however, viâ (1½ hr.) *Stelzing* (4625'; *Inn), whence we may ascend the *Geierkogl* (6270') in 1½ hr.; we then follow the crest of the Saualpe and proceed viâ the *Forst-Alpe* (6645'), the *Kienberg* (6710'), and the *Gertrusk* (6886') to the (2 hrs.) *Grosse Saualpe* (6828'). Descent to *Eberstein* (p. 471) 3 hrs., to *Wolfsberg* 3 hrs., to *St. Andrä* 3½ hrs. — 18½ M. **Hüttenberg** (2530'; *Sacherer; Krone; Rainer; Kompanie-Hütte*, with garden, near the station), the chief village in the Görtschitz-Thal (2600 inhab.), lies at the base of the *Erzberg*, which yields a large proportion of the iron of Carinthia. A visit to the mines, which pierce the hill on three sides, is interesting. We take the road by *Heft* and *Gossen* to (3 M.) *Knappenberg* (Katzmann), where the mines and miners' houses are situated. (The traveller may go through the principal shaft, attended by a miner, to the Lölling side of the hill in 25 min.) From Knappenberg a road with fine views leads round the hill to *Ober-Semlach* and (3 M.) *Unter-Semlach* (3300'; Inn), where we enjoy a splendid panorama (the whole of the Karawanken chain to the S.); it then descends to (1½ M.) *Lölling* (p. 471), or past the *Preisenhof* to (3 M.) *Hüttenberg*. — A good path leads from Hüttenberg to the S.W. to the (1¼ hr.) large pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Weitschach* (3786'), a fine point of view.

The train now turns to the W. and enters the valley of the *Glan*. — 95½ M. **Glandorf** (1530'; **Rail. Restaurant*).

From Glandorf to Klagenfurt (11 M.), railway in 40 min., traversing the Zollfeld, an extensive and at places marshy plain, where many Roman coins and other antiquities have been found. To the left, just before (3 M.) *Willersdorf*, is the handsome château of *Stadelhof*. To the left also of (3½ M.) *Zollfeld* is the château of *Töltschach*, probably erected on the site of the Roman station, *Virunum;* to the right, on the hill, on the opposite bank of the Glan, rises the castle of *Tanzenberg*. 5½ M. *Maria-Saal*, with a pilgrimage-church, said to date from the 6th century. Between these two stations, near the road, is the ancient *Ducal Chair* (surrounded by an iron railing), on which the dukes of Carinthia took the oath of fidelity to their subjects. Beyond Maria-Saal we soon obtain a view of the long chain of the Karawanken. — 11 M. *Klagenfurt*, see p. 456.

97 M. **St. Veit** (1545'; **Stern; *Rössl*), an ancient town with 4000 inhab., on the Glan, was the capital of Carinthia and the residence of the dukes down to 1519. A fountain-basin of white marble in the market-place, 30' in diameter, excavated in the Zollfeld, is said to be Roman. Pretty promenades to the *Vitusquelle*, the *Calvarienberg*, and the *Maraunberg*.

Interesting excursion to the N.W., viâ *Ober-Mühlbach*, to (1 hr.) *Schloss Frauenstein* and the (½ hr.) **Kreugerschlösser**, consisting of the picturesque ruins of *Alt-* and *Neu-Kreug*. We may return past the little *Kreuger See* and *Hungerbrunn* to (1½ hr.) St. Veit. — The **Schneebauerberg** (4405'), to the W., easily ascended viâ *Sörg* in 3½ hrs., commands a wide prospect.

The line follows the marshy valley of the Glan. 100 M. *Lebmach*. — 101½ M. *Feistritz-Pulst* (1590'). Pulst, with an old commandery of the Teutonic Order, lies 1¼ M. to the N., at the foot of the ruin of *Liebenfels* (2360'), a fine point of view. To the left rises the ruined castle of *Karlsberg*, with its huge tower; then that of *Hardegg*. — 105 M. *Glanegg*, with another old castle. The train winds through the narrow wooded valley of the Glan, then crosses a low ridge, and enters the broad valley of the *Tiebel*. — 112 M. **Feldkirchen** (1800'; **Rauter; Schulzer; Eberwein*), a considerable village (9 M. to the N.W. of which are the baths of *St. Leonhard*,

p. 471). On the left are the iron-works of *Buchscheiden;* on the right the loftily situated church of *Tiffen*, near a station of the same name. The line traverses an extensive moor, with numerous haysheds, and then at (117½ M.) *Steindorf* approaches the **Ossiacher See** (1600′), a lake 6½ M. in length. Opposite (119 M.) *Ossiach* (ferry) is the village of that name (Mandl; Brugger) with an old monastery. The *Ossiacher Tauern* (3040′; good view) may be ascended from the village in 1 hr. — 123 M. **Sattendorf** *(Waldner)*, ¾ M. from the charmingly-situated village (**Pens. & Restaurant Görlitzenhaus*, with lake-baths, etc.; **Pens. Julienhöhe*, on the height between Sattendorf and Treffen, 1¼ M. from the station), frequented as a summer-resort. Steam-launches ply from (123½ M.) *Annenheim* to the **Cur-Hôtel Annenheim* (pens. 3 fl.), at the S.W. end of the lake, with shady grounds, fine views, lake-baths, etc. On a buttress of the *Humberg*, at the S.W. end of the lake, stands the large ruin of *Landskron* (p. 460). The train crosses the *Treffner Bach* near (125 M.) *St. Ruprecht*, the station for *Treffen* (p. 460), then turns to the S. and describes a wide curve to —

127½ M. *Villach*, see p. 460.

82. From Laibach to Villach.

Comp. Maps, pp. 444, 460.

81½ M. Railway *(Staatsbahn)* in 4½-5 hrs. Provisions should be taken. Views generally to the left.

Laibach, see p. 447. The train starts from the Südbahnhof, ½ M. from the station of the state-railway, and traverses the broad plain of the *Sau*, or *Save*, towards the N. Beyond (3½ M.) *Vizmarje* it approaches the river, which here forces a passage through a chain of green hills. (Ascent of the *Grosse Gallenberg*, see p. 448.) At (7½ M.) *Zwischenwässern* we cross the *Zeier*, beyond which opens the broad basin of Krainburg, with the Grintouz and other Sannthal Alps on the right and the triple-peaked Terglou on the left. — 12½ M. **Bischoflack**; the town (1150′; *Deisinger; Gusel; Stemmerhof;* omnibus meets every train), with 3960 inhab., lies 1½ M. to the W., at the confluence of the Zeier and the Soura.

To Tolmein in the Isonzo Valley, to the W., an easy route. Diligence from Bischoflack daily in 2¾ hrs. viâ *Selzach* to (10 M.) *Eisnern* (1500′); walk by (1¼ hr.) *Salilog* to (1½ hr.) *Zarz* (2680′), and across the saddle of *Na Kotscha* (3300′) to (1¾ hr.) *Podberdo* (1710′; Valentinčič, tolerable), in the parish of *Deutschruth;* then descend the picturesque *Baza Valley* (road most of the way) to (15 M.) *Tolmein* (p. 482). — To the N. of Zarz (see above) an easy route crosses the *Zarz-Sattel* (3970′) and traverses the *Jelower Wald* to (4 hrs.) *Feistritz* in the Wochein (see p. 474).

18 M. **Krainburg** (1165′; **Neue Post;* **Alte Post*), a small town (2060 inhab.) on a hill, at the influx of the *Kanker* into the Sau.

Route hence over the *Loibl* to *Klagenfurt*, see p. 458; over the *Seeberg* to *Kühnsdorf*, see p. 456; the *Sannthal Alps*, see p. 445. — The *St. Margarethenberg* (2145′; 1 hr.) and the *Jodocíberg* (2760′; 1½ hr.) afford fine views of the Terglou, the Sannthal Alps, etc.

The valley contracts. 24½ M. *Podnart-Kropp.* The train crosses

the Save and enters a tunnel. 30 M. *Radmannsdorf* (1610′), at the union of the *Wurzener Save* and the *Wocheiner Save*. — 31½ M. **Lees-Veldes** (1655′; *Rail. Restaurant; *Wucherer; Zum Triglav*, outside the village), the station for Veldes and the Wochein.

About 2 M. to the N.E., at the foot of the Karawanken, lies **Politsch** (1785; **Sturm's Inn*), a favourite summer-resort. Adjoining it, to the E., on the Begunschitza, is *Vigaun*, with a large prison, whence a picturesque road leads along the hillside to (6 M.) *Neumarktl* (comp. p. 458). The ascent of the **Begunschitza** (6770′; 4½ hrs., with guide), from Politsch, is recommended to geologists.

From stat. Lees-Veldes a road (diligence in summer from every train in ½ hr., 25 kr.; one-horse carr. 1 fl.) leads to the W., crossing the Save, to (3 M.) **Veldes** (1640′; **Hôtel Mallner*, **Louisenbad*, both on the lake; **Erzherzog Sigismund*, or *Petran*, ¾ M. farther on, on the S. bank; **Jekler; Dane, Poschnik.* in the village, ¼ M. from the lake; *Riklì's Naturheilanstalt;* furnished rooms at *Moschnik's*), a favourite watering-place, charmingly situated on the **Veldeser See* (1570′). On an islet in the lake rises the pilgrimage-church of *St. Maria im See*. On a precipitous rock on the N. side stands the picturesque *Schloss Veldes* (1980′; Restaurant; fine view). At the foot of the castle is a new bath. Swimming-bath in the lake, adjoining the garden of the Louisenbad; also two warm swimming-baths. — A road leads from Veldes to the N. viâ *Unter-Göriach* to (6 M.) stat. *Jauerburg* (p. 475); but walkers will find it better to go viâ *Asp* and the little church of *St. Katharina* to the (1½ hr) **Rothwein Waterfall*, and thence viâ *Dobrava* to (1 hr.) Jauerburg.

The VALLEY OF THE WOCHEINER SAVE (or '*Savitza*', little Save) affords a favourite excursion from Veldes (one-horse carr. to the Wocheiner See and back 5 fl.; light post-conveyance to Feistritz daily at 6 a.m. in 3 hrs., 1 fl., returning at 2 p.m.). The road skirts the S. bank of the lakeof Veldes, crosses a low ridge, and near (4¼ M.) *Wocheiner Vellach* (Slavonic *Bohinska Bela*) enters the smiling green valley of the Wocheiner Save. On the opposite bank of the Save rise the cliffs of *Babji Zob* ('woman's tooth', 3704′), with a large *Stalactite Cavern* (3 hrs. from Veldes; guide necessary, 1-1½ fl.), rendered accessible by the Austrian Tourist Club. The road continues, viâ *Vellach*, *Neuming*, and *Witnach*, to (13 M.) **Feistritz** (1660′; **Post; Schoglitz; Triglav*), the chief village in the Wochein, situated in a basin at the junction of the *Feistritzbach* with the Save. To the right rises the massive Terglou (see below). The *Fall of the Feistritz*, 3 M. to the S.W., is worth a visit. — The Wocheiner See is 3½ M. from Feistritz. Beyond *Savitza* the huge Terglou (see below) rises to the right. On the lake are the church of *St. Johann* and the *Touristen-Hotel* (R. 70 kr.-1 fl.). The sequestered **Wocheiner See** (1730′; 2¾ M. long, ½ M. broad), resembling the Lake of Hallstatt (p. 114), is enclosed partly by wooded hills and partly by lofty walls of rock (on the S.W. the jagged *Škerbina*). A road skirts the S. bank to the head of the lake and ascends the valley about 3 M. farther; but the pleasantest way to the upper end of the lake is by boat (1 hr.; 1-4 pers., there and back 2 fl., incl. stay of 3 hrs., each additional person 50 kr.). — From the chalets at the head of the lake a narrow road ascends gradually through meadows to (50 min.) a bridge over the Savitza, which, however, we do not cross, but take the footpath to the right through the wood; beyond a wooden hut on the right we cross the Savitza and proceed finally by a flight of steps to the (½ hr.) ***Savitza Fall** (2745′), the picturesque source of the Save. The infant river is precipitated from an aperture in the rock, 200′ in height, into a dark green pool at the bottom of a narrow ravine enclosed by huge perpendicular cliffs.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Peter* and *Caspar Logar*, *Math. Vojvoda*, *Lor. Jelar*, *Ant. Schest*, and *Lor. Skantar*). The ascent of the ***Terglou** or *Triglav* (9395′), the highest peak of the Julian Alps, should be undertaken only by climbers free from dizziness. The ascent is usually made from the N. side (p. 476). From the Wochein valley (guide 7 fl., with descent to Veldes 8, to Moistrana 9 fl.) the usual starting-points are *Mitterdorf* (2040′; Inn),

1¼ hr. to the N., or *Althammer* (1790′; quarters at the manager's), 1½ hr. to the W. of Feistritz. Good paths, steep only here and there, lead from these hamlets to (4-4½ hrs.) the *Belopolje Alpe* (5480′; good drinking-water), in 2 hrs. from which we reach the *Maria-Theresia-Schutzhütte* (night-quarters), in a grand situation. The ascent hence over slopes of debris and through a rocky cheminée, known as the 'Gate of the Terglou', brings us to the top of the *Little Terglou* (8990′). Hence a narrow arête, about 80 yds. long (suitable only for those with steady heads) leads to the foot of the *Great Terglou*, beyond which we ascend the arête to the E., and scale the (¾ hr.) highest summit by a steep path (iron stanchions and wire-rope). The view, one of the most sublime among the Alps, embraces a large portion of the Adriatic (panorama by Pernhart). — Descent to the *Deschmann-Hütte* and (5 hrs.) *Moistrana*, see p. 476. An alternative descent leads from the Maria-Theresia-Hütte over the *Kerma-Sattel* (6640′) to the Kerma-Thal and (7 hrs.) Moistrana.

Good mountaineers may descend past the **Terglou Lakes** to the (11-12 hrs.) *Wocheiner See* (marked path, but guide advisable; fee, including the Terglou, 9 fl.), a long and fatiguing route. After a weary walk of 3½ hrs. from the Maria-Theresia Hut, over the boulder-strewn plateau of *Hribarze* (to the right the *Kaniauz*, 8430′; ascended in 1¼ hr.; comp. p. 483), we reach the fifth (6600′), and in ¾ hr. more the *Gross-See* (6085′), the fourth and finest of the seven lakes. We then descend by a somewhat better path to the (1½ hr.) *Doppelsee* (consisting of two lakes united when the water is high), where a refuge hut has been built (*Erzherzog Franz-Ferdinand-Schutzhaus*, 5750′), and through fine woods, now much thinned, to the (2 hrs.) sombre *Schwarzsee* (3940′). About ½ hr. farther on the plateau suddenly ends, and we find ourselves on the brink of the *Komarza*, an almost perpendicular precipice, about 2000 high (grand view), which we descend by a good path, recently widened (to the left is a wire-rope tramway, 650 yds. long, used for transporting timber). In 1 hr. we reach the path leading from the Wocheiner See to the Savitza Fall (p. 474; fine view upstream from the bridge), and follow the road on the S. bank of the lake to the (1½ hr.) *Touristen-Hotel* (p. 474).

Passes. From Feistritz viâ the *Cernagora Alp* to the (2¼ hrs.) *Mallner Refuge Hut* (4755′), and thence to (1¼ hr.) the top of the ***Schwarzenberg** (*Cerna Prst*, 6050′), an admirable point of view (panorama by Siegl); descent through the German oasis of (2 hrs.) *Deutschruth* (Inn, p. 473), to (4 hrs.) *Tolmein* (p. 482), a tolerably easy route (guide to Podberdo, 4 fl.). — An easier route (bridle-path), also attractive, crosses the **Baza** (pron. Badja) **Pass** (guide convenient, to Podberdo 2½ fl.): from Feistritz through the *Jelower Wald* to the pass 2½ hrs., *Podberdo* (p. 473) 1¼ hr., *Grahovo* 2½ hrs.; thence a road to (9 M.; carr. with one horse 3 fl.) Tolmein. — From the Wocheiner See over the **Skerbina-Joch** (6240′) to Tolmein 8-9 hrs., fatiguing but interesting (guide 6 fl.). The *Kuk* (6844′), to the W. of the pass, may be ascended thence without trouble in ¾ hr.; view similar to that from the Schwarzenberg. — Over the *Zarz-Sattel* to *Zarz*, see p. 473.

To the left of (35 M.) *Scheraunitz* is the mouth of the *Radovna*, or *Rothweinbach*. The valley contracts. — 38½ M. **Jauerburg** (1855′; *Kolbl*), at the mouth of the *Jauornik*.

The ascent of the **Stou** or *Stol* (7345′) is made from Jauerburg or Scheraunitz in 5½ hrs. (guide 2-3 fl., with descent to the Bodenthal or Bärenthal, 5½ fl.; comp. p. 458). We follow the road by *Karner-Vellach* (guide, *Franz Ausseneck*) to the (7½ M.) *Valvasor-Hütte* (4265′; Inn), and thence ascend to the (1¾ hr.) *Stou-Sattel* (6375′) and from the W. to the (1¼ hr.) snmmit. Descent to the *Bodenthal* or to the *Bärenthal*, see p. 458. — Over the *Medjidoh-Sattel* or *Bären-Sattel* to the *Stou-Hütte*, see p. 558; viâ *Unter-Göriach* to (6 M.) *Veldes* (**Rothwein Fall*), see p. 474.

40½ M. **Assling** (1920′; *Post*), with iron-works.

Excursions. The ascent of the **Golica** (6350′; 3½-4 hrs.; guide 2 fl.) is easy and attractive. A road ascends the *Jesenica-Thal* viâ (1½ hr.) *Alpen* or *Heiligenkreuz* (3090′) to the *Karlstollen* (3305′), whence we ascend to

the (1-2 hrs.) *Golica-Hütte* (5120′; Inn in summer) and the (¾ hr.) summit (fine view). — An interesting expedition leads by the ridge to the W. from the Golica along the *Hahnkogel* (5755′) to the (2 hrs.) *Roschiza-Sattel* (5230′), whence we may either take a marked path direct to (1½ hr.) *Lengenfeld*, or ascend the (1 hr.) *Roschiza* (5825′) and the (¾ hr.) *Baba* (6210′; fine view of the Terglou), and descend thence to (2 hrs.) *Lengenfeld* (see below). — Over the *Roschiza-Sattel* to (5½-6 hrs.) *Rosenbach*, see p. 459.

46 M. **Lengenfeld** (2090′; Inn, at the station, poor); the village (2305′; *Jansa*) lies ¾ M. to the E., at the foot of the *Mittagskogl* (p. 460). On the opposite bank of the Save lies (¼ hr.) *Moistrana* (2130′; *Schmerz).

Excursions (guides, *Johann Legat* of Lengenfeld, *Peter Kovač* alias *Dercej*, *F. Skumavć* or '*Schmerz*', *Clem.* and *Jos. Hlebajna*, *Joh. Rabić*, *Joh. Klancnik jr.*, and *Fr. Urbas* of Moistrana). The ascent of the **Terglou** (9395′; 7½-8 hrs.; guide 5½ fl., with descent to the Wochein valley 9 fl.) is difficult and should be attempted by adepts only (comp. p. 474). To the Deschmann-Hütte, 5½-6 hrs., the first 2 of which are through wood, with the Vrata-Thal on the right and the Kerma-Thal on the left, beyond which we ascend the *Kotthal* and finally cross stony slopes, passing the large 'doline' (funnel) of *Pekel*, to the **Deschmann-Hütte** (7220′; Inn in summer, bed 1 fl.). The *Urbanova* (7525′; ½ hr.), *Krederza* (8065′; 1 hr.), *Rjovina* (8315′; 1 hr.), and *Zmir* (7845′; 1½ hr.) may be conveniently ascended from this hut. — For the (1½-2 hrs.) Terglou we first turn to the left to the saddle on the Krederza, and ascend by a good path (rock-steps and iron stanchions) to the left of the *Little Terglou* (8990′), whence the path to the Wochein Valley descends to the left. Hence to the summit (2-2½ hrs. from the hut), see p. 475. Descent to the Maria-Theresia-Hütte and to (5½-6 hrs.) *Althammer* or *Mitterdorf*, see p. 475.

The ***Vrata Valley**, or valley of the *Feistritz (Bistritza)*, is worthy of a visit. A good road (practicable for driving) leads from Moistrana on the left bank of the brook to the (3½ M.) **Perischnik Fall*, a picturesquely-situated cascade, behind which the visitor can pass. In 2 hrs. more we reach the imposing head of the valley, on the S.E. side of which the huge Terglou rises precipitously. A rugged route leads from the head of the valley over the **Lukna Pass** (5835′) into the valleys of the *Sadenza* and *Isonzo* (see below; to *Flitsch* 9-10 hrs.; guide 7½ fl.). — Through the wide opening to the S. of Moistrana a cart-track leads to (2½ M.) *Ober-Rothwein*, at the mouth of the *Kerma-Thal* (see above), and then through the *Radovna* or *Rothwein Valley* to *Göriach* and (8 M.) *Veldes* (p. 474).

54 M. **Kronau** (2665′; *Urbani*), at the mouth of the picturesque *Pischenza Valley;* in the background rise the *Prisanig* and *Razor*.

Over the Veršec-Sattel to Flitsch (to the Baumbach-Hütte 4½-5 hrs., to Flitsch 9-10 hrs.; guide, Joh. Rogar of Kronau, 4½ or 7 fl.), the easiest and most picturesque approach to the Valley of the Isonzo. A tolerable path ascends the pastures of the Pischenza Valley to its (1½ hr.) grand termination, and then mounts rapidly to the (1½ hr.) **Veršec-Sattel** (*Moistroka Pass*, 5300′), between the *Moistroka* (7765′; ascended from the pass in 2½ hrs., easy and attractive; guide 5 fl.) on the right and the *Prisanig* on the left (8380′; a good point of view, ascended from the pass in 3 hrs., somewhat fatiguing; guide 7 fl.). Descent to (1 hr.) the *Trenta Valley* (interesting excursion from the first houses to the *Source of the Isonzo*, in a rocky cleft at the foot of the *Travnik*, ¾ M. to the W.) and (½ hr.) the church of *St. Maria* or *Trenta* 2455′; primitive Inn; quarters at the cnré's or at the forester's). We next descend to (½ hr.) *Loog*, at the influx of the *Sadenza* into the Isonzo (near the *Baumbach-Hütte*, p. 483) and through a rocky gorge of the Isonzo to (2½ hrs.) *Sotscha* (1560′; poor inn), whence the *Kern* (p. 482) may be ascended (7-8 hrs.) viâ the *Lepenja-Thal* and the *Napolje-Alpe* (guides, M. Kravanja and And. Sorc of Sotscha). Thence through a desolate but imposing valley, with the Grintouz and Saurüssel on the N., to (2 hrs.) *Flitsch* (p. 482).

From *Wurzen* (*Post), 2 M. above Kronau, a road crosses the *Wurzen-Sattel* (3515′) to (15 M.) *Villach* (p. 460).

About halfway between Wurzen and Ratschach the *Save (Wurzener Sau)* flows out of a morass. The source of the river (3945′) is in the wild Planitza Valley, which opens opposite; it emerges from an aperture in the rock, and falls from a height of 390′ in considerable volume. It then pursues a subterranean course for some distance, and re-appears at Ratschach. Interesting excursion from Ratschach station, there and back in 5 hrs.

59 M. **Ratschach-Weissenfels** (2850′), on the watershed between the Save and the Drave. The village of *Ratschach* (Kirchmaier) lies 1½ M. to the E., and *Weissenfels* (2590′; *Post; Tourists' Inn, near the Schloss-Park), 2 M. to the W.

The *Schlossberg* (4010′; 1 hr.) at Weissenfels, on which is a ruined castle, commands a fine view of the Carinthian and Carnian Alps, the Gailthal, Kanalthal, etc.

Charming excursion to the two picturesque *Weissenfels Lakes (3060′; ¾ hr. from the station or from the village of Weissenfels; guide, 1 fl.). Leaving the Post Inn at Weissenfels, we ascend the valley to the (¼ M.) smelting-works of Hr. Neiss (Restaurant), turn to the right and follow the road which passes below the railway and mounts to the left along the stream to the *Lower Lake* (small Inn, well spoken of). Hence there is a fine view of the towering Mangart and the rocky spurs diverging from it. Close to the base of the Mangart, ¾ hr. farther up the valley, lies the *See-Alpe* (Dairy, whey). — The ascent of the *Mangart* (8785′) from this side, across the *Lahnscharte*, is laborious (5-6 hrs.; guide, Joh. Eichletter, Joh. Juvan of Weissenfels); it is easier from *Raibl* (p. 483).

Beyond the industrial village of *Weissenfels*, which it passes on the right, the train crosses the *Schwarzenbach*, the *Weissenbach*, which forms the frontier of Carniola and Carinthia (lofty viaduct), and the deep ravine of the *Schlitza* (bridge 160′ high). 64 M. *Tarvis*, and thence to (81½ M.) *Villach*, see below.

83. From Villach to Udine. Pontebba Railway.

Comp. Map, p. 460.

82½ M. Railway. Express in 4 hrs.; ordinary trains in 6 hrs. The **Pontebba Line* affords a shorter route (by 92 M.) between Vienna and Venice than the line viâ Nabresina and Cormons (express from Vienna to Venice in 15 hrs.; fares 74 fr. 10, 51 fr. 70 c.).

Villach, see p. 460. Skirting the town, the train runs towards the S. and crosses the *Drave* by a handsome iron bridge. On the right bank is (½ M.) *Villach-Staatsbahn*. 2½ M. *Warmbad Villach* (p. 460). Crossing the *Gail*, we next reach (5½ M.) *Firnitz* (1660′), opposite *Federaun*, with its lofty shot-tower (p. 460). On the left diverges the road over the *Wurzen* (see above). 10½ M. *Arnoldstein* (Post), with a château, is the junction of the Gailthal railway (p. 461). To the right rises the long Dobratsch (p. 460), on which marks of the great landslip of 1348 are still traceable. The train crosses the *Gailitz (Schlitza)*. 14 M. *Thörl-Maglern* (Strasshof). The line runs high up on the left side of the deep valley of the Gailitz, threads two tunnels, and crosses the *Wagenbach* to (17½ M.) *Tarvis*, the junction of the Laibach Railway (see above).

Tarvis (2410′; **Railway Hotel & Restaurant*, with fine view, R. 1½ fl., L. & A. 40 kr.; **Mörtl*, immediately behind the station, moderate), a large and finely-situated village and summer-resort, consists of *Unter-Tarvis* (*Teppan), in the valley, ½ M. from the station, and *Ober-Tarvis* (2465′; *Hôtel Schnablegger; *Gelbfus, with garden and fine view), on the hillside, ¾ M. farther off, where the ordinary passenger-trains also stop (see below).

Excursions (guide, *Franz Schönberg*). The Villach road, a few min. from the station of Tarvis, near the mouth of the last tunnel, commands a beautiful view. — The picturesque **Graf-Carl-Steig*, in the gorge of the Schlitza, was almost completely destroyed by a flood in 1891, but has been restored. — There are some pretty grounds on the old *Roman Road*, between Unter and Ober Tarvis.

A picturesque walk leads to the **Bartolo-Graben** (2½ hrs. from Ober-Tarvis and back); from the farther end an attractive pass crosses the *Bartolo Pastures* (highest point, 3894′) to *Feistritz* in the Gailthal (interesting gorge and cliffs) or to (4 hr.) the *Feistritzer-Alpe* (p. 479); we may return to (5-6 hrs.; guide 2 fl.) Tarvis viâ *Thörl* (p. 477). — The **Göriacher Alm** (5560′), which affords a remarkably picturesque view, is easily reached from Tarvis in 3½ hrs. (guide, 2 fl., unnecessary), viâ *Goggau*, by a path running mostly through wood. — A beautiful excursion may be taken in the **Römer-Thal**, over the *Greuter Plateau* to the *Karnitza*, at the striking head of the valley (5 hrs. there and back; guide 1 fl. 20 kr.). The route over the *Versics-Scharte* to the *Mangart-Alpe* and the (4 hrs.) *Predil Road* is fit only for adepts (p. 484). — To the *Kaltwasser-Thal* and across the *Braschnik-Sattel* or *Karnitza-Sattel* to the *Seisera*, see pp. 479, 483.

The *Luschariberg* (see below) is frequently ascended from Tarvis: take the Saifnitz road to the W. to the (1½ M.) stone angel (see below); then ascend to the left.

From Tarvis to **Raibl* (one-horse carr. 2 fl., to the lake 3 fl., two-horse 4 and 6 fl.; to Predil one-horse carr. 4, two-horse 6 fl.), see p. 483; to the **Weissenfels Lakes* (one-horse carr. 2, two-horse 5 fl.), see p. 477; to *Pontebba* and *Chiusaforte* (one-horse carr. 8, two-horse 12 fl.), see p. 480. Carriages at Tarvis station.

The train runs to the W., passing Unter-Tarvis, to (19½ M.) *Ober-Tarvis*, and ascends (with the Luschariberg on the left, and the Mangart behind) to (22½ M.) **Saifnitz** (2615′; *Post*; guide, Jos. Frühstück), on the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic.

The **Luschariberg** or **Heilige Berg** (5880′), the most frequented pilgrimage-resort in Carinthia, is generally ascended from Saifnitz (2½ hrs.; guide, 1 fl. 60 kr., unnecessary; horse 4 fl.). We follow the Tarvis road to a (½ M.) stone angel, ascend the pilgrims' path to the right, through the *Luschari-Graben*, to the (1 hr.) *Annabründl*, and mount to the (¾ hr.) *Luschari-Alpe* and the (½ hr.) pilgrimage-church (*Inn*, adjacent, moderate). Extensive **View a little to the S. of the summit (panorama to be had at Tarvis, 30 kr.). — A shorter ascent is by the so-called *Steilweg*, on the wooded N.W. slope (to the church 2 hrs.). Descent on a grass-sledge in 20 min. (1½ fl.; safe enough, but not pleasant). Descent to *Kaltwasser* and *Raibl*, see p. 483.

Seisera Valley. Road to (3 M.) *Wolfsbach* (Zelloth; guides, Jos. Kandutsch and Jos. Keil); then an Alpine track to the (1½ hr.) *Seisera* or *Wolfsbach Alpe* (3340′), grandly situated (Wischberg, Balitzen, Bramkofel, Köpfach, Mittagskofel). From the *Spranje*, the head of the Seisera Valley, a fatiguing route crosses the **Bärenlahn-Scharte** (called *Moserscharte* on the Austrian Ordnance Map; 6960′), between the *Cregnedul* and the *Kastreinspitze*, to the *Wischberg-Hütte* and (8 hrs.) *Raibl* (see p. 484); guide 5 fl.; including ascent of the Wischberg, 6 fl.). On the W. side of the pass is a steep slope of snow (35-50°), where steps must be cut. We then descend by the *Fischbach-Alpe* (p. 484) to Raibl. Ascent of the *Wischberg*, see p. 484.

— From Wolfsbach through the *Sattel-Graben* and across the *Braschnik-Sattel*, or through the *Zapraha-Thal* and across the *Karnitza-Sattel* to *Kaltwasser* and *Raibl* or *Tarvis* (6-7 hrs.; guide 3 fl.), see p. 483. — From the Seisera, to the W., an easy route crosses the *Somdogna Pass* (5250′), between the Köpfach and the Mittagskofel, to the *Dogna-Graben* (with the huge precipices of the Bramkofel and the Cimone on the left) and (7 hrs. from Wolfsbach) stat. *Dogna* in the Fella Valley (see p. 480).

The train gradually descends on the bank of the *Fella*, which rises a little to the N., past the rock-strewn mouth of the *Seisera Valley* (splendid view, with the jagged Wischberg in the background), to (26 M.) **Uggowitz** (2580′; *Oberwalder*).

Excursions (guide, *Blasius Errath*). A path, steep at first, ascends to the N. through the *Uggwa-Thal* to the extensive **Uggowitzer Alpe**, with its nnmerous chalets, and to the (3 hrs.) *Feistritzer-Alpe* (5640′; *Achat, with air and whey-cure). The *Osternig (6676′), a very fine point of view, may easily be ascended thence in 3/4 hr. Descent from the inn to *Saifnitz* (p. 478) or to *Feistritz* in the Gailthal, 2 hrs.

The train crosses the Uggowitz brook, passes the picturesque *Fort Malborget*, situated on a rocky barrier which intersects nearly the whole valley (with a monument at its base, in memory of the heroic defence of the fort by Capt. Hensel in 1809), and then crosses the Fella to (29 M.) **Malborget** (2375′). The large village of that name (*Schnablegger; Oberlerchner; Schorch*) lies on the opposite bank.

Excursions (guide, *Franz Moschik*). The **Mittagskofel** (*Jos di Mezzanotte*, 6860′), a fine point of view, is ascended without difficulty through the *Rankgraben* in 4 1/2 hrs. (guide 3 fl.). — Over the Lusnitzer Alp to Dogna (9 hrs.; guide 4 fl.), a very attractive tour. We proceed through the *Granuda-Graben* to the *Granuda-Alpe*, *Lusnitzer-Alpe*, and (5 hrs.) *Deutsche-Alpe* (4850′), to the E. of the *Lipnik* (6405′), and then descend viâ the chalets of *Bieliga* and *Chiout* to (4 hrs.) *Dogna* (p. 480). — The ascent of the *Poludnig (6568′; 4 1/2 hrs.; guide 3 fl.) is easy. The route leads through the *Malborget-Graben* to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Tschurtschele-Alpe* (3520′), then either to the left across the *Gaisrücken* (5780′) or to the right through the *Kesselwald*, to the (3 hrs.) summit, which commands an extensive view. Descent on the N.W. side to the *Egger-Alpe* (4590′), with its little lake, and thence to the N. to *Möderndorf* and *Hermagor* (p. 461), or to the S., through the Malborget-Graben back to Malborget.

The train threads its way through a narrow rocky valley. On the right rise the precipices of the *Guggberg* and the *Schinoutz*, on the left those of the *Lipnik*. 32 1/2 M. *Lusnitz* (2070′), with a small sulphur-bath. The train crosses the Fella and is carried along its right bank by means of cuttings in the rock and embankments of masonry. Before passing *Leopoldskirchen* (on the left) the line crosses the wild *Planja-Graben* by means of a vaulted cutting. It then crosses the *Ficker-Graben*, which descends from the Schinoutz, and the rapid *Vogelbach*, and reaches —

38 M. **Pontafel** (1875′; *Rail. Restaurant;* in the village, *Post*, unpretending), the Austrian frontier-station, splendidly situated (custom-house examination for travellers leaving Italy).

A tolerable track leads to the N. through the *Bombasch-Graben* to the (3 1/4 hrs.) *Nassfeld Club-Hut* (5000′; Inn in summer), finely situated. The Wulfenia (p. 461) blossoms here in July. The *Auernighöhe* (6060′; 3/4 hr.; numerous fossils), attractive; the *Gartnerkofel* (7210′; 2-2 1/2 hrs.; comp. p. 461), easy; and the *Thörl-Troghöhe* (5445′ and 6090′; 2 and 3 hrs.), with rich flora, may all be ascended hence. The *Rosskofel (7330′; 4 hrs.; guide

5 fl.) may be ascended by the *Tresdorfer-Alpe* and the *Rudnig-Alpe* (splendid view) without difficulty. Descent from the Rudnig-Alpe on the W. past the *Trog-Hütte* and *Casarotta* to the *Confin-Graben*, and along the Pontebbana to Pontafel, 4½-5 hrs. Guide, Martin Troier of Pontafel.

The train crosses the *Pontebbana*, the frontier between Austria and Italy, and reaches —

40 M. **Pontebba** (Ital. custom-house; *Rail. Restaurant; Albergo Pontebba*), a village of quite Italian character. Interesting carved altar in the old church.

The construction of the line from Pontebba through the wild, rocky ravine of the Fella *(*Valle del Ferro)* to Chiusaforte was attended with extraordinary difficulties, necessitating an almost uninterrupted series of rock-cuttings, tunnels, huge bridges, and imposing viaducts. (Between Pontebba and stat. La Carnia, a distance of 17½ M., there are 24 tunnels.) The train descends rapidly on the right bank of the Fella, and crosses it at *Ponte di Muro* by means of an iron bridge, 158 yds. long, 131′ high, borne by four huge buttresses. 44½ M. *Dogna* (1520′), at the mouth of the *Canale di Dogna* or valley of the Dogna, at the head of which, towards the E., rises the grand pyramid of the **Montasio* or *Bramkofel* (p. 484).

47½ M. **Chiusaforte** (1280′; **Albergo Pesamosca alla Stazione*, with garden and staircase to the station; *Fratelli Martino*), below which, on the left, opens the wild *Raccolana Valley* (p. 484). The floor of the valley of the Fella is strewn with rocky debris for a long distance. The train skirts the slopes of the right bank, above the high-road, and at *Peraria* crosses the Fella for the last time, by a bridge 184 yds. in length. We next cross the *Resia* to —

52½ M. **Resiutta** (1035′). The village (Bräuhaus; Alb. Morandini) lies on the opposite bank, at the mouth of the *Resia Valley*, which ascends towards the E. to the Canin (p. 482). 54½ M. *Moggio* (970′). The village lies opposite, on the N. side of the Fella valley, at the mouth of the *Val di Moggio*.

The valley of the Fella expands, and its rock-strewn floor is intersected with numerous water-courses. — 57 M. **Stazione per la Carnia** (850′; *Inn* at the station).

From this station (diligence to Tolmezzo from each train, 1 fr.) a post-road leads to the W., through the broad *Val Tagliamento*, viâ *Amaro*, to (7 M.) **Tolmezzo** (1085′; *Leone Bianco*, indifferent), near the influx of the *But* into the Tagliamento. (Route through the valley of the But or *Valle di S. Pietro* to *Paluzza*, and over the *Plöken* to *Kötschach*, see p. 463.) About 3½ M. above Tolmezzo lies *Villa Santina* (1195′; Inn), where the valley of the Tagliamento divides. Through the N. arm, the *Canal di Gorto*, watered by the *Degano*, a carriage-road (diligence from Tolmezzo daily at 1 p.m., 1½ fr.) leads viâ *Ovaro* to (9 M.) *Comeglians*, whence it is continued by a mountain-road (practicable for light vehicles) to (3½ M.) *Rigolato* and (4½ M.) **Forni Avoltri** (2880′; tolerable inn), beautifully situated at the N. base of *Mte. Tuglia*. Thence to *Sappada*, see p. 385. A fine route towards the N. crosses the *Veranis-Joch* and *Hochalpel-Joch* (7210′) to (7 hrs.) *St. Lorenzen* in the *Gailthal* (comp. p. 367; ascent of the *Paralba* from the Veranis-Joch, 1½ hr., easy and very attractive). Another fine route leads to the N.E. over the *Wolayer Joch* (6550′), and past the *Wolayer-See*, to the (6 hrs.) *Plöken-Alp* (p. 463).

The prolongation of the valley of the Tagliamento towards the W., above Villa Santina, is called the *Canal di Socchieve*. A road leads by *Socchieve* to (7½ M.) **Ampezzo di Carnia** (1865'; **Grimani*), the capital of the valley, on the *Lumiei*. (Post-conveyance from Tolmezzo to Ampezzo twice or thrice daily, 1½ fr.) The road (diligence to Lozzo daily) next leads viâ (9 M.) *Forno di Sotto* to (6 M.) *Forno di Sopra* or *Vico* (3265'; *Inn), beyond which a new road (old road shorter for walkers) crosses the **Mauria Pass** (4260'), between *Mte. Mieron* and *Mte. Stizzinoi*, to (9 M.) *Lorenzago*. It then descends the *Val Cadore* viâ *Pelos*, crosses the Piave by the (2 M.) *Ponte Nuovo*, and leads to the left viâ *Lozzo* to (9 M.) *Pieve di Cadore* (p. 385). — To the N.W. of Ampezzo, in the upper part of the *Val Lumiei*, lie the sequestered villages of **Sauris** (*Sauris di Sotto*, 3955'; *Sauris di Sopra*, 4440'), which, like Sappada (p. 385), are inhabited by Germans. From Ampezzo over the *Mte. Pura* (4730') to Sauris di Sopra 5 hrs.; thence a bridle-path across the *Col di Razzo* (5745') to (2 hrs.) *Campo* in the upper part of the *Val Frisone*. From Campo we may either descend the valley northwards to (2½ hrs.) *S. Stefano* in the *Val Comelico* (p. 386) or proceed to the W. viâ *Mte. Dovana* to *Vigo* and (3½ hrs.) *Pelos*.

A little lower down, in a wide plain, the Fella falls into the *Tagliamento*. We then cross the *Venzonazza* to —

60 M. **Venzone** (755'), an old walled town on the Tagliamento. The church possesses a burial-vault which has the property of mummifying the dead bodies placed in it. The train crosses the marshy *Rughi Bianchi* by an imposing viaduct of 55 arches, 860 yds. in length, and quits the Tagliamento, which descends towards the S.W. to the Adriatic. (A direct line through the Tagliamento Valley to *Portogruaro* and Venice is being built.) 64 M. *Gemona-Ospedaletto;* 67½ M. *Magnano-Artegna;* 70 M. *Tarcento;* 72½ M. *Tricesimo;* 76½ M. *Reana del Rojale*.

82 M. *Udine* (*Italia; Croce di Malta, etc.), see *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

84. From Trieste to Villach viâ the Predil.

Comp. Map, p. 460.

120 M. RAILWAY to (35½ M.) Gorizia (Görz) in 2-2½ hrs. DILIGENCE from Gorizia to (67 M.) Tarvis daily in 15½ hrs. (5 fl. 74 kr.). RAILWAY from Tarvis to (17½ M.) Villach in 1⅓ hr.

From Trieste to (11 M.) *Nabresina*, see p. 452. The railway diverges to the right, at the station of *Bivio Duino*, and runs in wide curves towards the N.W., near the coast. At *Duino* a tunnel 300 yds. long is traversed; the little town lies on the sea, to the left, with a château of Princess Hohenlohe. At *S. Giovanni* the *Timavo* (Roman *Timavus; Virg. Aen., I. 244-46*), which under the name of *Reka* disappears near St. Canzian (p. 451) in the grottoes of the Carso, emerges from a rock after a subterranean course of 18 M., and falls into the Adriatic 1½ M. lower down. Near (22 M.) *Monfalcone* the train quits the coast, and then turns to the N., skirting the W. spurs of the Carso. 23 M. *Ronchi;* 26 M. *Sagrado*, beyond which we follow the valley of the *Isonzo*. 28½ M. *Gradisca;* 31 M. *Rubbia-Savogna*.

35½ M. **Gorizia**, Ger. *Görz* (280'; **Südbahn-Hôtel;* **Posta*, Via del Teatro; **Cur-Pension Wienerheim*, Corso Francesco Giuseppe,

pens. 3-4½ fl. per day; *Corona d'Ungheria; Deutsches Haus; Leone; Angelo d'Oro; Rail. Restaurant*), the capital of a province, and an archiepiscopal see, with 21,900 inhab., charmingly situated on the *Isonzo*, is now a favourite resort of lung-patients owing to the mildness and dryness of the climate. Pleasant walks and excursions; theatre; casino. The cathedral (14th cent.) merits inspection; its treasury contains several costly Romanesque works from Aquileia. The *Provincial Museum*, adjoining the cathedral, contains natural history collections, antiquities, etc. (open on Sun., 11-1; at other times on application). In the Piazza Grande are a tasteful fountain and the elaborately adorned church of *St. Ignatius* (17th cent.), built by the Jesuits, whose former convent is now a barrack. Close by, in the Via Giardino, is the pretty *Giardino Pubblico*, with its luxuriant southern vegetation. In the upper part of the town is the ancient *Castello* of the Counts of Gorizia, now used as a barrack (fine views). The public bath-establishment is well-equipped. — About 7½ M. to the N. is the *Monte Santo* (2245′; two Inns), with a pilgrimage-church and a fine view.

The HIGH ROAD leads from Gorizia on the left bank of the Isonzo, viâ *Salcano*, to —

13½ M. *Canale* (Inn), where it crosses the river. It then leads viâ *Ronzina* to (23½ M.) *Volzano*, Ger. *Woltschach* (Koffou), and crosses the Isonzo to (25½ M.) **Tolmino**, or *Tolmein* (660′; *Posta*, dirty), in the château of which Dante, according to a doubtful tradition, wrote several cantos of his Divine Comedy.

EXCURSIONS (guides, *Ant. Benedejcic*, *Joh. Carli*, *Franz Tutta*). To the **Dante Grotto** in the gorge of the *Tolmeiner Bach* (*Tominska Dolina*), 3 M. to the N.E. (guide 1 fl.). — The ascent of the **Kern** (7370′; 8 hrs.; guide 4 fl., with descent to Flitsch or Sotscha 6 fl.) is toilsome but attractive and especially interesting for botanists. We ascend on the W. side of the Tominska Valley to the (4 hrs.) *Sleme Alp* (hay-beds), traverse the saddle leading to the *Napolje Alp*, and ascend to the left to the *Kern Saddle*, and the summit (extensive view). The weather-worn limestone rocks and the huge fields of stone and debris are prominent features in an impressive picture. The descent may be made to (7 hrs.) *Flitsch* or to (6 hrs.) *Sotscha* (p. 476). — From Tolmino over the *Škerbina-Joch*, the *Baza Pass*, or the *Schwarzenberg* to *Feistritz* (guide 4 fl.), see p. 475; viâ *Deutschruth* to *Lack*, see p. 473.

70½ M. *Caporetto*, Ger. *Karfreit* (1015′; Deutschwirth). To the right are the precipices of the *Kern* (see above); to the left rises the *Matajur* (5390′; easily ascended in 4 hrs.; interesting). The next places are *Ternova*, *Serpenizza*, and —

84 M. **Flitsch** (1470′; **Post*; *Huber*), a poor village in a sequestered basin. On the W. rises the huge *Canin* group.

ASCENTS (guides: *Jos.* and *Andr. Makritsch* and *Andr. Sortsch* of Flitsch, *Ant. Krobat* and *Joh. Trebsche* of Serpenizza, *Mich. Crnota* and *Math. Marka* of Unterbreth, *A. Struckl* of Mittelbreth, *Andr. Komac* and *Joh. Sorc* of Trenta). The ascent of the **Prestrelenik** (8220′; guide 5 fl.), viâ the *Karnitza-Alp* in 7½ hrs., is fatiguing, but repaying; the descent may be made by the *Nevea-Alp* to (6 hrs.) *Raibl* (see p. 484). — The **Canin** (8470′; guide 6 fl.), viâ the *Gosditsch-Alp* (4265′) in 8½-9 hrs., is also fatiguing. The *Canin Hut* (ca. 6560′), now in progress, will be the starting-point for the

ascents of the Canin, Prestrelenik, etc. — The **Rombon** (or *Veliki Vrh*; 7250′), viâ the *Goriciza-Alp* in 5 hrs. (guide 5 fl.), offers less difficulty. — From Flitsch to the *Valley of the Trenta* (passes to the *Pischenza* and *Vrata* valleys), see p. 476. Near *Loog* in the upper Trenta valley, 4½ hrs. from Flitsch, is the **Baumbach-Hütte** (1970′), erected by the German Alpine Club. The ascent of the **Terglou** (6 hrs.; guide 5 fl.; p. 474) from this point, by the '*Kugy Path*', viâ the rocky *Skok* and the *Dolez Saddle*, is fit only for adepts with steady heads. — The ascent of the **Prisanig** hence (8380′; 4½ hrs.; 4 fl.), viâ the *Kronauer-Alp*, is easier than from the N. side (p. 476). — The **Razor** (8530′; 5½ hrs.; with guide), ascended viâ the Kronauer Alp and the saddle between the Prisanig and the Razor, is difficult. — The **Flitscher Grintouz** (7710′; 6 hrs.; 3 fl.), ascended viâ the *Zepotocco-Alp* (4285′) from the inner Trenta, is difficult. — The **Jalouz** (8710′; 6-7 hrs.; 7 fl.), ascended by the *Trenta-Alp* (4480′), is also a difficult peak and not without danger. — Another arduous ascent is that of the **Kaniauz** (*Kanjavec*, 8430′), accomplished viâ the *Trebischnja-Alp* in 6 hrs., or viâ the *Dolez Saddle* in 4½-5 hrs. (guide 4 fl.). Fine view. The descent may be made to the *Terglou Lakes* (p. 475).

The road now quits the Isonzo valley and follows the course of the *Koritenza* towards the N., into a defile called the *Flitscher Klause* (1745′), guarded by a new fort. Beyond this pass, near (6 M.) *Unterbreth* (Post), a view of the imposing *Mangart* (see below) is disclosed; to the E. rises the abrupt *Jalouz* (8710′). The road ascends in long windings past *Mittelbreth* (2130′; Stöck) to *Oberbreth*, grandly situated, passes the mouth of the *Mangart Valley*, and a small fort, where a handsome monument commemorates the death of a Capt. Hermann, who fell in a skirmish here in 1809, and reaches (4 M.) the highest point of the **Predil Pass** (3810′; two plain *Inns*). We now descend (choosing the 'Sommerstrasse' or upper of the two roads), enjoying fine views of the light-green *Raibler See*, and of the *Seethal* with the *Seekopf* and *Wischberg*, to (2½ M.) —

95½ M. **Raibl** (2925′; *Schnablegger*, R., L., & A. 1 fl. 30 kr.; *Post*, well spoken of), a picturesquely-situated village and summer-resort on the *Schlitza* (the outlet of the Raibler See), with extensive lead-foundries. To the W. rises the dolomitic *Königsberg* (6292′), and opposite to it is the *Fünfspitz* (6240′), with its five huge pinnacles.

Excursions (guides, *Rud. Baumgartner*, *Mich. Filafer*, and *Jakob Pinter* of Raibl). Pleasant walk by the 'Winterstrasse' to the (1 M.) *Lake of Raibl* (3250′; boats for hire), at the upper end of which is a new fort. — Ascent of the *Luschariberg* (5880′), viâ *Kaltwasser* in 4 hrs. (gnide, 2 fl. 60 kr.), not difficult (descent to Saifnitz, p. 478). — Pleasant excursion of ½ day to the **Kaltwasser-Thal**, with the grand scenery at its head. Interesting day's excursion (7 hrs.; guide 3 fl. 80 kr.) across the *Raibler Scharte* (4345′) to the Kaltwasser-Thal; then over the *Braschnik-Sattel* (4885′), between the *Steinerne Jäger* and the *Schwalbenspitzen*, or (steeper but more interesting) across the *Karnitza-Sattel* (4920′), between the *Schwalbenspitzen* and the *Gamsmutter*, to the *Seisera Valley* and to Wolfsbach and Tarvis (p. 478). — The **Königsberg** (6292′; 3½ hrs.; guide 2½ fl.) is ascended without difficulty and commands a fine view. — The **Fünfspitz** (6240′; 3½-4 hrs.; gnide 3½ fl.) is a difficult peak, fit only for those who are free from giddiness. — The ascent of the **Lahnspitzen** (3½ hrs.; not difficult) is made viâ the *Thörl-Alp*; the summit commands a fine view of the Carinthian lakes and of the Adriatic. — Ascent of the **Mangart** or **Manhart** (8785′; 6-7 hrs.; guide, 5 fl., with descent to Weissenfels 6 fl.), not difficult,

and very interesting. Beyond the (1½ hr.) Predil we turn to the left and ascend the *Mangart Valley* past the (20 min.) *Mangart Mill* to the (½ hr.) *Mangart-Alp* (4140′) and to the (2 hrs.) *Mangart Hut* (6560′; Inn in summer). Thence to the top by a good but somewhat dizzy path in 2½ hrs. more, past the *Lahnscharte* (7380′). Descent over the Lahnscharte to *Weissenfels* (p. 477), steep and trying; across the *Versics-Scharte* (steep, fit only for experienced mountaineers) and through the *Römer-Thal* to *Tarvis* (p. 478), interesting and attractive. — The *Wischberg (8756′; 7 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), a very striking point of view, also ascended from Raibl, is fatiguing. We pass the Raibler See and ascend the Seethal to the (2½ hrs.) *Fischbach-Alp* and the (1 hr.) *Wischberg Hut* (5930′) in the *Untere Karnitza*, erected by the German Alpine Club. Thence to the summit through the *Obere Karnitza* and over the *Gamsmutter-Scharte* in 2½ hrs.; superb view. Descent across the *Bärenlahn-Scharte* (6960′) into the Seisera valley and to (6 hrs.) *Wolfsbach*, toilsome (steep snow-field in the Bärenlahn, see p. 478). — An interesting excursion, which may be especially recommended to botanists, leads from the Wischberg-Hütte across the *Stiege* to the *Cregnedul-Alp* and *Pecollo-Alp*, returning by the *Nevea-Alp* (from Raibl and back 10 hrs.; guide 4½ fl.). — The **Bramkofel** (*Jof del Montasio*, 9030′) is difficult, and fit for experts only (guide 7 fl.). The previous night should be spent at the *Nevea Hut* (see below) or the *Pecollo-Alp* (6330′), 4½ hrs. from Raibl (5 hrs. from Chiusaforte). To the summit, a magnificent point of view, 4-5 hrs. more. — The **Mte. Cimone** (7812′), between the Dogna and Raccolana valleys, 3½-4 hrs. from the Pecollo-Alp, is also repaying. — The **Canin** (8470′; guide 7 fl.) and the **Prestrelenik** (8220′; 6 fl.) may each be ascended in about 8 hrs., the night being spent in the *Braza Hut* (6590′), 2½ hrs. above the *Nevea Alp* (see below), where the keys and guide are procured. From the hut to the top 3½-4 hrs. These peaks, however, are better ascended from Flitsch (p. 482).

To CHIUSAFORTE, an interesting route (7 hrs.; guide 5 fl.). We pass the Raibler See, ascend the Seethal to the (3 hrs.) finely-situated *Ricovero Nevea* (3950′; Inn in summer; guides, Ignatz and Moritz Piussi), on the Alp of that name, at the N. base of the Prestrelenik, and then descend through the grand, but shadeless **Raccolana Valley** (with the *Bramkofel* and the *Mte. Cimone* on the N.) to (1½ hr.) *Stretti*, (1½ hr.) *Saletto* (Inn, primitive), and (1½ hr.) *Raccolana*, at the influx of the Raccolana into the Fella, ¾ M. to the S. of *Chiusaforte* (p. 480). We may then return to Raibl by the Pontebba line and Tarvis.

From Raibl (one-horse carr. 2, two-horse 4 fl.) the road leads through the smiling valley of the *Schlitza*, viâ *Ausser-Raibl* (Hôt. Slatorog, with an interesting park), *Kaltwasser* (lead stamping-mill) and *Flitschl*, to (6½ M.) *Unter-Tarvis*, ½ M. from the ail-way-station of —

102½ M. **Tarvis** (p. 478). Thence to (120 M.) *Villach*, see p. 477.

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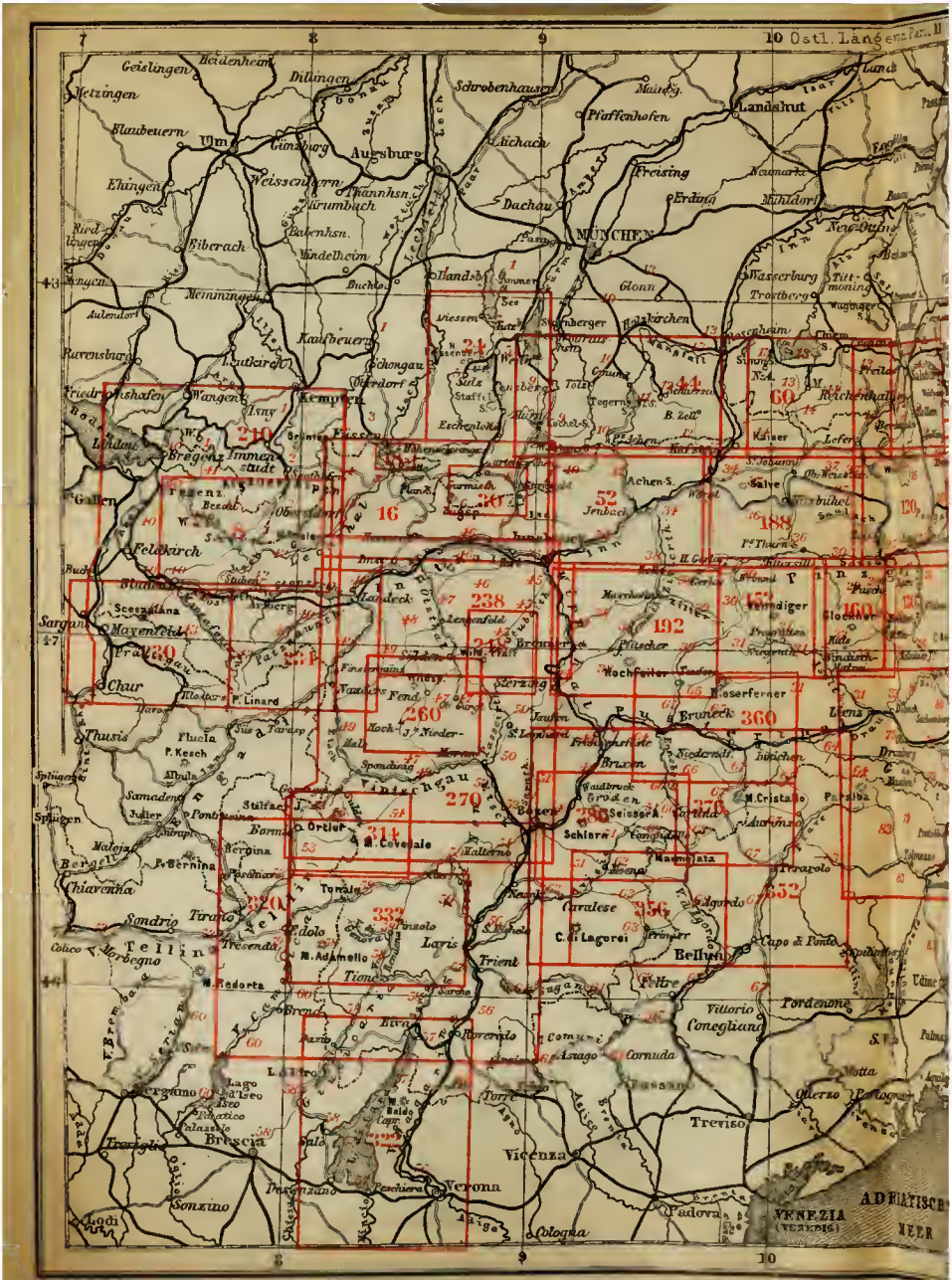
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